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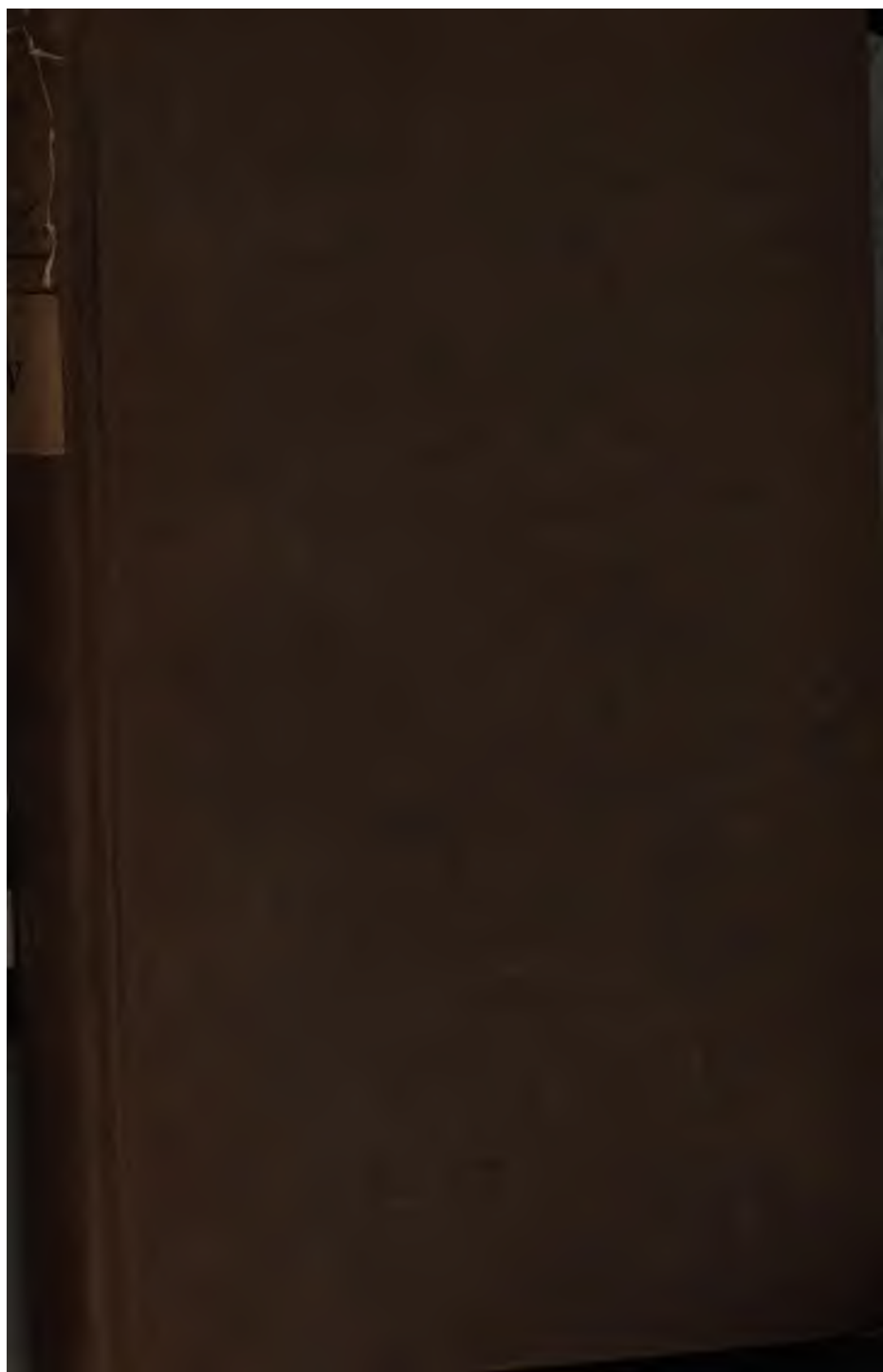
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341.



## LIFE OF HOMER.

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HOMER, a celebrated Greek poet, was the most ancient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not known, though some suppose it to be about 168 years after the Trojan war, or, according to others, 160 years before the foundation of Rome. According to Paterculus, he flourished 968 years before the Christian era, or 884, according to Herodotus, who supposes him to be cotemporary with Hesiod. The Arundelian Marbles fix his era 907 years before Christ, and make him also cotemporary with Hesiod. This diversity of opinion proves the antiquity of Homer. Uncertainty prevails also concerning the place of his nativity: no less than seven illustrious cities disputed the right of having given birth to the greatest of poets, as it is well expressed in these lines:

*Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos,  
Argos, Athenæ,  
Orbis de patriâ certat, Homere, tud.*

He was called *Melesigenes*, because supposed to be born on the borders of the river Meles. There prevailed a report that he had established a school at Chios in the latter part of his life, and, indeed, this opinion is favoured by the present inhabitants of the island, who still glory in showing to travellers the seats where the venerable master and his pupils sat in the hollow of a rock, at the distance of about four miles from the mo-

dern capital of the island. These difficulties and doubts have not been removed, though Aristotle, Herodotus, Plutarch, and others, have employed their pen in writing his life.

In his two celebrated Poems called the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Homer has displayed the most consummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himself immortal by the sublimity, the fire, sweetness, and elegance of his poetry. He deserves a greater share of admiration when we consider that he wrote without a model, and that none of his poetical imitators have been able to surpass, or, perhaps, to equal their great master. If there are any faults found in his poetry, they are to be attributed to the age in which he lived, and not to him; and we must observe that the world is indebted to Homer for his happy successor Virgil. In his *Iliad*, Homer has described the resentment of Achilles, and its fatal consequences in the Grecian army, before the walls of Troy. In the *Odyssey*, the poet has chosen for his subject the return of Ulysses into his country, with the many misfortunes which attended his voyage after the fall of Troy. These two poems are each divided into 24 books, the same number as the letters of the Greek alphabet, and though the *Iliad* claims an uncontested superiority over the *Odyssey*, yet the same force, the same sublimity and elegance, prevail, though divested of its most powerful fire; and Longinus, the most refined of critics, beautifully compares the *Iliad* to the mid-day, and the *Odyssey* to the setting, sun, and observes, that the latter still preserves its original splendour and majesty, though deprived of its meridian heat. The poetry of Homer was so universally admired, that, in ancient times, every man of learning could repeat with facility any passage in the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*; and,

indeed, it was a sufficient authority to settle disputed boundaries, or to support any argument. The poems of Homer are the compositions of a man who travelled and examined, with the most critical accuracy, whatever deserved notice and claimed attention. Modern travellers are astonished to see the different scenes which the pen of Homer described about three thousand years ago, still existing in the same unvaried form, and the sailor who steers his course along the *Ægean*, sees all the promontories and rocks which appeared to Nestor and Menelaus, when they returned victorious from the Trojan war. The ancients had such veneration for Homer, that they not only raised temples and altars to him, but offered sacrifices, and worshipped him as a god. The inhabitants of Chios celebrated festivals every fifth year in his honour, and medals were struck, which represented him sitting on a throne, holding his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. In Egypt his memory was consecrated by Ptolemy Philopator, who erected a magnificent temple, within which was placed a statue of the poet beautifully surrounded with a representation of the seven cities which contended for the honor of his birth. The inhabitants of Cos, one of the Sporades, boasted that Homer was buried in their island; and the Cyprians claimed the same honour, and said that he was born of Themisto, a female native of Cyprus. Alexander was so fond of Homer, that he generally placed his compositions under his pillow, with his sword; and he carefully deposited the *Iliad* in one of the richest and most valuable caskets of Darius, observing, that the most perfect work of human genius ought to be preserved in a box the most valuable and precious in the world. It is said that Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, was the first who collected and arranged the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the



manner in which they now appear to us : and that it is to the well-directed pursuits of Lycurgus that we are indebted for their preservation. Many of the ancients have written the life of Homer, yet their enquiries and labours have not much contributed to prove the native place, the patronage and connections, of a man whom some have represented as deprived of sight. Besides the Iliad and Odyssey, Homer wrote, according to the opinion of some authors, a poem upon Amphiaraus's expedition against Thebes, besides the Phocæis, the Cercopes, the small Iliad, the Epicichlides, and the Batrachomyomachia, and many hymns to some of the gods. The merit of originality is taken very improperly, perhaps, from Homer, by those who suppose, with Clemens Alex., 6 *Strom.* that he borrowed from Orpheus, or that, according to Suidas, (*voce Corinnus*) he took his plan of the Iliad from Corinnus, an epic poet, who wrote on the Trojan war, at the very time that the Greeks besieged that famed city. Agathon, an ancient painter, according to Ælian, represented the merit of the poet in a manner as bold as it was indelicate. Homer was represented as vomiting, and all other poets as swallowing what he ejected.

## BOOK I.

### THE ARGUMENT.

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#### *The Contention of Achilles and Agamemnon.*

---

IN the War of Troy, the Greeks having sacked some of the neighbouring towns, and taken from thence two beautiful captives, Chryseis and Bryseis, allotted the first to Agamemnon, and the last to Achilles. Chryses, the father of Chryseis and priest of Apollo, comes to the Grecian camp to ransom her; with which the action of the poem opens, in the tenth year of the siege. The priest being refused and insolently dismissed by Agamemnon, entreats for vengeance from his god, who inflicts a pestilence on the Greeks. Achilles calls a council, and encourages Chalcas to declare the cause of it, who attributes it to the refusal of Chryseis. The king being obliged to send back his captive, enters into a furious contest with Achilles, which Nestor pacifies: however, as he had the absolute command of the army, he seizes on Bryseis in revenge. Achilles in discontent withdraws himself and his forces from the rest of the Greeks; and complaining to Thetis, she supplicates Jupiter to render them sensible of the wrong done to her son, by giving victory to the Trojans. Jupiter granting her suit incenses Juno, between whom the debate runs high, till they are reconciled by the address of Vulcan.

The time of two-and-twenty days is taken up in this book: nine during the plague, one in the council and quarrel of the princes, and twelve for Jupiter's stay with the Æthiopians, at whose return Thetis prefers her petition. The scene lies in the Grecian camp, then changes to Chrysa, and lastly to the gods on Olympus.

ΤΗΣ  
 ὍΜΗΡΟΥ ἸΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Α΄.

ΜΗΝΙΝ ἄειδε, Θεὰ, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος  
 οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρ' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκε,  
 πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἀΐδι προΐαψεν  
 ἡρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἡλώρια τεύχε κύνεσσιν  
 οἰωνοῖσί τε πᾶσι· Διὸς δὲ τελείετο βουλή· 5  
 ἐξ οὗ δὴ τὰ πρῶτα διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε  
 Ἀτρεΐδης τε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.  
 τίς τ' ἄρ' σφῶε θεῶν ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι;  
 Λητοῦς καὶ Διὸς υἱός· ὁ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθεὶς  
 νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὥρσε κακῆν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί, 10  
 οὐνεκα τὸν Χρῦσῃν ἡτίμησ' ἀρητῆρα  
 Ἀτρεΐδης. ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε θεὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,  
 λυσάμενός τε θύγατρα, φέρων τ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,  
 στέμμα τ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἐκηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος  
 χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσεται πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς, 15  
 Ἀτρεΐδα δὲ μάλιστα δύο, κοσμήτορε λαῶν·  
 Ἀτρεΐδαι τε καὶ ἄλλοι εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,  
 ὑμῖν μὲν θεοὶ δοῖεν Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες,  
 ἐκπέσαι Πριάμοιο πόλιν, εὖ δ' οἴκαδ' ἰέσθαι·  
 παῖδα δ' ἐμοὶ λῦσαί τε φίλην, τὰ δ' ἄποινα δέχεσθαι, 20

<sup>1</sup> Heyne considers the *πο* in the composition of this verb of no force, viewing it as meaning nothing more than the simple verb.

<sup>2</sup> The realm of Pluto, the infernal regions, the shades below; the abode, place, or state of the dead.

<sup>3</sup> That is, their bodies.

## HOMER'S ILIAD.

### BOOK I.

SING, goddess, the destructive wrath of the son of Peleus,  
Achilles, which caused ten thousand sufferings to the  
Achæans,

And prematurely sent<sup>1</sup> to Hades<sup>2</sup> many valiant souls  
Of heroes, and made themselves<sup>3</sup> a prey for dogs [5  
And all birds; (and Jove's counsel was being accomplished;)  
From the time<sup>4</sup> indeed, namely, when first both the son of  
Atreus, king of men,

And divine Achilles, having contended, separated.  
And which, then, of the gods brought them together in  
contention to fight?<sup>5</sup> [been enraged

Latona's and Jove's son; for he having against the king  
Raised up a destructive disease through the army, and the  
people perished, 10

Because the son of Atreus dishonoured Chryses  
The priest. For he came to the swift ships of the Achæans,  
Both intending to redeem<sup>6</sup> his daughter, and bringing an in-  
finite ransom,

And having in his hands fillets of far-darting Apollo [15  
Upon a golden sceptre, and he supplicated all the Achæans,  
And the two sons of Atreus especially, the two commanders  
of the people: [Achæans,

"Both ye sons of Atreus, and ye other well-greaved  
To you indeed may the gods, possessing Olympian mansions,  
grant

To destroy Priam's city, and happily to arrive at home;  
But both release<sup>7</sup> to me my daughter and this ransom re-  
ceive, 20

<sup>1</sup> Literally, *from what* time.

<sup>2</sup> That is, caused them to quarrel.

<sup>3</sup> *λυσων*, active, about to release, as l. 20. *λυσομενος*, middle, about to get released; i. e. to ransom, to redeem.

<sup>7</sup> *λυσαι* and *δεχεσθαι*, infinitive for imperative.

ἀζόμενοι Διὸς υἱόν, ἐκηβόλον Ἀπόλλωνα.

Ἔνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοί,  
αἰδεῖσθαι θ' ἱερῆα, καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἄποινα·  
ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἦνδανε θυμῷ,  
ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε· 25

Μή σε, γέρον, κοίλῃσιν ἐγὼ παρὰ νηυσὶ κειχέω,  
ἢ νῦν, δηθύνοντ', ἢ ὕστερον, αὖτις ἰόντα.

μή νύ τοι οὐ χαράσῃ σκῆπτρον καὶ στέμμα θεοῖο.  
τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω· πρὶν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἔπεισιν  
ἡμετέρῃ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ, ἐν Ἀργεῖ, τηλόθι πάτρης, 30  
ἱστὸν ἐποιχομένην, καὶ ἐμὸν λῆχος ἀντιώσωσαν.  
ἀλλ' ἴθι, μή μ' ἐρέθιζε, σαώτερος ὥς κε νέηαι.

Ἄς ἔφατ'· ἔδδειςεν δ' ὁ γέρον, καὶ ἐπείθετο μύθῳ·  
βῆ δ' ἀκέων παρὰ θίνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης.  
πολλὰ δ' ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε κίων ἡρᾶθ' ὁ γεραῖος 35  
Ἀπόλλωνι ἄνακτι, τὸν ἡΰκομος τέκε Λητώ·

Κλυθὶ μιν, Ἀργυρότοξ', δς Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας,  
Κίλλαν τε ζαθέην, Τενεδοῖό τε ἴφι ἀνάσσεις,  
Σμυνθεῦ· εἰ ποτέ τοι χαρίεντ' ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεψα,  
ἢ εἰ δὴ ποτέ τοι κατὰ πῖονα μῆρι' ἔκηα 40  
ταύρων ἢ δ' αἰγῶν, τόδε μοι κρήνην ἐέλδωρ·  
τίσειαν Δαναοὶ ἐμὰ δάκρυα σοῖσι βέλεσσιν.

Ἄς ἔφατ'· εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·  
βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων χωόμενος κῆρ,  
τόξ' ὁμοῖσιν ἔχων, ἀμφηρεφέα τε φαρέτρην· 45  
ἔκλαγξαν δ' ἄρ' οἷστοι ἐπ' ὤμων χωομένοιο,  
αὐτοῦ κινήεντος. ὁ δ' ἦγε νυκτὶ εὐκίως.  
ἔζετ' ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε νεῶν, μετὰ δ' ἰὸν ἔηκε·  
δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένητ' ἄργυρέοιο βιοῖο.  
οὐρῆας μὲν πρῶτον ἐπύχετο καὶ κύνας ἀργούς· 50

<sup>1</sup> Or, *attending to*, in order to arrange, or put in good order.

<sup>2</sup> That is, more securely than thou otherwise wouldst.

<sup>3</sup> *αμφιβαῖνω, to go round about*, and so protect—guard, as a guardian deity—taken from the actions of a wild animal defending its young.

<sup>4</sup> An epithet of Apollo, given by emigrants from Cræte, who, by the advice of an oracle, had settled in Trossa, where they were harassed by large swarms of

Reverencing Jove's son, far-darting Apollo."

Then indeed all the other Achæans testified their assent,  
Both to reverence the priest, and to receive the splendid  
ransom;

But not to the son of Atreus, Agamemnon, was it pleasing in  
But he sent him away ignominiously, and enjoined besides  
a harsh command: 25

"Let me not, old man, catch thee at the hollow ships,  
Either now lingering, or hereafter coming again.  
Lest, perchance, the sceptre and fillet of the god should not  
avail thee.

But her I will not release, before even old age comes upon  
In our house in Argos, far from her father-land, 30  
The loom plying, and my bed partaking.<sup>1</sup> [back."<sup>2</sup>

But begone, irritate me not, that safer thou mayest go  
Thus he spake; and the old man feared, and obeyed  
the command;

And he went silent along the shore of the loud-sounding sea.  
And afterwards going apart the old man prayed much 35  
To king Apollo, whom the beautiful-haired Latona bore:

"Hear me, bearer of the silver-bow, who hast protected  
and still protectest Chrysa,<sup>3</sup>

And sacred Cilla, and Tenedos with vigour reignest over,  
Sminthian;<sup>4</sup> if, at any time, I have hung<sup>5</sup> thy temple with  
garlands agreeable to thee,

Or if indeed I ever consumed for thee the fat thighs 40  
Of bulls and of goats, perform for me this request:  
May the Danaï atone for my tears<sup>6</sup> by thy darts."

Thus he spake praying; and him Phœbus Apollo heard;  
And he went down from the tops of Olympus angry in heart,  
Having his bow on his shoulders, and his closely-covered  
quiver; [enraged,

And then the arrows rattled on the shoulders of him  
As he himself was set in motion;<sup>7</sup> and he went like to night.  
Then he sat himself down apart from the ships, and among  
them<sup>8</sup> he sent an arrow;

And dreadful was the twang of the silver-bow.  
Mules indeed first he attacked and the swift dogs; 50

mice, called in the Cretan dialect, *σμεῖθες*. Apollo, being invoked, listened to the prayers of the applicants, and destroyed the vermin: grateful for which relief, the inhabitants raised a temple and a statue to Sminthean Apollo, and placed at the foot of the statue the figure of a mouse.

<sup>3</sup> Or, roofed over a temple.

<sup>6</sup> Or, suffer punishment for my tears.

<sup>7</sup> Or, he moving.

<sup>8</sup> That is, the ships.

αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βέλος ἔχευε κῆς ἐφίεις  
 βάλλ', αἰεὶ δὲ πυραὶ νεκῶν καίοντο θαμειαί.  
 ἐνὶ ἡμαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὥχeto κῆλα θεοῖο,  
 τῇ δεκάτῃ δ' ἀγορήνδε καλέσσατο λαὸν Ἀχιλλεύς·  
 τῷ γὰρ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη·  
 κῆδετο γὰρ Δαναῶν, ὅτι ῥά θνήσκοντας ὀράτο.  
 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἤγερθεν, ὁμηγερέες τε γέγοντο,  
 τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·  
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ, νῦν ἄμμε παλιμπλαγχθέντας οἶω  
 ἄψ' ἀπονοστήσειν, εἴ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγοιμεν,  
 εἰ δὴ ὁμοῦ πόλεμός τε δαμᾶ καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιοῦς.  
 ὡλλ' ἄγε δὴ τίνα μάντιν ἐρείομεν, ἣ ἱερῆα,  
 ἣ καὶ ὄνειροπόλον· καὶ γάρ τ' ὄναρ ἐκ Διὸς ἐστίν·  
 ὅς κ' εἴποι, ὅ τι τόσσον ἐχώσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·  
 εἴ τ' ἄρ' ὄγ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, εἴ θ' ἐκατόμβης·  
 αἶ κέν πως ἀνῶν κνίσσης αἰγῶν τε τελείων  
 βούλεται ἀντιάσας ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.  
 ἥτοι ὅγ' ὥς εἰπὼν, κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο. τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη  
 Κάλχας Θεστορίδης οἰωνοπόλων ὄχ' ἄριστος,  
 ὃς ἤδη τά τ' ἐόντα, τά τ' ἐσσόμενα, πρὸ τ' ἐόντα,  
 καὶ νήεσσ' ἠγήσατ' Ἀχαιῶν Ἰλίον εἴσω  
 ἦν διὰ μαντοσύνην, τήν οἱ πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·  
 ὃς σφιν εὐφρονέων ἀγορήσατο, καὶ μετέειπεν·  
 ὦ Ἀχιλεῦ, κέλεαί με, Διὶ φίλε, μυθήσασθαι  
 μῆνιν Ἀπόλλωνος, ἐκατηβελέταο ἄνακτος.  
 τοιγὰρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ σύνθεο, καὶ μοι ὁμοσσον,  
 ἣ μὲν μοι πρόφρων ἔπеси καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξειν.  
 ἣ γὰρ δίομαι ἄνδρα χολωσέμεν, ὃς μέγα πάντων  
 Ἀργείων κρατεῖ, καὶ οἱ πείθονται Ἀχαιοί.  
 κρείσσω γὰρ βασιλεὺς, ὅτε χώσεται ἀνδρὶ χεῖρη.

<sup>1</sup> Juno had two reasons for her partiality to the Greeks: first, because she was in such high repute in Argos that the whole country was said to be her temple; secondly, because Paris had decided against her when she stood candidate with Minerva and Venus for the prize of beauty.

<sup>2</sup> Or, *Achilles swift as to his feet*.

<sup>3</sup> That is, some vow made, but not performed.

But afterwards against themselves a bitter arrow sending  
 He was striking them, and continually frequent pyres of  
 dead bodies were being burned. [arrows of the god,  
 For nine days indeed through the army were going the  
 But on the tenth Achilles summoned the people to an assembly ;

For in his mind the white-armed goddess Juno put it : 55  
 For she was concerned for the Danai,<sup>1</sup> because indeed she  
 saw them dying. [together,

And when therefore they were collected, and were assembled  
 They indeed the swift-of-foot Achilles<sup>2</sup> raising himself up  
 spake among them : [back

"Son of Atreus, I am of opinion that we now wandering  
 Should return, if, at least, we would escape death, 60  
 Since indeed both war and pestilence together are destroying  
 the Achæans.

But come now let us enquire of some seer, or priest, [Jove;)   
 Or even interpreter of dreams ; (for the dream also is from  
 Who may tell on what account Phœbus Apollo is so enraged ;  
 Whether in truth he has a complaint against us either on  
 account of a vow<sup>3</sup> or a hecatomb ; 65

If, by any means, of the fat<sup>4</sup> of lambs, and of perfect goats,  
 Having partaken,<sup>5</sup> he is willing to ward off destruction from  
 us." [to them rose up

He, in truth, having thus spoken, then sat down. And  
 Chalcas, son of Thestor, of augurs by far the best,  
 Who knew as well the things that are, and the things that  
 shall be, and the things that have gone before. 70

And was guide to the ships of the Achæans as far as Ilium,  
 Through that skill in divining which Phœbus Apollo gave  
 him ; [spake to them :

Who, favourably disposed towards them,<sup>6</sup> harangued, and  
 "O Achilles, beloved of Jove, thou commandest me to tell  
 Apollo's anger,<sup>7</sup> the far-darting king. 75

Therefore I will tell ; but do thou promise, and swear to me,  
 That thou wilt assuredly promptly defend me with words  
 and hands. [holds a powerful sway

For assuredly I imagine that I shall anger the man, who  
 Over all the Argives, and him the Achæans obey.<sup>8</sup>

For a king is the more powerful (of the two) when he shall  
 become enraged with a man of inferior rank. 80

<sup>1</sup> Or, the *fume* or *odour* arising from the sacrifice offered.

<sup>2</sup> Or, *met with*.

<sup>3</sup> Or, with *sage thoughts* towards them ; literally, *thinking well*.

<sup>4</sup> That is, the cause of the anger.

<sup>5</sup> Or, to him they render themselves obedient ; or, him they follow.



εἴπερ γάρ τε χόλον γε καὶ αὐτῆμαρ καταπέψῃ,  
 ἀλλὰ γε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἔχει κότον, ὄφρα τελέσῃ,  
 ἐν στήθεσσιν ἐοῖσι· σὺ δὲ φράσαι, εἴ με σαώσεις.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·  
 θαρσήςας μάλα εἶπε θεοπρόπιον, ὃ τι οἶσθα. 85  
 οὐ μὰ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα Διὶ φίλον, ὅτε σὺν, Κάλχαν,  
 εὐχόμενος Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπίας ἀναφαίνεις,  
 οὔτις, ἐμεῦ ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο,  
 σοὶ κοίλῃς παρὰ νηυσὶ βαρείας χεῖρας ἐποίσει  
 συμπάντων Δαναῶν· οὐδ' ἦν Ἀγαμέμνονα εἴπῃς, 90  
 ὅς νῦν πολλὸν ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν εὐχεται εἶναι.

Καὶ τότε δὴ θάρσησε, καὶ ἤυδα μάντις ἀμύμων·  
 οὔτ' ἄρ' οὐγ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, οὐθ' ἐκατόμβης,  
 ἀλλ' ἔνεκ' ἀρητῆρος, ὃν ἠτίμησ' Ἀγαμέμνων,  
 οὐδ' ἀπέλυσε θύγατρα, καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ' ἄποινα. 95  
 τοῦνεκ' ἄρ' ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν Ἐκχβόλος, ἦδ' ἔτι δώσει,  
 οὐδ' ὅγε πρὶν λοιμοῖο βαρείας χεῖρας· ἀφέξει,  
 πρὶν γ' ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι ἐλικώπιδα κούρην  
 ἀπριάτην, ἀνάποιον, ἄγειν θ' ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην  
 ἐς Χρύσην· τότε κέν μιν Δασσάμενοι πεπίθουμεν. 100

Ἦτοι οὐγ' ὡς εἰπὼν, κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο. τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη  
 ἦρως Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων  
 ἀχνύμενος· μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφὶ μέλαινα  
 πῖμπλαντ', ὅσσε δέ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπετόωντι ἔκταν.  
 Κάλχαντα πρῶτιστα κάκ' ὀσσόμενος προσέειπε· 105

Μάντι κακῶν, οὕπω ποτέ μοι τὸ κρήγυον εἶπας.  
 αἰεὶ τοι τὰ κάκ' ἐστὶ φίλα φρεσὶ μαντεύεσθαι·  
 ἐσθλὸν δ' οὐδέ τί πω εἶπας ἔπος, οὐδ' ἐτέλεσσας.  
 καὶ νῦν ἐν Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις,  
 ὡς δὴ τοῦδ' ἔνεκά σφιν Ἐκχβόλος ἄλγεα τεύχει, 110

<sup>1</sup> φράσαι, middle imperative: literally, *speak for yourself*.

<sup>2</sup> Or, *I living and seeing*.

<sup>3</sup> That is, that Agamemnon was the cause of Apollo's anger: see l. 75.

<sup>4</sup> Or, *having rolling eyes, darting quick, and lovely glances*.

<sup>5</sup> *δη* has three principal senses: 1st, illative; 2nd, equivalent to; (*you are to*

For even although he stifle his rage indeed even on the  
 same day, [breast  
 Yet indeed afterwards also he retains resentment in his  
 In order that he may execute it; but do thou consider<sup>1</sup>  
 "whether thou wilt secure me."

And replying, him the swift-of-foot Achilles addressed:  
 "Fully taking courage, speak the divination, whatever thou  
 knowest. 85

For no—by Apollo dear to Jove, to whom thou, Chalcas,  
 Praying revealest divinings to the Danai,  
 Not any one, while I live and see<sup>2</sup> on earth,  
 Shall lay heavy hands on thee at the hollow ships,  
 Of all the Danai together; not even if thou shouldst say  
 Agamemnon,<sup>3</sup> [of the Achæans."

Who professes to be, at the present time, by far the greatest  
 And then indeed the blameless prophet took courage, and  
 spake: [of a vow nor a hecatomb;

"He, in truth, has a complaint against us neither on account  
 But on account of his priest, whom Agamemnon dishonoured,  
 Nor released his daughter, and received not the ransom. 95  
 On this account then the Far-darter has given sufferings,  
 and still will give, [before  
 Nor will he keep away his heavy hands from the pestilence  
 That, at all events, he has given back to her father the  
 black-eyed<sup>4</sup> damsel [hecatomb

Without purchase, without ransom, and conducts a sacred  
 To Chrysa: then perhaps we, having propitiated, may per-  
 suade him." [them rose up 101

He, in truth, having thus spoken, then sat down. And to  
 The hero, the son of Atreus, the widely-ruling Agamemnon  
 Being indignant; and with anger his diaphragm, very black  
 all around,

Was filled, and his two eyes resembled blazing fire.  
 Chalcas, first of all, eyeing with severity, he addressed: 105  
 "Prophet of ills, not at any time yet to me saidst thou what  
 was agreeable.

Always to thee to divine evils is pleasant to thy mind;  
 And never yet saidst thou any good word, nor accomplish-  
 ed one.

And now delivering divinations among the Danai thou ha-  
 ranguest, [ings to them, 110

As if, forsooth,<sup>5</sup> on this account the Far-darter causes suffer-

*know;*) 3rd, used as *emph.*, *forsooth*—ironically, when referred to the words of  
 a previous speaker.

οὔνεκ' ἐγὼ κούρης Χρυσηΐδος ἀγλά' ἄποινα  
 οὐκ ἔβελον δέξασθαι· ἐπεὶ πολὺ βούλομαι αὐτὴν  
 οἴκοι ἔχειν. καὶ γάρ ῥα Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέβουλα,  
 κουριδίης ἀλόχου· ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθεν ἐστὶ χερεῖων  
 οὐ δέμας, οὐδὲ φυὴν, οὔτ' ἄρ φρένας, οὔτε τι ἔργα. 115  
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, εἰ τόγ' ἄμεινον.  
 βούλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σόον ἔμμεναι, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι.  
 αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ γέρας αὐτίχ' ἐτοιμάσας, ὄφρα μὴ οἶος  
 Ἄργείων ἀγέραςτος ἔω. ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ ἔοικε.  
 λεύσσετε γὰρ τόγε πάντες, ὃ μοι γέρας ἔρχεται ἄλλη. 120  
 Τὸν δ' ἡμίεβετ' ἔπειτα ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·  
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ κύδιστε, φιλοκτεανώτατε πάντων.  
 πῶς γάρ τοι δώσουσι γέρας μεγάλθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;  
 οὐδέ τί πω ἴδμεν ξυνήϊα κείμενα πολλὰ·  
 ἀλλὰ, τὰ μὲν πολίων ἐξεπράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται, 125  
 λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε παλιδιλογα ταῦτ' ἐπαγείρειν.  
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν τήνδε θεῶ πρόες· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ  
 τριπλῇ τετραπλῇ τ' ἀποτίσσομεν, αἶ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς  
 δῶσι πόλιν Τροίην εὐτείχεον ἐξαλαπάξαι.  
 Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων· 130  
 μῆδ' οὕτως, ἀγαθός περ ἐὼν, θεοείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,  
 κλέπτε νόω· ἐπεὶ οὐ παρελεύσεται, οὐδέ με πείσεις.  
 ἢ ἐθέλεις, ὄφρ' αὐτὸς ἔχῃς γέρας, αὐτὰρ ἔμ' αὐτως  
 ἥσθαι δευόμενον; κέλεαι δέ με τήνδ' ἀποδοῦναι;  
 ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας μεγάλθυμοι Ἀχαιοὶ, 135  
 ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμόν, ὅπως ἀντάξιον ἔσται—  
 εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωσιν· ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι  
 ἢ τεόν, ἢ Αἴαντος ἰὼν γέρας, ἢ Ὀδυσῆος  
 ἄξω ἐλάν. ὃ δέ κεν κεχολώσεται, ὃν κεν ἴκωμαι.  
 ἄλλ' ἦτοι μὲν ταῦτα μεταφρασόμεσθα καὶ αὖτις· 140

<sup>1</sup> That is, lovely as she is.

<sup>2</sup> Literally, *skilful though being*.

<sup>3</sup> When Homer gives to his heroes the epithet of *godlike* we are not to understand it as an ascription of universal excellence, but only of some one quality perhaps of mind or body, by which they merit praise.

<sup>4</sup> Or, *delude your mind*.

<sup>5</sup> Or, *ouistrip* in running, *gettier the better of me, or overreach me*; or, *ouistwit* me.

Because I the damsel Chryseis's splendid ransom  
Was not willing to receive; since I had much rather her  
Have at home. For, in fact, I even prefer her to Clytem-  
nestra,

My youthful wife; since she is not her inferior  
Either in person, or in mien, or indeed in mind, or at all in  
accomplishments. 115

But even thus<sup>1</sup> I am willing to give her back, if that is better.  
I had *rather* that the people should be safe, than that they  
should perish.

But for me a reward immediately prepare, that I may not be  
The only one of the Argives unrewarded. Since that is not  
fitting either. [way." 120

For ye all see this, at least, that my reward is going another  
And thereupon him the swift-footed divine Achilles answered:

"Most *vain*-glorious son of Atreus, most greedy of all.

Why—how shall the magnanimous Achæans give thee a  
reward? [common:

Not yet do we at all know of many things being laid up in  
But those things which, indeed, from the cities we sacked,  
these have been divided, 125

And it is not fitting that the tribes should gather together  
these collected over again. [Achæans

But do thou indeed now give her up to the god; and then we  
Triply and quadruply will recompense thee, if ever Jove  
Grant us the well-walled Trojan city utterly to destroy."

And replying, king Agamemnon said to him: 130

"Do not thus, skilful as thou art,<sup>2</sup> godlike<sup>3</sup> Achilles,  
Deal deceitfully with your mind;<sup>4</sup> since thou wilt not go by,<sup>5</sup>  
nor persuade me. [I, without cause,

Wishest thou that thyself shouldest have a reward, and that  
Should sit without one? and desirest thou me to give her  
back? [a reward, 135

However, if indeed the magnanimous Achæans will give me  
Having adapted it to my mind, so that it shall be a suitable  
one,<sup>6</sup> *well and good*;<sup>7</sup> [gone

But if they do not give me one, then indeed I myself having  
Will seize either thine or Ajax's reward, or, having taken,  
I will bear away, Ulysses's. And he will be greatly enraged  
whomsoever I visit.<sup>8</sup> [after: 140

But, however, these things we will deliberate on even here-

<sup>6</sup> Or, *one of equal worth*.

<sup>7</sup> The figure "aposiopesis," a form of speech by which the speaker, through  
some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech.

<sup>8</sup> Or, *to whomsoever I shall have come*.

νῦν δ' ἄγε, νῆα μέλαιναν ἐρύσσομεν εἰς ἄλα διαν,  
 ἐς δ' ἐρέτας ἐπιτηδὲς ἀγείρομεν, ἐς δ' ἐκατόμβην  
 θείομεν, ἂν δ' αὐτὴν Χρυσσηίδα καλλιπάρηον  
 βήσομεν, εἰς δέ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ βουληφόρος ἔστω,  
 ἢ Αἴας, ἢ Ἴδομενεὺς, ἢ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς, 145  
 ἢ ἐ σὺν, Πηλεΐδῃ, πάντων ἐκπαλῶτα<sup>1</sup> ἀνδρῶν,  
 ὅφρ' ἡμῖν Ἑκάεργον ἰλάσσεαι ἱερὰ ῥέξας.  
 Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·  
 ὦ μοι, ἀναιδεῖν ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,  
 πῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἔπеси πείθηται Ἀχαιῶν, 150  
 ἢ ὁδὸν ἐλθέμεναι, ἢ ἀνδράσιν ἴφι μάχεσθαι ;  
 οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἦλυθον αἰχμητῶν  
 δεῦρο μαχησόμενος· ἐπεὶ οὔτι μοι αἴτιοι εἰσιν.  
 οὐ γὰρ πόποτ' ἐμὰς βοὺς ἤλασαν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἵππους,  
 οὐδὲ ποτ' ἐν Φθίῃ ἐριβώλακι βωτιαίρῃ 155  
 καρπὸν ἐδηλήσαντ'· ἐπειὴ μάλα πολλὰ μεταξὺ  
 οὐρεά τε σκιδόεντα, θάλασσά τε ἤχηεσσα·  
 ἄλλὰ σοι, ὦ μέγ' ἀναιδὲς, ἄμ' ἐσπόμεθ', ὅφρα σὺ χαίρης,  
 τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάω, σοί τε, κυνῶπα,  
 πρὸς Τρώων, τῶν οὔτι μετατρέπη, οὐδ' ἄλεγίζεις· 160  
 καὶ δὴ μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειλεῖς,  
 ὅφ' ἐπὶ πολλὰ μόγησα, δόσαν δέ μοι νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.  
 οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἴσον ἔχω γέρας, ὅππότε<sup>2</sup> Ἀχαιοὶ  
 Τρώων ἐκπέρσωσ' εὐ ναϊόμενον πτολίεθρον·  
 ἄλλὰ τὸ μὲν πλεῖον πολυαῖκος πολέμοιο 165  
 χεῖρες ἐμαὶ διέπουσ'· ἅτάρ, ἦν ποτε δασμὸς ἵκηται,  
 σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μείζον, ἐγὼ δ' ὀλίγον τε φίλον τε  
 ἔρχομ' ἔχων ἐπὶ νῆας, ἐπὴν κεκάμω πολεμίζων.  
 νῦν δ' εἰμι Φθίηνδ' ἐπειὴ πολὺ φέρτερόν ἐστιν,  
 οἴκαδ' ἵμεν σὺν νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὐδέ σ' οἶω, 170  
 ἐνθάδ' ἄτιμος ἔων, ἄφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν.

<sup>1</sup> Or, in sufficient numbers ; or, properly selected.

<sup>2</sup> Or, most terrific.

<sup>3</sup> Or, having offered sacred things.

<sup>4</sup> Or, having viewed him with a menacing look.

<sup>5</sup> Some render it, to go on an expedition.

But now come, a black ship let us draw towards the divine sea,  
And assemble rowers adequately,<sup>1</sup> and in it place  
A hecatomb, and the fair-cheeked Chryseis herself  
Put on board, and let the commander be some one member  
of the council,

Either Ajax, or Idomeneus, or divine Achilles; 145

Or thou, son of Peleus, of all men the most admirable,<sup>2</sup>

That for us the Far-shooter thou mayest render favourable,  
having offered sacrifices."<sup>3</sup> [les said to him;

And then, having looked sternly,<sup>4</sup> the swift-of-foot Achil-  
" Ah! clothed with impudence, set upon gain,

How, willingly, can any one of the Achæans comply with  
thy commands, [fight? 151

Either to undertake a way-laying,<sup>5</sup> or with men bravely to  
Truly I came not hither for the purpose of fighting on ac-  
count of [wards me.

The Trojan warriors; since not at all are they in fault to-  
For not at any time drove they away my oxen, nor indeed  
my horses,

Nor ever in deep-soiled, hero-nourishing Phthia [many 156  
Injured they the fruit; since (there lie) between both very  
Shady mountains, and the roaring sea:

But along with thee, O very impudent man, we followed  
that thou mightest rejoice, [thee, dog-faced,

Satisfaction endeavouring to procure for Menelaus and for  
From the Trojans; which things thou not at all regardest,  
nor carest for; [the reward from me, 161

And now thou threatenest that thou thyself wilt take away  
For which I toiled much, and (which) the sons of the Achæ-  
ans gave me. [Achæans

Never indeed have I a reward equal to thee, whenever the  
Lay waste a well-inhabited town of the Trojans.

Yet the greater part of the harassing war 165

My hands direct; but if at any time there comes a division,

To thee the reward is by much the greater: but I, after I  
have become weary in warring,

Come to the ships possessing one both small<sup>6</sup> and dear,<sup>7</sup>

But now I will depart<sup>8</sup> to Phthia; since it is much better  
To go home with my curve-beaked<sup>9</sup> ships: nor do I think  
that you, 170

I being dishonoured here, will acquire a revenue<sup>10</sup> & wealth."<sup>11</sup>

<sup>6</sup> *Small*—that is, when compared with Agamemnon's.

<sup>7</sup> *Dear*—that is, one prized though small.

<sup>8</sup> *εἶμι*, frequently used for future in Homer, but invariably so in Attic.

<sup>9</sup> An epithet of the ship from the shape of its prow.

<sup>10</sup> *αἶματος*, the production of one year.

<sup>11</sup> *πλοῦτος*, that which is acquired by the lapse of several years.

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·  
 φεύγε μάλ', εἴ τοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσεται· οὐδέ σ' ἔγωγε  
 λίσσομαι εἶνεκ' ἐμῆιο μένειν· παρ' ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι,  
 οἳ κέ με τιμήσουσι, μάλιστα δὲ μητίετα Ζεὺς. 175  
 ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἐσσι Διοτρεφέων βασιλῆων·  
 αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πόλεμοί τε, μάχαι τε.  
 εἰ μάλα καρτερὸς ἐσσι, θεὸς που σοὶ τόγ' ἔδωκεν.  
 οἴκαδ' ἰὼν σὺν νηυσὶ τε σῆς καὶ σοῖς ἐτάροισι,  
 Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἀνασσε. σέθεν δ' ἐγὼ οὐκ ἀλεγίζω, 180  
 οὐδ' ὄθομαι κοτέοντος. ἀπειλήσω δέ τοι ᾧδε·  
 ὥς ἔμ' ἀφαιρείται Χρυσήϊδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,  
 τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σὺν νηὶ τ' ἐμῇ καὶ ἐμοῖς ἐτάροισι  
 πέμψω· ἐγὼ δέ κ' ἄγω Βρισηΐδα καλλιπάρηον  
 αὐτὸς ἰὼν κλισίηνδε, τὸ σὺν γέρας· ὅφρ' εὖ εἰδῆς, 185  
 ὅσσον φέρτερός εἰμι σέθεν, στυγῆν δὲ καὶ ἄλλος  
 ἶσον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι, καὶ ὁμοιωθήμεναι ἄντην.  
 ὦς φάτο· Πηλείωνι δ' ἄχος γένετ', ἐν δέ οἱ ἦτορ  
 στήθεσσι λατοίοισι διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν,  
 ἥ ὅγε φάσγανον ὕξυ ἐρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ 190  
 τοὺς μὲν ἀναστήσειεν, ὁ δ' Ἀτρεΐδην ἐναρίζοι,  
 ἥε χόλον παύσειεν, ἐρηνύσειέ τε θυμόν.  
 ἕως ὁ ταῦθ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,  
 ἔλκετο δ' ἐκ κολεοῖο μέγα ξίφος· ἦλθε δ' Ἀθήνη  
 οὐρανόθεν. πρὸ γὰρ ἦκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη, 195  
 ἄμφω ὁμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε, κηδομένη τε.  
 στῆ δ' ὀπίθεν, ξανθῆς δὲ κόμης ἔλε Πηλείωνα,  
 οἷφ φαινομένη, τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὔτις ὄρατο.  
 θάμβησε δ' Ἀχιλεὺς, μετὰ δὲ τράπετ', αὐτίκα δ' ἔγνω  
 Παλλὰδ' Ἀθηναίην· δεινὸν δέ οἱ ὅσσε φάανθεν 200  
 καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·  
 Τίπτ' αὖτ', αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, εἰλήλουθας;

<sup>1</sup> Or, *Jove the source of all good counsel or wisdom.*

<sup>2</sup> Or, *being angry.*

<sup>3</sup> That is, he hesitated what to decide upon.

And then the king of men, Agamemnon, replied to him :  
 "Flee by all means, if thy mind is inclined; nor do I, for  
 my part, thee [others also

Entreat, for the sake of me, to remain; with me (there are)  
 Who will honour me, but especially counselling Jove.<sup>1</sup> 175  
 And the most hateful to me art thou of the Jove-nourished  
 kings; [battles.

For always to thee strife is pleasant as well as wars and  
 If very strong thou art, a god perchance gave this to thee.  
 Homewards having gone with both thy ships and thy com-  
 panions,

The Myrmidons reign over. Thee indeed I regard not, 180  
 Nor care for, though angry.<sup>2</sup> And I will threaten thee thus :  
 Since from me Phœbus Apollo takes away Chryseis,  
 Her indeed I, with both my own ship and my own com-  
 panions,

Will send; but I will carry off the fair-cheeked Bryseis,  
 Thy own reward, having gone myself to thy tent; that well  
 thou mayest know [also may dread 186  
 How much more powerful I am than thou, and that another  
 To call himself equal to me, and to be likened in opposition."

Thus he spake; and grief was to the son of Peleus,  
 and in his hairy

Breast his heart in two ways meditated,<sup>3</sup> [190  
 Whether he, having drawn his sharp sword from his thigh,  
 Should make them indeed rise up from their seats, and he  
 should kill the son of Atreus,

Or put an end to his wrath, and restrain his passion.

Whilst he these things was meditating in his mind and in  
 his soul, [indeed Minerva came  
 And was drawing out of the scabbard his great sword, then  
 From heaven. For the white-armed goddess Juno sent her  
 forth, 195

Both loving, and regarding both equally in her soul.

And she stood behind, and by his auburn hair seized the  
 son of Peleus, [her.

To him alone appearing, and of the others not any one saw  
 And surprized was Achilles, and turned back, and immedi-  
 ately knew

Pallas Minerva; and dreadful her two eyes<sup>4</sup> shone: 200  
 And having accosted her, these winged words he spake to  
 her: [come?

"Why here, offspring of Ægis-bearing Jove, hast thou

4

Divini signa decoris,  
 Ardentesque notate oculos.—*Virg. Æneid*, lib. V, 847.



ἣ ἵνα ὕβριν ἴδῃ Ἀγαμέμνωνος Ἀτρεΐδαο ;  
 ἄλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τελέεσθαι οἴω,  
 ἥς ὑπεροπλήσι τάχ' ἂν ποτε θυμὸν ὀλέσση. 205

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·  
 ἦλθον ἐγὼ παύσουσα τεὸν μένος, αἶ κε πίθηαι,  
 οὐρανόθεν· πρὸ δέ μ' ἦκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,  
 ἄμφω ὁμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε, κηδομένη τε. 210  
 ἄλλ' ἄγε, λῆγ' ἔριδος, μηδὲ ξίφος ἔλκεο χειρι.  
 ἄλλ' ἦτοι ἔπеси μὲν ὀνείδισον, ὥς ἔσταί περ.  
 ὦδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·  
 καὶ ποτέ τοι τρίς τόσσα παρέσσεται ἄγλαα δῶρα  
 ὕβριος εἵνεκα τῆσδε· σὺ δ' ἴσχειο, πείθεο δ' ἡμῖν.

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς· 215  
 χρὴ μὲν σφωῖτερόν γε, θεὰ, ἔπος εἰρύσασθαι,  
 καὶ μάλα περ θυμῷ κεχολωμένον· ὥς γὰρ ἄμεινον.  
 ὅς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείθεται, μάλα τ' ἔκλυον αὐτοῦ.

Ἥη, καὶ ἐπ' ἄργυρῇ κόπῃ σχέθε χεῖρα βαρεῖαν·  
 ἅψ' δ' ἐς κουλεὸν ὥσε μέγα ξίφος, οὐδ' ἀπίθησε 220  
 μύθῳ Ἀθηναίης. ἣ δ' Οὐλυμπόνδε βεβήκει  
 δώματ' ἐς αἰγίοχρον Διὸς μετὰ δαίμονας ἄλλους.  
 Πηλεΐδης δ' ἐξαῖτις ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν  
 Ἀτρεΐδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὐπω λῆγε χόλοιο·

Οἶνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο, 225  
 οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἅμα λαῶ θωρηχθῆναι,  
 οὔτε λόχονδ' ἵεναι σὺν ἀριστήεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν  
 τέτληκας θυμῷ· τούδε τοι κῆρ εἴδεται εἶναι.  
 ἣ πολὺ λῳΐόν ἐστι, κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν  
 δῶρ' ἀποαιρείσθαι, ὅστις σέθεν ἂντίον εἴπῃ. 230  
 δημοβόρος βασιλεὺς, ἐπεὶ οὐτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις·  
 ἣ γὰρ ἂν, Ἀτρεΐδῃ, νῦν ὕστατα λαβῆσαιο.  
 ἄλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὅρκον ὁμοῦμαι·

<sup>1</sup> i. e. Just as reproachful terms shall occur to you.

<sup>2</sup> εκλυον, the aorist tense, denoting custom.

<sup>3</sup> Spoken ironically.

<sup>4</sup> Or, a king who lives on, or wastes the property of his people.

Is it that thou mayest see the insolence of Agamemnon, the son of Atreus?

But I declare to thee, and that which also I think will be accomplished,  
By his over-bearing conduct he may perhaps at some time lose his life." 205

But him, in turn, the blue-eyed goddess Minerva addressed:  
"I came to put a stop to thine anger, if indeed thou wilt be persuaded," [forth,

From heaven; and me the white-armed goddess Juno sent  
Both loving and regarding both equally in her soul.

But come, cease from contention, nor draw the sword with thy hand. [shall be. 211

But certainly indeed with words reproach him, just as it  
For thus I declare, and that which shall also be accomplished;  
Even, at some time, to thee shall be presented thrice so many splendid gifts [obey us."

On account of this insult; but thou restrain thyself, and  
And, replying, her the swift-of-foot Achilles addressed: 215

"It is indeed fitting, goddess, that I should obey your command at least, [is better.

Although I have been much irritated in soul; for thus it  
Whoever obeys the gods, him specially they are wont<sup>2</sup> to hear." [hand;

He said, and, on his sword-hilt of silver, checked his heavy  
And back to the scabbard thrust the great sword, nor disobeyed 220

The word of Minerva. But she to Olympus had gone,  
To the mansions of Ægis-bearing Jove to the midst of the other deities.

But the son of Peleus anew, in offensive words, [wrath:  
Addressed the son of Atreus, and ceased not yet from his

"Heavy with wine, having the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a stag, [been armed, 226

Neither at any time for war along with the people to have  
Nor to go to an ambuscade with the chieftains of the Achæans, [to thee.

Hast thou dared in thy soul; this indeed seems to be death  
Truly far more useful<sup>3</sup> is it, throughout the extensive army of the Achæans, [in opposition to thee. 230

The gifts to take away from *any one*, who may have spoken  
Thou art a people-devouring king,<sup>4</sup> since thou reignest over worthless men; [insulted for the last time.

For (else) surely, son of Atreus, thou wouldst now have  
But I declare to thee, and I will swear a great oath in addition;

καὶ μὰ τούδε σκῆπτρον, τὸ μὲν οὐποτε φύλλα καὶ ὄξους  
 φύσει, ἐπειδὴ πρῶτα τομῇ ἐν ὄρεσσι λέλοιπεν, 235  
 οὐδ' ἀναθλήσει· περὶ γάρ ῥά ἐ χαλκὸς ἔλεψε  
 φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν· νῦν αὐτέ μιν υἷες Ἀχαιῶν  
 ἐν παλάμῃς φορέουσι δικασπόλοι, οἷτε θέμιστας  
 πρὸς Διὸς εἰρύαται· ὁ δέ τοι μέγας ἔσσεται ὄρκος·  
 ἦ ποτ' Ἀχιλλῆος ποθὴ ἵξεται υἷας Ἀχαιῶν 240  
 σύμπαντας· τοῖς δ' οὐ τι δυνήσεται ἀχνύμενός περ  
 χραισμεῖν, εὖτ' ἂν πολλοὶ ὑφ' Ἑκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο  
 θηήσκοντες πίπτωσι· σὺ δ' ἐνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμύξεις  
 χῳόμενος, ὅτ' ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισας.  
 Ὡς φάτο Πηλεΐδης, προτὶ δὲ σκῆπτρον βάλε γαίῃ 245  
 χρυσεῖοις ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον, ἔζητο δ' αὐτός.  
 Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμήνιε. τοῖσι δὲ Νέστορ  
 ἡδυεπὴς ἀνόρουσε, λιγύς Πυλίων ἀγορητὴς,  
 τοῦ καὶ ἐπὶ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέειν αὐδή.  
 τῷ δ' ἦδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων 250  
 ἐφθίαθ', οἳ οἱ πρόσθεν ἅμα τράφεν ἡδὲ γέγοντο  
 ἐν Πύλῳ ἡγαθέῃ, μετὰ δὲ τριτάτοισιν ἄσασεν.  
 ὅς σφιν ἐϋφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·  
 ὦ πόποι, ἦ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιῖδα γαῖαν ἰκάνει.  
 ἦ κεν γηθήσαι Πριάμος, Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες, 255  
 ἄλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροῖατο θυμῷ,  
 εἰ σφῶϊν τάδε πάντα πυθοῖατο μαρναμένοιν,  
 οἳ περὶ μὲν βουλὴν Δαναῶν, περὶ δ' ἔστέ μάχεσθαι.  
 ἀλλὰ πίθεσθ'· ἄμφω δὲ νεωτέρω ἑστὸν ἐμείο.  
 ἦδη γάρ ποτ' ἐγὼ καὶ Ἀρείοισιν, ἥπερ ὑμῖν, 260  
 ἀνδράσιν ὠμίλησα, καὶ οὐποτε μ' οἶγ' ἀθέριζον.  
 οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας, οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι,  
 οἷον Πειρίβοόν τε, Δρύαντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν,  
 Καινέα τ', Ἐξάδιόν τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον,

<sup>1</sup> Or, *who preserve the laws* (which they have received) *from* *Jove*.

<sup>2</sup> Or, *for Achilles*.

<sup>3</sup> *πίπτωσι*, subjunctive for future.

<sup>4</sup> Or, *and from the tongue of this man*.

Verily, by this sceptre, which never indeed leaves and branches  
[tains, 235  
Will produce, since first it left the trunk on the moun-  
Nor will shoot forth again; for indeed the brass stripped off  
from around it [Achæans,

Both its leaves and bark; now, moreover, it the sons of the  
Dispensers of justice, bear in their hands, who laws<sup>1</sup>  
From Jove defend; and this shall be a great oath to thee;  
Truly at some time a desire of Achilles<sup>2</sup> shall reach the  
sons of the Achæans 240

Altogether; and them not at all shalt thou be able to assist,  
Although distressed, when many at the hands of the man-  
slaying Hector

Shall fall<sup>3</sup> dying; and thou wilt within thee tear thy soul,  
Being furious, because the bravest of the Achæans thou  
honouredst not at all." [sceptre 245

Thus spake the son of Peleus, and on the ground cast the  
Adorned with golden studs, and sat himself down.

But the son of Atreus on the other side was raging. Then  
indeed to them the sweet-speaking

Nestor started up, the clear-toned orator of the Pylians,  
From whose tongue<sup>4</sup> also flowed a voice sweeter than  
honey. [speaking men 250

And with him already indeed two generations of articulate-  
Had passed away, who formerly were brought up and lived  
along with him

In sacred<sup>5</sup> Pylus, and among the third he was reigning.

Who, being well affected towards them, harangued, and  
said among them,

"Alas!<sup>6</sup> surely great grief is come to the Achæan land;  
Assuredly would Priam be delighted, and the sons of Priam,  
And the other Trojans would exceedingly rejoice in soul,  
If they should hear of you two contending in all this man-  
ner; [them in fighting.<sup>7</sup>

You who indeed surpass the Danai in counsel, and surpass  
But be persuaded; for ye both are younger than I.

For before now<sup>8</sup> I even with better men than 260

Ye associated, and not at any time did they indeed slight me.

Verily never yet saw I such men, nor shall I see,<sup>9</sup>

Such as both Pirithous, and Dryas, shepherd of tribes;

And Cæneus, and Exadius, and Polyphemus, match for a god;

<sup>5</sup> That is, under divine protection; or, favoured by divinities.

<sup>6</sup> Or, ye gods.

<sup>7</sup> *μαχεσθαι* is here used as a noun in the accusative.

<sup>8</sup> Or, once already; or, some time ago.

<sup>9</sup> Subjunctive for future indicative.

- Θησέα τ' Αἰγείδην, ἐπικέκλον ἄθανάτοισι. 265  
 κάρτιστοι δὴ κείνοι ἐπιχθονίων τράφεν ἄνδρῶν.  
 κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν, καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμάχοντο  
 Φηρσὶν ὄρεσκόφωσι, καὶ ἐκπάγλως ὑπὸ λειψαν.  
 καὶ μὲν τοῖσιν ἐγὼ μεθομίλειον ἐκ Πύλου ἔλθων  
 τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀπίης γαίης· καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοί· 270  
 καὶ μαχόμεν κατ' ἔμ' αὐτὸν ἐγώ. κείνοισι δ' ἂν οὔτις  
 τῶν, οἳ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι, μαχέοιτο.  
 καὶ μὲν μεν βουλέων ξύνειν, πείθοντό τε μύθῳ.  
 Ὡλλὰ πίθεσθε καὶ ὕμμες, ἐπεὶ πείθεσθαι ἄμεινον.  
 μήτε σὺ τόνδ', ἀγαθὸς περ ἔων, ἀποαίρεο κούρην, 275  
 ἀλλ' ἔα, ὥς οἱ πρῶτα δόσαν γέρας νῆες Ἀχαιῶν·  
 μήτε σὺ, Πηλείδην, ἑλ' ἐριζέμεναι βασιλῆϊ  
 ἀντιβίην· ἐπεὶ οὐποθ' ὁμοίης ἔμμορε τιμῆς  
 σκηπτουῆχος βασιλεὺς, ὥτ' ἑ Ζεὺς κύδος ἔδωκεν.  
 εἰ δέ σὺ καρτερός ἐσσι, θεὰ δέ σε γείνατο μήτηρ, 280  
 ἀλλ' ὅγε φέρτερός ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πλεόνεσσιν ἀνάσσει.  
 Ἀτρεΐδην, σὺ δέ παῦε τεὸν μένος· αὐτὰρ ἔγωγε  
 λίσσομ', Ἀχιλλῆϊ μεθέμεν χόλον, ὃς μέγα πᾶσι  
 ἔρκος Ἀχαιοῖσι πέλεται πολέμοιο κακοῖο.  
 Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων· 285  
 ναὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες·  
 ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἀνὴρ ἐθέλει περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,  
 πάντων μὲν κρατεῖν ἐθέλει, πάντεσσι δ' ἀνάσσειν,  
 πᾶσι δέ σημαίνειν, ἅτιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι οἶω. 290  
 εἰ δέ μιν αἰχμητὴν ἔθεσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἐόντες,  
 τοῦνεκά οἱ προθέουσιν ὀνείδεα μυθήσασθαι ;  
 Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑποβλήδην ἡμίβετο διὸς Ἀχιλλεύς·  
 ἦ γὰρ κε δειλὸς τε καὶ οὐτιδανὸς καλεοίμην,  
 εἰ δὴ σοι πᾶν ἔργον ὑπείξομαι, ὃ ττι κεν εἴπῃς.  
 ἄλλοισι δὴ ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλω, μὴ γὰρ ἔμοιγε 295  
 σήμαιν'. οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγ' ἔτι σοὶ πείσεσθαι οἶω.

<sup>1</sup> Or, from a distant land.<sup>2</sup> Or, according to myself; i. e. according to the strength I had; or, by myself; that is, apart from the rest.

And Theseus, son of Ægeus, like to the immortals. [up.266  
Assuredly the strongest of men on earth were they brought  
The strongest indeed were they, and with the strongest  
they fought. [they destroyed them.

The mountain-dwelling Centaurs, and in a terrific manner  
And I indeed with them associated, having come from Pylus,  
From a distance, from the land of Apis;<sup>1</sup> for themselves called  
me: [any one 271

And I fought to the best of my power.<sup>2</sup> And with them not  
Of those who are now mortals on earth would fight.  
And they indeed listened to my counsels, and yielded to my  
advice.

But be ye also persuaded, since to yield is better.  
Neither do thou from him, brave though thou be, take away  
the damsel, [the reward to him. 276

But let her alone, as at first the sons of the Achæans gave  
Nor do thou, son of Peleus, desire to contend with the king  
In opposition; since never has a sceptre-bearing king,  
To whom Jove gave glory, received equal honour.

And if thou art strong, and a goddess mother bore thee,280  
Yet he at least is (thy) superior, since he reigns over greater  
numbers. [thermore I, for my part,

But do thou, son of Atreus, put a stop to thine anger: fur-  
Entreat thee against Achilles to give up thy wrath, who is  
the great

Bulwark from the destructive war for all the Achæans."

And, replying, king Agamemnon said to him, 285  
"Verily now, old man, all these things at least according to  
propriety hast thou spoken;

But this man wishes to be above all others—  
Wishes indeed over all to bear rule, and over all to reign,  
And to all to dictate;<sup>3</sup> in which things I think that I shall  
not yield.

And, if the ever-existing gods made him a warrior, 290  
On this account do they ordain that he should utter re-  
proaches?" [ed him:

And then, interrupting his speech, divine Achilles answer-  
"Why—surely both coward and worthless should I be called,  
If indeed I should hold under<sup>4</sup> to thee in every affair, whatso-  
ever thou mayest say;

On others indeed these things enjoin, for me at least 295  
Do not dictate to; for I at least do not think that I shall  
any longer obey thee.

<sup>3</sup> Or, all to give signal to.

<sup>4</sup> i. e. be subject to.

ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσι·  
 χερσὶ μὲν οὗτοι ἔγωγε μαχήσομαι εἵνεκα κούρης  
 οὔτε σοί, οὔτε τῷ ἄλλῳ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφέλεσθέ γε δόντες.  
 τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἃ μοι ἐστὶ θοῇ παρὰ νηὶ μελαίνῃ, 300  
 τῶν οὐκ ἂν τι φέροις ἂν ἔλῳν ἀέκοντος ἐμέϊο.  
 εἰ δ' ἄγε μῆν, πείρησαι, ἵνα γνῶωσι καὶ οἶδε·  
 αἰψά τοι αἶμα κελαιὸν ἐρώησει περὶ δουρί.  
 \*Ὡς τῷ γ' ἀντιβίοισι μαχησαμένῳ ἐπέεσσιν  
 ἀνστήτην· λῦσαν δ' ἄγορην παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν. 305  
 Πηλείδης μὲν ἐπὶ κλισίας καὶ νῆας εἵσας  
 ἦϊε σὺν τε Μενoitιάδῃ καὶ οἷς ἐτάροισιν·  
 Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἄρα νῆα θοὴν ἄλαδε προέρυσσεν,  
 ἐς δ' ἐρέτας ἔκρινεν εἵκοσιν, ἐς δ' ἐκατόμβην  
 βῆσε θεῶ· ἀνὰ δὲ Χρυσηίδα καλλιπάρηον 310  
 εἶσεν ἄγων· ἐν δ' ἀρχὸς ἔβη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς.  
 οἱ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἀναβάντες ἐπέπλεον ὕγρὰ κέλευθα.  
 λαοὺς δ' Ἀτρεΐδης ἀπολυμαίνεσθαι ἄνωγεν.  
 οἱ δ' ἀπελυμαίνοντο, καὶ εἰς ἄλα λύματ' ἔβαλλον·  
 ἔρδον δ' Ἀπόλλωνι τεληέσσας ἐκατόμβας 315  
 ταύρων ἢδ' αἰγῶν παρὰ θῖν' ἁλὸς ἀτρυγέτιοι.  
 κνίσσῃ δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκεν ἐλισσομένη περὶ καπνῶ.  
 \*Ὡς οἱ μὲν τὰ πένοντο κατὰ στρατόν. οὐ δ' Ἀγαμέμνων  
 λῆγ' ἔριδος, τὴν πρῶτον ἐπηπειλεῖσ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ.  
 ἀλλ' ὅγε Ταλθύβιον τε καὶ Εὐρυβάτην προσέειπε, 320  
 τῷ οἱ ἔσαν κήρυκε καὶ ὀτρυνῶ θεράποντε·  
 Ἔρχεσθον κλισίῃν Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλλῆος,  
 χειρὸς ἔλόντ' ἀγέμεν Βρισηίδα καλλιπάρηον·  
 εἰ δέ κε μὴ δῶψιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι,  
 ἐλθὼν σὺν πλεόνεσσι· τό οἱ καὶ ρίγιον ἔσται. 325  
 \*Ὡς εἰπὼν, προίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε.

<sup>1</sup> Or, *are to me*.

<sup>2</sup> *an* with the optative, for future indicative.

<sup>3</sup> That is, *by means of my spear*.

<sup>4</sup> That is, ships having equal sides.

<sup>5</sup> See l. 141.

<sup>6</sup> That is, the ocean.

<sup>7</sup> Or, *to perform a lustration*.



And another thing I tell thee, and do thou lay it up in thy mind:

[on account of the damsel,  
With hands indeed certainly I, for my part, will not fight  
Neither with thee, nor with any other, since at least, after  
having given, ye took her from me. [ship, 300

But of those other things, which are mine<sup>1</sup> at my swift black  
Of those not any thing, having taken, shalt thou carry off;<sup>2</sup>  
I being unwilling.

But if thou wilt come now, try, that these also may know;  
Quickly thy black blood shall flow about my spear."<sup>3</sup>

Thus they two indeed having contended with angry words  
Rose up; and they dissolved the assembly at the ships of  
the Achæans. 305

The son of Peleus indeed to his tents and equal ships<sup>4</sup>  
Went with both the son of Menœtius and his companions;  
And then the son of Atreus a swift ship launched into the sea,<sup>5</sup>  
And selected twenty rowers for it, and a hecatomb [310  
Embarked for the god; and leading, placed the fair-cheeked  
Chryseis on board; and the very-wise Ulysses embarked  
commander. [ing over the watery ways.<sup>6</sup>

They indeed directly after, having gone on board, were sail-  
And the son of Atreus commanded the tribes to purify  
themselves.<sup>7</sup> [into the sea;<sup>8</sup>

And they purified themselves, and cast the off-scourings  
And they sacrificed to Apollo perfect hecatombs 315  
Of bulls and of goats, by the shore of the barren<sup>9</sup> sea.

And, the odour being rolled round about the smoke, reached  
heaven. [And Agamemnon did not

Thus indeed they were performing these things in the army.  
Cease from the contention, which he at first threatened a-  
gainst Achilles.

But he addressed both Talthylus and Eurybates, 320  
Who were two heralds and active attendants to him:

"Go to the tent of the son of Peleus, Achilles, [seis;  
By the hand having taken,<sup>10</sup> lead away the fair-cheeked Bry-  
And if he should not give her, then indeed I myself will  
seize her, [harsher to him." 325

Having come with greater numbers; this will be even  
Thus having spoken, he sent them, and enjoined the  
harsh command.

<sup>8</sup> Pope renders it, *They washed, and threw away their washings*. "Perhaps this lustration," he says, "might be used as a physical remedy in cleansing them from the infection of the plague; as Pausanias tells us it was by the Arcadians, from whence he says the plague was called *λαμνὴ* by the Greeks."

<sup>9</sup> Or, *unfruitful*, an epithet of the air or sea; *not yielding a crop*.

<sup>10</sup> *ayeuer*, infinitive for the imperative.



τὼ δ' ἀέκοντε βάτην παρὰ θιν' ἄλδος ἀτρυγέτοιο·  
 Μυρμιδόνων δ' ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἰκέσθην.  
 τὸν δ' εὖρον παρὰ τε κλισίῃ καὶ νηὶ μελαίνῃ  
 ἤμενον· οὐδ' ἄρα τώγε ἰδὼν γήθησεν Ἀχιλλεύς. 330  
 τὼ μὲν ταρβήσαντε καὶ αἰδομένῳ βασιλῆῃ  
 στήτην, οὐδέ τι μὲν προσεφώνεον, οὐδ' ἐρέοντο.  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ ἔγνω ᾗσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, φώνησέν τε·

Χαίρετε, κήρυκες, Διὸς ἀγγελοι ἦδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν,  
 ἴσسون ἔτ'· οὐτὶ μοι ὕμνες ἐπαίτιοι, ἀλλ' Ἀγαμέμνων, 335  
 ὃς σφῶϊ προίει Βρισηΐδος εὔνεκα κούρης.

ἀλλ' ἄγε, Διογενὲς Πατρόκλεις, ἔξαγε κούρην,  
 καὶ σφῶϊν δὸς ἄγειν· τὼ δ' αὐτὼ μάρτυροι ἔστων  
 πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων, πρὸς τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων,  
 καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος. εἵποτε δ' αὐτε 340  
 χρεῖῳ ἐμῷ γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμύναι  
 τοῖς ἄλλοις·—ἦ γάρ σ' ὅλοσσι φρεσὶ θύει,  
 οὐδέ τι οἶδε νοῆσαι ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω,

ὅπως οἱ παρὰ νηυσὶ σόοι μαχέοντο Ἀχαιοί. 345

ὣς φάτο· Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπέθειθ' ἐταίρω,  
 ἐκ δ' ἄγαγε κλισίης Βρισηΐδα καλλιπάρηρον,  
 δῶκε δ' ἄγειν. τὼ δ' αὖτις ἔτην παρὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.  
 ἦ δ' ἀέκουσ' ἅμα τοῖσι γυνὴ κίεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς  
 δακρύσας ἐτάρων ἄφαρ ἔζετο νόσφι λιασθεὶς  
 θιν' ἔφ' ἄλδος πολιῆς, ὁρόων ἐπὶ οἶνοπα πόντον. 350  
 πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἠρήσατο, χεῖρας ὀρεγνύς·

Μῆτερ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτεκές γε μυννθάδιόν περ ἐόντα,  
 τιμὴν πέρ μοι ᾔφειλλεν Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίξαι  
 Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης. νῦν δ' οὐδέ με τυτθὸν ἔτισεν.  
 ἦ γάρ μ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων 355  
 ἠτίμησεν. ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.

<sup>1</sup> See note on line 316.

<sup>2</sup> Achilles.

<sup>3</sup> Agamemnon.

<sup>4</sup> That is, knew their business or object in coming.

<sup>5</sup> That is, of the insult shown to Achilles by Agamemnon.

<sup>6</sup> The figure "apostrophe." See line 137.

And they two unwilling went along the shore of the barren<sup>1</sup>  
sea; [dons.

And they came to both the tents and ships of the Myrmi-  
And him they found at both his tent and black ship,  
Sitting; nor, in truth, them two having seen, did Achilles  
rejoice. 330

They indeed fearing him,<sup>2</sup> and (yet) reverencing the king,<sup>3</sup>  
Stood; neither addressed they him at all, nor asked a question.  
But he knew<sup>4</sup> in his own mind, and spake:

"Hail, heralds, messengers of Jove, and also of men!  
Come near: not at all are ye in fault towards me, but Aga-  
memnon, 335

Who sent you on account of the damsel Bryseis.  
But come, high-born Patroclus, lead out the damsel,  
And give (her) to them to lead away; but let them two  
themselves be witnesses<sup>5</sup>

Both before the blessed gods, and before mortal men,  
And before the pitiless king. But if ever again 340

There be need of me to ward off unseemly destruction  
From the others—<sup>6</sup>verily indeed with mischievous thoughts  
he is in a rage, [ture and the past,<sup>8</sup>

Nor at all knows how to observe at the same time<sup>7</sup> the fu-  
That the Achæans may fight in safety for him by the ships."

Thus he spake; and Patroclus obeyed his companion, 345

And from the tent led forth the fair-cheeked Bryseis,  
And gave *her to them* to lead away. And they two went  
back to the ships of the Achæans. [upon Achilles

And the woman went, unwilling, along with them. Here-  
Having shed tears, apart from his companions having been  
separated, immediately sat down [coloured<sup>9</sup> deep. 350

On the shore of the hoary sea, looking upon the wine-  
And much he prayed to his mother, his hands stretching  
out: [lived,<sup>10</sup>

"Mother, since at least thou baredst me, being very short-  
Olympian Jove thundering on high, ought indeed to have  
given [least.

Me honour. But now he has honoured me not even in the  
Assuredly indeed the son of Atreus, the widely-ruling Aga-  
memnon, me [ward, himself having taken it away." 356  
Hath dishonoured; for, having seized, he possesses my re-

<sup>7</sup> That is, he has not sense to discern what is the right course by contrasting  
present or probable future circumstances with the past.

<sup>8</sup> Or, *the forward and behind*.

<sup>9</sup> Or, *dark*.

<sup>10</sup> This alludes to a story that when Achilles was young his mother asked  
him whether he preferred a long life spent in obscurity and retirement, or a  
few years of military fame and glory, and that he made choice of the latter.

ὣς φάτο δακρυχέων. τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε πότνια μήτηρ,  
 ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσσιν ἄλδς παρὰ πατρὶ γέροντι.  
 καρπαλίμως δ' ἀνέδν πολυῆς ἄλδς, ἥντ' ὀμίχλη,  
 καὶ ῥα πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο δακρυχέοντος, 360  
 χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξεν, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·

Τέκνον, τί κλαίεις; τί δέ σε φρένας ἵκετο πένθος;  
 ἐξαύδα, μὴ κεῦθε νόω, ἵνα εἶδομεν ἄμφω.

Τὴν δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·  
 οἶσθα· τίη τοι ταῦτα ἰδύιη πάντ' ἀγορεύω; 365

ῥόχόμεθ' ἐς Θήβην ἱερὴν πόλιν Ἡτίωνος,  
 τὴν δὲ διεπράθομέν τε, καὶ ἦγομεν ἐνθάδε πάντα.  
 καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν,  
 ἐκ δ' ἔλυν Ἀτρεΐδῃ Χρυσσηίδα κάλλιπάρηον.

Χρύσης δ' αὖθ' ἱερεὺς ἐκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος 370

ἦλθε θαὸς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,  
 λυσόμενός τε θύγατρα, φέρων τ' ὑπερείσι' ἄποινα,  
 στέμμα τ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἐκηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος  
 χρυσέφ' ἀνὰ σκῆπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσεται πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,  
 Ἀτρεΐδα δὲ μάλιστα δύο, κοσμήτορε λαῶν. 375

ἔνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπενφύμησαν Ἀχαιοὶ,  
 αἰδεῖσθαι θ' ἱερῆα, καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἄποινα·  
 ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἦνδανε θυμῷ,  
 ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε.

χωόμενος δ' ὁ γέρων πάλιν ᾤχετο. τοῖο δ' Ἀπόλλων 380  
 εὐξαμένου ἤκουσεν, ἐπεὶ μάλα οἱ φίλος ἦεν.

ἦκε δ' ἐπ' Ἀργείοισι κακὸν βέλος. οἱ δὲ νυ λαοὶ  
 θνήσκον ἐπασσύτεροι. τὰ δ' ἐπώχετο κῆλα θεοῖο  
 πάντη ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν. ἄμμι δὲ μάντις  
 εὖ εἰδὼς ἀγόρῃε θεοπροπίας Ἐκάτοιο. 385

αὐτίκ' ἐγὼ πρῶτος κελόμην θεὸν ἰδᾶσκεσθαι·  
 Ἀτρεΐωνα δ' ἔπειτα χόλος λάβεν. αἶψα δ' ἀναστὰς  
 ἠπεῖλησεν μῦθον, ὃ δὴ τετελεσμένος ἐστί.  
 τὴν μὲν γὰρ σὺν νηὶ θοῇ ἐλίκωπες Ἀχαιοὶ

<sup>1</sup> Or, he threatened a speech.

Thus he spake shedding tears. And him his venerable mother heard,

Sitting in the depths of the sea by her aged father.

And quickly she emerged from the hoary sea, as a mist;

And then sat down before him shedding tears, 360

And with her hand she soothed him, and spake a word, and called him by name, [thee in thy mind?

"Son, why weepest thou? and what grief has reached Speak out, conceal it not in thy mind, that we may both know." [her:

And groaning heavily the swift-of-foot Achilles addressed "Thou knowest; why should I speak these things to thee knowing all? 365

We went to Thebes, a sacred city of Eetion,

And both laid it waste, and brought every thing hither.

And those things indeed the sons of the Achæans properly divided among themselves. [Chryseis.

And they selected for the son of Atreus the fair-cheeked

But thereupon Chryses the priest of far-shooting Apollo 370

Came to the swift ships of the brass-mailed Achæans,

Both intending to redeem his daughter, and bringing an infinite ransom,

And having in his hands fillets of far-shooting Apollo,

Upon a golden sceptre, and he supplicated all the Achæans,

And the two sons of Atreus especially, the two commanders of the people. 375

Then, indeed, all the other Achæans testified their assent,

Both to reverence the priest, and to receive the splendid ransom; [in his mind;

But not to the son of Atreus, Agamemnon, was it pleasing

But he sent him away ignominiously, and enjoined besides a harsh command. [prayed 380

And angry the old man went back. And him having Apollo heard, since he was very dear to him.

And he sent a destructive dart against the Argives. And hereupon the tribes [were visiting them

Were dying one after another. And the arrows of the god

In every direction through the wide army of the Achæans.

But to us a prophet [385

Well understanding spake the divinings of the Far-shooter.

Immediately I the first advised to propitiate the god;

And thereupon rage seized the son of Atreus. And quickly having risen up

He uttered a threat,<sup>1</sup> which accordingly is accomplished.

For her indeed with a swift ship the black-eyed Achæans



- ἐς Χρύσην πέμπουσιν, ἄγουσι δὲ δῶρα ἄνακτι· 390  
 τὴν δὲ νέον κλισίηθεν ἔβαν κήρυκες ἄγοντες  
 κούρην Βρισηΐδος, τὴν μοι δόσαν νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.  
 ἀλλὰ σὺ, εἰ δύνασαι γε, περισχεο παιδὸς ἔηος·  
 ἔλθοῦς Ὀδλυμπόνδε Δία λίσσαι, εἴ ποτε δῆ τι 395  
 ἦ ἔπει ὦνησας κραδίην Διὸς, ἧὲ καὶ ἔργω.  
 πολλάκι γὰρ σέο πατὴρ ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἄκουσα  
 εὐχομένης, ὅτ’ ἔφησθα κελαινεφέϊ Κρονίῳ  
 οἷη ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν Δεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι,  
 ὀππότε μιν ξυνδῆσαι Ὀλύμπιοι ἤθελον ἄλλοι,  
 Ἥρη τ’, ἧδὲ Ποσειδάων, καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη. 400  
 ἀλλὰ σὺ τὸν γ’ ἐλθοῦσα, θεὰ, ὑπελύσας δεσμῶν,  
 ὧχ’ ἐκατόγχειρον καλέσας· ἐς μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον,  
 ὅν Βριάρεων καλέουσι θεοὶ, ἄνδρες δέ τε πάντες  
 Αἰγαίῳ· ὁ γὰρ αὐτε βίη οὗ πατρός ἀμείνων·  
 ὃς ῥα παρὰ Κρονίῳ καθέζετο κύδεϊ γαίῳ. 405  
 τὸν καὶ ὑπέδδειςαν μάκαρες θεοὶ, οὐδέ τ’ ἔδησαν.  
 τῶν νῦν μιν μνήσασα παρέξεο, καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,  
 αἶ κέν πως ἐθέλῃσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆξαι,  
 τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἄμφ’ ὤλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς  
 κτεινομένους, ἵνα πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆος, 410  
 γυνὴ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρέϊων Ἀγαμέμνων  
 ἦν ἄτην, ὅτ’ ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισε.  
 Τὸν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα·  
 ὦ μοι, τέκνον ἐμὸν, τί νύ σ’ ἔτρεφον, αἰνὰ τεκοῦσα.  
 αἶθ’ ὄφελες παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπῆμων 415  
 ἦσθαι· ἐπεὶ νύ τοι αἶσα μίνυνθά περ, οὔτι μάλα δῆν.  
 νῦν δ’ ἅμα τ’ ὠκύμορος καὶ οὔζυρὸς περὶ πάντων

<sup>1</sup> That is, *the god*.

<sup>2</sup> Jupiter having acquired supremacy in heaven, made an exorbitant use of his power, and treated the other gods with much haughtiness. A sedition among them was the consequence, and a conspiracy to bind him. But Thetis, apprized of their intentions by her father Nereus, hastened to the aid of Jupiter, attended by Ægeon, who terrified them from their purpose. Jupiter, learning the particulars of this cabal from Thetis, suspended Juno by the wrists, commanded Neptune and Apollo to work for Laomedon, and in recompense for such signal service rendered him by Thetis, conferred on her son Achilles the honour of complete vengeance for the injury done him by Aga-

To Chrysa are escorting, and are carrying gifts to the king;<sup>1</sup> 390

And the other recently from my tent heralds went leading away [gave me.

The daughter of Brises, whom the sons of the Achæans But thou, if at least thou art able, aid thine own son;

Having gone to Olympus supplicate Jove, if ever now at all, Either in word, or even in deed, thou hast gratified the heart of Jove. 395

For often in the halls of my father, have I heard thee

Boasting, when thou wast saying that, from Jove the collector of black-clouds, [destruction,

Thou alone, among the immortals, wardedst off unseemly When the other Olympians were desirous to bind him,

Both Juno, and Neptune, and Pallas Minerva. 400

But thou indeed having gone, goddess, rescuedst him from bonds,

Quickly having called the hundred-handed to high Olympus, Whom the gods call Briareus, but all men [than his father:]

Ægeon; (for he, on the other hand, was better in strength Who then sat down by the son of Saturn exulting in glory. 405

Him even the blessed gods dreaded, and they bound (him) not.<sup>2</sup> Of these things now having reminded him, sit by, and lay

hold of him by his knees, [Trojans,

If perchance, by some means he may be willing to assist the And drive the Achæans both to their ships<sup>3</sup> and the sea,<sup>4</sup>

Being slaughtered, that all may enjoy their king, 410

And the son of Atreus, far-ruling Agamemnon, also may know [at all."

His folly, when the best of the Achæans he honoured not

And hereupon him Thetis answered, pouring down a tear:

"Alas, my son, why indeed did I bring thee up,<sup>5</sup> unhappily having borne thee? [without suffering, 415

Would that thou hadst, by the ships, without tears and Sat; since now thy fate is for a very short time, not at all very long. [above

But now thou art at once both quick to die, and unfortunate

memnon. Achilles, in this passage desiring the punishment of the Grecians, very artfully reminds his mother that those deities who now assisted them had formerly been confederated against Jupiter.

<sup>3</sup> Or, *their sterns*.

<sup>4</sup> *αμφι* separated from *ελασαι* (for *ελασαι*) by *Tmesis*.

<sup>5</sup> Thetis had several children by Peleus, but destroyed them all by fire in attempting to see whether they were immortal. Achilles would have shared the same fate had not Peleus snatched him from her hand as she was going to repeat the cruel operation.

ἔπλεο. τῷ σε κακῇ αἴσῃ τέκον ἐν μεγάρουσι.  
 τοῦτο δέ τοι ἐρέουσα ἔπος Διὶ τερπικεραύνῳ  
 εἴμι' αὐτῇ πρὸς Ὀλυμπον ἀγάννιφον, αἶ κε πίθηται. 420  
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν, νηυσὶ παρήμενος ὠκυπόροισι,  
 μήνι' Ἀχαιοῖσι, πολέμονι δ' ἀποπαύεο πάμπαν.  
 Ζεὺς γάρ ἐς Ὠκεανὸν μετ' ἀμύμονας Αἰθιοπῆας  
 χθιζὸς ἔβη κατὰ δαίτα, θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἔποντο.  
 δωδεκάτῃ δέ τοι αὖτις ἐλεύσεται Οὔλυμπόνδε\* 425  
 καὶ τότε ἔπειτά τοι εἴμι Διὸς προτὶ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ,  
 καί μιν γονάσσομαι, καί μιν πείσεσθαι οἴω.  
 \*Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπεβήσατο· τὸν δ' ἔλιπ' αὐτοῦ  
 χῳόμενον κατὰ θυμὸν εὐζώνοιο γυναικὸς,  
 τήν β' ἀέκοντος ἀπηύρων. Αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεύς 430  
 ἐς Χρύσην ἵκανε, ἄγων ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην.  
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ λιμένος πολυβενθέος ἐντὸς ἵκοντο,  
 ἰστία μὲν στείλαντο, θέσαν δ' ἐν νηὶ μελαίνῃ  
 ἰστόν δ' ἰστοδόκῃ πέλασαν, προτόνοιον ὑφέντες  
 καρπαλίμως· τὴν δ' εἰς ὄρμον προέρυσσαν ἑρετμοῖς. 435  
 ἐκ δ' εὐνὰς ἔβαλον, κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσι' ἔδησαν·  
 ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ βαῖνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης·  
 ἐκ δ' ἐκατόμβην βῆσαν ἐκηβόλῳ Ἀπόλλωνι.  
 ἐκ δὲ Χρυσῆϊς νηὸς βῆ ποντοπόροιο.  
 τὴν μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ βωμόν ἄγων πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς, 440  
 πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐν χερσὶ τίθει, καί μιν προσέειπεν·  
 \*ὦ Χρύση, πρό μ' ἔπεμψεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,  
 παῖδά τε σοὶ ἀγέμεν, Φοῖβῳ θ' ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην  
 ῥέξαι ὑπὲρ Δαναῶν, ὅφρ' ἱλασόμεσθα ἄνακτα,  
 ὃς νῦν Ἀργείοισι πολύστονα κήδε' ἐφῆκεν. 445  
 \*Ὡς εἰπὼν, ἐν χερσὶ τίθει· ὁ δὲ δέξατο χαίρων  
 παῖδα φίλῳ. τοὶ δ' ὄκα θεῷ κλειτὴν ἐκατόμβην  
 ἐξείης ἔστησαν εὐδμητον περὶ βωμόν.  
 χερνίψαντο δ' ἔπειτα, καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο.

<sup>1</sup> Or, going to tell.

<sup>2</sup> Probably the Southern Ocean, near the western extremity of which was the country of the Æthiopians.



All. Therefore with an evil destiny I bore thee in the halls.  
 But certainly to tell' this message to Jove, delighting in the  
 thunder-bolt [perchance he may be persuaded. 420  
 I myself (will) go to the exceedingly-snowy Olympus, if  
 But do thou indeed now sitting by the swift-traversing ships  
 Be angry with the Achæans, and abstain from war wholly.  
 For Jove to Oceanus,<sup>2</sup> to the blameless Æthiopians,  
 Went yesterday to a feast, and all the gods followed at the  
 same time. [Olympus; 425  
 But on the twelfth day he will certainly again come to  
 And then afterwards I will certainly go to the brazen-founded  
 dome of Jove, [that he will be persuaded."  
 And I will embrace his knees in supplication, and I think  
 Thus then having addressed him, she departed: and him  
 she left there

Angry in soul *on account* of the beautiful-waisted woman  
 Whom indeed by force *from him* unwilling they took. But  
 Ulysses 430

Came to Chrysa, conveying the sacred hecatomb. [harbour,  
 And they, when at length they arrived within the very deep  
 Furled indeed the sails, and stowed them in the black ship;  
 And the mast they brought to its receptacle, having lowered  
 it by ropes [with oars. 435  
 Quickly; and the *ship* to the moorage they urged forward  
 And they cast out the anchors, and fastened down the  
 halsers; [sea;

And they themselves also went out upon the beach of the  
 And they landed the hecatomb for far-shooting Apollo.  
 And Chryseis went forth from the sea-traversing ship. [altar  
 Afterwards indeed the very-wise Ulysses leading her to the  
 Placed *her* in the hands of her father, and said to him: 441

"O Chryses, Agamemnon, king of men, has sent me forth,  
 Both to convey to thee thy child, and to Apollo a sacred  
 hecatomb [pitiate the king,  
 To offer in behalf of the Danai, in order that we may pro-  
 Who lately hath sent upon the Argives mournful sor-  
 rows." 445

Thus speaking, he placed her in his hands, and he re-  
 joicing received [tomb  
 His child. And they quickly to the god the glorious heca-  
 In continued order placed around the well-built altar.  
 And afterwards they washed their hands,<sup>3</sup> and the salted  
 barley cakes raised.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Or, raised the barley cakes mixed with salt (over the heads of the victims.)

<sup>3</sup> χερνίψ, plu. χερνίβες, water for washing the hands before meals; but mostly,



τοῖσιν δὲ Χρύσης μεγάλ' εὗχετο, χεῖρας ἀνασχών· 450

Κλυθί μευ, Ἀργυρότοξ', ὅς Χρυσήν ἀμφιβέβηκας,

Κῶλλον τε ζαθέην, Τενέδοιό τε Ἴφι ἀνάσσεις.

ἤδη μὲν ποτ' ἐμεῦ πάρος ἔκλυες εὐξαμένοιο·

τίμησας μὲν ἐμέ, μέγα δ' ἔψαο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν·

ἦδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐπικρήνην ἐέλδωρ, 455

ἤδη νῦν Δαναοῖσιν ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἄμυνον.

ᾧ ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥ' εὗξαντο, καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο,

αὖ ἔρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα, καὶ ἔσφραξαν, καὶ ἔδειραν,

μηρούς τ' ἐξέταμον, κατὰ τε κνίσσῃ ἐκάλυσαν, 460

δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὠμοθέτησαν.

καίε δ' ἐπὶ σχίλῃς ὁ γέρων, ἐπὶ δ' αἶθοπα οἶνον

λείβε· νέοι δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔχον πεμπώβολα χερσίν.

αὐτὰρ, ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη καὶ σπλάγχνα πάσαντο,

μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα, καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν, 465

ᾧπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.

αὐτὰρ, ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνου τετύκοντό τε δαῖτα,

δαίνυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἴσης.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,

κοῦροι μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο· 470

νώμῃσαν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσιν.

οἱ δὲ πανημέριοι μολπῇ θεὸν ἱλάσκοντο,

καλὸν αἰείδοντες παίηονα, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν,

μέλποντες Ἑκάεργον· ὁ δὲ φρένα τέρπετ' ἀκούων.

ἦμος δ' ἥελιος κατέδυ, καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἦλθε, 475

δὴ τότε κοιμήσαντο παρὰ πρυμνήσια νηὸς.

purification with lustral water, made previously to any religious ceremony; the water consecrated by a religious rite, in which the hands were washed before offering a religious sacrifice. πηγαῖον χειρὶνα, lustral water placed before the door of a house where a corpse lay, for the use of those who had become defiled by touching a dead body.

<sup>1</sup> This passage contains the most exact account of the ancient sacrifices any where left us. There is, first, the purification by washing of hands; secondly, the offering up of prayers; thirdly, the *mola*, or barley cakes thrown upon the victim; fourthly, the manner of killing it with the head turned upwards towards the celestial gods, (as they turned it downwards when they offered to the infernals;) fifthly, their selecting their thighs and fat for their gods as the best

And for them Chryses earnestly prayed, his hands stretching forth; [Chrysa under thy protection, 451

"Hear me, bearer of the silver bow, who hast taken  
And sacred Cilla, and Tenedos with vigour reignest over.  
Already indeed once before thou heardest me having prayed;  
Thou indeed honouredst me, and greatly afflictedst the people of the Achæans;

And now still further also perform for me this request, 455  
Now on the instant from the Danaï ward-off disgraceful destruction."

Thus he spake praying; and him Phœbus Apollo heard.  
And then when they had prayed,<sup>1</sup> and the salted-barley-cakes cast forward, and flayed (the victims),  
They indeed first drew back (the neck) and cut the throats,  
And the thighs cut off, and with fat covered them, 460  
Having made double folds of it, and upon them placed raw pieces.

And the old man was burning them on cleft-logs, and was pouring thereon [five-pronged forks in their hands.  
Sparkling wine; and young men beside him were holding  
Furthermore, when the thighs were burnt down, and they tasted the entrails,<sup>2</sup> [pierced them with spits, 465

Then they both cut into small portions the other parts, and  
And roasted them very skilfully, and drew the whole off.  
And when they ceased from (this) labour, and prepared the banquet, [thing of an equal feast.

They feasted themselves, nor was the mind wanting in any  
Furthermore, when they removed from themselves the desire of drink and food,

Young men indeed filled to the brim bowls with liquor; 470  
And so distributed to all, having begun (from the right) with the cups. [propitiating

And during the whole day young men of the Achæans were  
The god with song, singing a beautiful Pæan,  
Celebrating in song the Far-shooter; and he hearing was delighted in his mind.

And when the sun went down, and darkness came on, 475  
Then indeed they laid themselves to sleep by the halsers<sup>3</sup> of the ship.

of the sacrifice, and the disposing about them pieces cut from every part for a representation of the whole; (hence the thighs, or *μῆσα*, are frequently used in Homer and the Greek poets for the whole victim;) sixthly, the libation of wine; seventhly, the consuming the thighs in the fire of the altar; eighthly, the sacrificers dressing and feasting on the rest, with the joy and hymns to the gods.

<sup>2</sup> Such as the heart, liver, &c.

<sup>3</sup> Or, the cables, by which the vessels were moored to the land.

ἦμος δ' ἠριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως,  
καὶ τότε ἔπειτ' ἀνέγοντο μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν.  
τοῖσιν δ' ἔκμενον οὖρον ἱεὶ ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων.  
οἱ δ' ἰστὸν στήσαντ', ἀνά θ' ἰστία λευκὰ πέτασσαν, 480  
ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρῆσε μέσον ἰστίον, ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα  
στεῖρην πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἴαχε, νηὸς ἰούσης·  
ἢ δ' ἔθεε κατὰ κύμα διαπρήσσουσα κέλευθον.  
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥ' ἴκοντο κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν,  
νῆα μὲν οἷγε μέλαιναν ἐπ' ἠπείροιο ἔρυσσαν 485  
ὑψοῦ ἐπὶ ψάμαθois, ὑπὸ δ' ἔρματα μακρὰ τάνυσσαν.  
αὐτοὶ δὲ σκίδναντο κατὰ κλισίας τε νέας τε.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ μῆνιε νηυσὶ παρήμενος ὠκυπόροισι  
Διογενὴς Πηλεΐος υἱὸς πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς.  
οὔτε ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πωλέσκειτο κυδιάνειραν, 490  
οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον· ἀλλὰ φθινύθεσκε φίλον κῆρ,  
αὐθι μένων, ποθέεσκε δ' αὐτὴν τε πτόλεμόν τε.

Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐκ τοῖο θυωδεκάτῃ γένετ' Ἥως,  
καὶ τότε δὴ πρὸς Ὀλυμπον ἴσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἔντες  
πάντες ἅμα, Ζεὺς δ' ἦρχε. Θέτις δ' οὐ λήθετ' ἐφετμέων 495  
παιδὸς ἐοῦ, ἀλλ' ἦγ' ἀνεδύσατο κύμα θαλάσσης,  
ἡερίῃ δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν, Οὐλύμπόν τε.  
εὗρεν δ' εὐρύσπα Κρονίδην ἄτερ ἡμενον ἄλλων  
ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμποιο.  
καὶ ῥα πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων 500  
σκαίῃ· δεξιτερῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' ἠνθερεῶνος ἐλοῦσα,  
λίσσομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα ἄνακτα·

Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἴ ποτε δὴ σε μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ὄνησα  
ἢ ἦπει, ἢ ἔργῳ, τόδε μοι κρήνην ἐέλδωρ·  
τίμησόν μοι υἱόν, ὅς ὠκυμορώτατος ἄλλων 505  
ἔπλετ'· ἀτὰρ μιν νῦν γε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων  
ῥητίμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.

<sup>1</sup> That is, where there is an opportunity for men to obtain eclat and renown by their eloquence.

<sup>2</sup> Or, he was eagerly desiring.

<sup>3</sup> Vide line 425.



But when the early-born, rosy-fingered morn appeared,  
 Then afterwards they also got-underweigh for the wide  
     army of the Achæans. [breeze.  
 And Apollo the Far-shooter sent to them a favourable  
 And they set up the mast, and spread out the white sails, 480  
 And the wind swelled the middle (of the) sail, and about the  
     keel [along;  
 The purple wave was resounding loudly, the ship going  
 And she was bounding over the surge accomplishing her  
     course. [Achæans,  
 And then when they were come to the wide army of the  
 The black ship indeed they drew on the strand; 485  
 High up on the sands, and long stays extended under. [ships.  
 And they themselves were dispersed to both the tents and  
     But he was cherishing his wrath, sitting by the swift-  
     traversing ships,  
 The high-born son of Peleus the swift-of-foot Achilles.  
 Neither at any time did he go to the assembly which makes  
     men glorious,<sup>1</sup> 490  
 Nor at any time even to the war; but he was pining away  
     (in) his heart, [and war.  
 There remaining, for he was longing for<sup>2</sup> both the battle-cry  
 But, when at length the twelfth morn<sup>3</sup> from that (time) arose  
 Then, indeed, even to Olympus went the always-existing  
     gods [deed Thetis was not forgetful of the injunctions 495  
 All at the same time, and Jove was leading the way. Then in-  
 Of her son, but she emerged from the wave of the sea,  
 And in the morning-vapour went up to the great heaven,  
     and Olympus. [from the others  
 And she found the far-thundering<sup>4</sup> son of Saturn sitting apart  
 On the highest top of the many-peaked<sup>5</sup> Olympus.  
 And then beside him she sat down, and laid hold of him by  
     his knees 500  
 With her left hand; and then, with her right, having taken  
     him under the chin,  
 Supplicating, she addressed King Jove, son of Saturn;  
     "Father Jove, if now I have ever benefitted thee among  
     the immortals,  
 Either in word, or in deed, perform for me this request;  
 Honour my son, who of others is 505  
 The quickest to die; but him even now the king of men,  
     Agamemnon, [himself having taken it away.  
 Has dishonoured; for having seized he possesses his reward,

<sup>1</sup> Or, *far-seeing*.<sup>2</sup> Or, *of Olympus having many promontories*.

ἀλλὰ σὺ πέρ μιν τίσον, Ὀλύμπιε, μητιέτα Ζεῦ.  
τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι τίθει κράτος, ὅφρ' ἂν Ἀχαιοὶ  
νιδὼν ἐμὸν τίσωσιν, δφέλλωσί τέ ἐ τιμῇ. 510

Ὡς φάτο· τὴν δ' οὔτι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς,  
ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἦστο. Θέτις δ', ὡς ἤψατο γούνων,  
ὥς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυυία, καὶ εἵρετο δεύτερον αὖτις·

Νημερτές μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο, καὶ κατάνευσον,  
ἢ ἀπόειπ'· ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἔπι δέος· ὅφρ' εὖ εἰδῶ, 515  
ὅσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεὸς εἰμι.

Τὴν δέ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·  
ἦ δὴ λoίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδόπησαι ἐφήσεις  
Ἥρην, ὅταν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδείους ἐπέεσσιν·  
ἢ δὲ καὶ αὐτως μ' αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι 520

νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ με φησὶ μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.  
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὖτις ἀπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ  
Ἥρην· ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὅφρα τελέσσω.  
εἰ δ', ἄγε, τοι κεφαλῇ κατανέυσομαι, ὅφρα πεποιθήσῃ.  
τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον 525  
τέκμων· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον, οὐδ' ἀπατηλὸν,  
οὐδ' ἀτελεύτητον, ὅ τι κεν κεφαλῇ κατανέυσω.

Ἥη, καὶ κυανέησιν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦσε Κρονίων.  
ἀμβρόσιοι δ' ἄρα χαῖται ἐπεβῆσαντο ἄνακτος  
κρατὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο· μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιξεν Ὀλυμπον. 530

τῷ γ' ὥς βουλευέσσαντε διέτμαγεν· ἢ μὲν ἔπειτα  
εἰς ἅλα ἄλτο βαθείαν ἀπ' αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου,  
Ζεὺς δὲ ἐὼν πρὸς δῶμα. θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἀνέστησαν  
ἐξ ἐδέων, σφοῦ πατρὸς ἐναντίον· οὐδέ τις ἔτλη  
μῆναι ἐπερχόμενον, ἀλλ' ἀντίοι ἔσταν ἅπαντες. 535

ὥς ὁ μὲν ἔνθα καθέζετ' ἐπὶ θρόνου. οὐ δέ μιν Ἥρην  
ἡγνοίησεν ἰδοῦσ' ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσαστο βουλὰς  
ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ Ἀλίοιο γέροντος.  
αὐτίκα κερτομίοισι Δία Κρονίωνα προσηύδα·

<sup>1</sup> Or, await him approaching.

<sup>2</sup> Or, counselled counsels.

But do thou, however, honour him, Olympian, counselling  
Jove. [Achæans

And so long grant superiority to the Trojans, until the  
Honour my son, and advance him in honour." 510

Thus she spake; and cloud-collecting Jove spake to her  
not at all, [knees,

But long sat silent. But Thetis, as she laid hold of his  
So clung to them, having become implanted on him, and be-  
sought him again a second time: [a nod,

" Promise me now indeed for certain, and confirm it with  
Or refuse (my request);—since fear is not upon thee,—that  
I may know well 515

How much I am the most dishonoured goddess among all."

And cloud-collecting Jove having become sore distressed  
addressed her: [wilt impel me to quarrel

" Truly now (these are) mischievous doings, since thou  
With Juno, when she provokes me with reproachful words;  
And she, even as it is, is always taunting me among 520  
The immortal gods, and also says that I assist the Trojans  
in battle. [any way observe

But do thou indeed now go away back, lest Juno should in  
Thee; and these things shall be a concern to me, that I  
may accomplish them.

But if (you doubt,) come, I will confirm it by a nod with my  
head, that thou mayest have confidence. [greatest 525

For this, from me at least, among the immortals is the  
Pledge; for my (pledge) is not revocable, neither to be frus-  
trated by deceit, [with my head."

Nor without accomplishment, whatever I confirm by a nod  
The son of Saturn spake, and nodded assent to her with  
his black eye-brows.

And hereupon the ambrosial locks of the king waved [530  
From his immortal head; and he shook the great Olympus.  
They two indeed, having thus taken counsel, separated; she  
indeed then

Leaped to the deep sea from splendid Olympus;  
But Jove (went) to his own abode. And all the gods rose  
up together [any one

From their seats, in the presence of their father; nor dared  
To remain sitting on his approach,<sup>1</sup> but all stood before  
him. [cerning him was Juno 535

Thus he indeed sat down there on his throne. Nor con-  
ignorant, having seen it, that the silver-footed Thetis,  
Daughter of the old man of the sea, counselled<sup>2</sup> with him.

Immediately with heart-cutting (words) she addressed Jove,  
the son of Saturn:

Τίς δ' αὖ τοι, δολομήτα, θεῶν συμφράσσαστο βουλάς ; 540  
αἰεὶ τοι φίλον ἔστιν, ἐμεῦ ἀπὸ νόσφιν ἔοντα,  
κρυπτάδια φρονέοντα δικαζέμεν· οὐδέ τι πῶ μοι  
πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἔπος, ὃ ττι νοήσης.

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε·  
“Ἥρη, μὴ δὴ πάντας ἔμοις ἐπιέλπεο μύθους 545  
εἰδήσειν· χαλεποί τοι ἔσονται· ἀλόχῳ περ εἴουση.  
ἀλλ' ὃν μὲν κ' ἐπεικὲς ἀκούμεν, οὔτις ἔπειτα  
οὔτε θεῶν πρότερος τόνγ' εἴσεται, οὔτ' ἀνθρώπων·  
ὃν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἐθέλοιμι νοῆσαι,  
μὴ τι σὺ ταῦτα ἕκαστα διεῖρο, μηδὲ μετᾴλλα. 550

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια “Ἥρη·  
αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες ;  
καὶ λίην σε πάρος γ' οὔτ' εἶρομαι, οὔτε μεταλλῶ·  
ἀλλὰ μάλ' εὐκηλος τὰ φράζειαι, ἄσος ἐθέλησθα.  
νῦν δ' αἰνῶς δεῖδοικα κατὰ φρένα, μὴ σε παρείπη 555  
ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ Ἀλίοιο γέροντος.  
ἡερίη γάρ σοί γε παρέζετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων.  
τῇ σ' οἶω κατανεῦσαι ἐτήτυμον, ὥς Ἀχίλλῃα  
τιμήσης, ὀλέσης δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς· 560  
δαιμονίη, αἰεὶ μὲν οἶεαι, οὐδέ σε λήθω·  
πρῆξαι δ' ἔμπης οὔτι δυνήσεται, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ  
μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσεται· τὸ δέ τοι καὶ ρίγιον ἔσται.  
εἰ δ' οὔτω τοῦτ' ἔστιν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἶναι.  
ἀλλ' ἄκουσα κάθησο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ. 565  
μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν, ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰς· ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ,  
ἄσσαν ἰόνθ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἀάπτους χεῖρας ἐφείω.  
“Ὡς ἔφατ'· ἔδδεισεν δὲ βοῶπις πότνια “Ἥρη.  
καὶ ῥ' ἄκεουσα καθῆστο, ἐπιγνάμψασα φίλον κῆρ.

<sup>1</sup> Or, *although my wife being*.

<sup>2</sup> Though *εἶρομαι* and *μεταλλῶ* are in the present tense, yet *παρος* marks that they should be used in the past.

<sup>3</sup> Or, *nor even do I escape thee*.



"And who again of the gods, subtle one, took counsel  
 with thee? 540  
 Always to thee is it pleasing, being apart from me,  
 To come to decisions, having in thy mind secret things;  
 nor ever yet hast thou brought thyself  
 With willing mind, to declare to me any one word as to what  
 thou shalt purpose." [dressed :  
 And her, thereupon, the father both of men and gods ad-  
 "Juno, do not, I pray, expect that thou all my determina-  
 tions 545  
 Shalt know; unpleasant will they be to thee, although  
 thou art my wife.<sup>1</sup> [any one,  
 But whatever one is indeed fitting for thee to hear, then not  
 Either of gods or of men, shall know this at least sooner  
 than thou;  
 But whatever one I may wish to devise, apart from the gods,  
 Do not ask questions at all as to these several things, nor  
 be prying into them." 550  
 And thereupon him the large-eyed venerable Juno ad-  
 dressed : [thou hast spoken ?  
 "Most dread son of Saturn, what kind of word is this which  
 Verily, heretofore at least, I have neither interrogated thee  
 at all, nor been prying ;<sup>2</sup> [thou choosest.  
 But very quiet thou meditatest on those things, whatsoever  
 But now I dreadfully fear in my mind, lest silver-footed  
 Thetis, 555  
 Daughter of the old man of the sea, persuade you wrong.  
 For in the morning vapour she certainly sat by thee, and  
 took hold of thee by the knees, [that thou wilt honour  
 To whom I imagine that thou hast nodded assent for certain,  
 Achilles, and destroy many at the ships of the Achæans."  
 And cloud-collecting Jove replying said to her : 560  
 "Madam, always indeed art thou imagining, nor even am I  
 unnoticed by thee ;<sup>3</sup> [thing at all, but thou shalt be  
 But notwithstanding thou shalt be able to effect not any  
 Rather more out of my mind; and this also will be more  
 unpleasant for thee.  
 And if this is so, it is about to be pleasing to me.  
 But sit down silent, and obey my command, 565  
 Lest perchance they, as many gods as are in Olympus, be  
 not of any avail to thee, [irresistible hands."  
 (Against me) approaching near, when I lay upon thee my  
 Thus he spake; and large-eyed venerable Juno feared  
 And she sat down accordingly silent, having bent her heart.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Or, *having restrained her passion.*



- ὄχθησαν δ' ἀνὰ δῶμα Διὸς θεοὶ οὐρανίωνες. 570  
 τοῖσιν δ' Ἥφαιστος κλυτοτέχνης ἦρχ' ἀγορεύειν,  
 μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐπήρα φέρων λευκώλενφ' Ἥρῃ·  
 ἥ δὴ λοίγια ἔργα τάδ' ἔσσεται, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἀνεκτὰ,  
 εἰ δὴ σφῶ ἔνεκα θνητῶν ἐριδαίνετον ὦδε,  
 ἐν δὲ θεοῖσι κολῶν ἐλαύνετον· οὐδέ τι δαιτὸς 575  
 ἐσθλῆς ἔσσεται ἥδος, ἐπεὶ τὰ χερεῖονα νικᾷ.  
 μητρὶ δ' ἐγὼ παράφημι, καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοεούσῃ,  
 πατρὶ φίλῃ ἐπήρα φέρειν Διὶ, ὄφρα μὴ αὐτε  
 νεκείῃσι πατὴρ, σὺν δ' ἡμῖν δαῖτα ταράξῃ.  
 εἴπερ γὰρ κ' ἐθέλῃσιν Ὀλύμπιος ἀστεροπητῆς 580  
 ἐξ ἐδέων στυφελίξαι. ὁ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατός ἐστιν.  
 ἀλλὰ σὺ τόν γ' ἐπέεσσι καθάπτεσθαι μαλακοῖσιν·  
 αὐτὶκ' ἔπειθ' Ἴλαος Ὀλύμπιος ἔσσεται ἡμῖν.  
 ὦς ἄρ' ἔφη· καὶ ἀναΐξας δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον  
 μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐν χειρὶ τίθει, καὶ μιν προσέειπε· 585  
 Τέτλαθι, μήτηρ ἐμῇ, καὶ ἀνάσχεο, κηδομένη περ,  
 μή σε, φίλῃν περ ἐοῦσαν, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδωμαι  
 θεινομένην· τότε δ' οὐ τι δυνήσομαι, ἀχνύμενός περ,  
 χραυσμείν· ἀργαλέος γὰρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι. 590  
 ἦδη γάρ με καὶ ἄλλοτ' ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαῶτα,  
 ρίψε, ποδὸς τεταγών, ἀπὸ βηλοῦ θεσπεσίοιο·  
 πᾶν δ' ἡμαρ φερόμην, ἅμα δ' ἡελίῳ καταδύντι  
 κάππεσον ἐν Λήμνῳ· ὀλίγος δ' ἔτι θυμὸς ἐνῆεν·  
 ἔνθα με Σίντιες ἄνδρες ἄφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα.  
 ὦς φάτο· μείδησεν δὲ θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρῃ· 595  
 μείδησασα δὲ, παιδὸς ἐδέξατο χειρὶ κύπελλον.  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοισι θεοῖς ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν

<sup>1</sup> Or, bringing gratifying things to his mother.

<sup>2</sup> See line 572.

<sup>3</sup> συν—ταράξῃ for συνταράξῃ.

<sup>4</sup> Or, the feast to us.

<sup>5</sup> καθάπτεσθαι, the infin. for imperative.

<sup>6</sup> Or, a goblet, narrow at top and bottom, wider in the belly than at the mouth; or a goblet, like two cups joined by the bottoms; or a goblet, having a hollow bottom, serving as a cup.

<sup>7</sup> Or, to bear up against, or to try one's strength against.

And throughout the mansion of Jove the heavenly gods  
were sore distressed. 570

But them Vulcan, famed for art, began to harangue,  
Gratifying his mother;<sup>1</sup> white-armed Juno :

“ Assuredly now these will be mischievous proceedings,  
nor any longer bearable,

If indeed ye two, on account of mortals, quarrel thus,  
And among the gods raise a disturbance; nor even any  
enjoyment 575

Will there be of the good feast, since these worse counsels  
prevail. [understands it,

But to my mother I recommend, although she herself even  
To gratify my father Jove;<sup>2</sup> that my father

May not again chide and disturb<sup>3</sup> our feast.<sup>4</sup>

For if, indeed, the Olympian thunderer choose 580

To dash us down from our seats (he can); for he is by far  
the most powerful.

But do thou soothe<sup>5</sup> him, at least with soft words;

Then immediately the Olympian will be propitious to us.”

Thus then he spake, and having started up, a double  
goblet<sup>6</sup>

Placed in the hand of his mother, and said to her : 585

“ Be patient, my mother, and restrain thyself although  
distressed,

Lest, although dear to me, I should see thee beaten

Before (my own) eyes; and then I shall not at all be able,  
although sorrowful,

To assist thee; for the Olympian is difficult to oppose.<sup>7</sup>

For before now also, on another occasion, having taken me  
by the foot, 590

He cast me down from the divine threshold, having been  
desirous to assist thee;<sup>8</sup> [sun

And all day I was being borne along, and with the setting  
I fell down in Lemnos; and little life was yet in me;

There Sintian men immediately on my fall took care of me.”<sup>9</sup>

Thus he spake; and the white-armed goddess Juno  
smiled; 595

And having smiled, she received in her hand the cup from  
her son.

And then, for all the other gods, beginning from the right,

<sup>8</sup> Hercules having laid Troy in ruins, was on his return, driven to Cos by a storm of Juno's raising, who hated him, and who had contrived to cast Jupiter into a profound sleep, that he might not interrupt her purpose. Jupiter awaking, in resentment of her artifice practised on him, punished her with bonds, which Vulcan, attempting to loose, he was discovered by Jupiter, and cast headlong down to Lemnos.

<sup>9</sup> Or, took care of me having fallen.

οἶνοχόει, γλυκὺ νέκταρ ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων.  
 ἄσβεστος δ' ἄρ' ἐνώρτο γέλωος μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν,  
 ὥς ἴδον Ἥφαιστον διὰ δώματα πομπύοντα.

600

Ὡς τότε μὲν πρόπαν ἡμαρ ἐς ἥλιον καταδύντα  
 δαίνυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἕϊσης,  
 οὐ μὲν φόρμυγος περικαλλέος, ἣν ἔχ' Ἀπόλλων,  
 Μουσάων θ', αἱ ἄειδον ἀμειβόμεναι ὀπὶ καλῇ.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατέδυ λαμπρὸν φάος ἡελίοιο,  
 οἱ μὲν κακκείοντες ἔβαν οἰκόνδε ἕκαστος,

605

ἥχι ἐκάστῳ δῶμα περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις

Ἥφαιστος ποίησεν ἰδυίησι πραπίδεσσι.

Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς ὃν λέχος ἦι Ὀλύμπιος ἀστεροπητῆς,

ἔνθα πάρος κοιμᾶσθ', ὅτε μιν γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἰκάνοι·

610

ἔνθα καθεῦδ' ἀναβάς· παρὰ δὲ χρυσόθρονος Ἥρη.

<sup>1</sup> Or, *serving actively*, or *bustling about*.

<sup>2</sup> The reader, in order that he may partake with the gods in the drollery of this scene, should observe, that the crippled and distorted Vulcan had thrust himself into an office at all other times administered either by Hebe or Gany-  
 mede.

He was pouring out wine, drawing the sweet nectar from the bowl.

And hereupon an inextinguishable laughter was raised [among the blessed gods,  
When they saw Vulcan serving<sup>1</sup> through the halls.<sup>2</sup> 600

Thus, then, indeed, the whole day, to the setting sun,  
They were feasting, and the mind was not at all in want of  
an equal feast,

Nor, indeed, of the very beautiful lyre, which Apollo held,  
And of the Muses, who were singing, answering in turn<sup>3</sup>  
with delightful voice. [605

Furthermore, when the bright light of the sun went down,  
They, indeed, desiring<sup>4</sup> to lie down, went each one to his  
home,

Where the famed Vulcan, lame of both legs, had made,

With skilful mind, a mansion for each;

And Jove, the Olympian thunderer, went to his own bed,

Where before he was wont to lie down to rest, whenever  
sweet sleep came upon him; 610

There having ascended, he lay down to sleep, and beside  
him the golden-throned Juno.

<sup>3</sup> Or, *singing responsive*.

<sup>4</sup> *κατακειτο* by syncope, for *κατακειτω*, a desiderative verb, like those in Latin, in *urio*.



## BOOK II.

### THE ARGUMENT.

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#### *The Trial of the Army, and Catalogue of the Forces.*

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Jupiter, in pursuance of the request of Thetis, sends a deceitful vision to Agamemnon, persuading him to lead the army to battle; in order to make the Greeks sensible of their want of Achilles. The General, who is deluded with the hopes of taking Troy without his assistance, but fears the army was discouraged by his absence and the late plague, as well as by the length of time, contrives to make trial of their disposition by a stratagem. He first communicates his design to the Princes in council that he would propose a return to the soldiers, and that they should put a stop to them if the proposal was embraced. Then he assembles the whole host, and, upon moving for a return to Greece, they unanimously agree to it and run to prepare the ships. They are detained by the management of Ulysses, who chastises the insolence of Thersites. The assembly is recalled, several speeches made on the occasion, and at length the advice of Nestor followed, which was to make a general muster of the troops, and to divide them into their several nations, before they proceeded to battle. This gives occasion to the Poet to enumerate all the forces of the Greeks and Trojans in a large catalogue.

The time employed in this book consists not entirely of one day. The scene lies in the Grecian camp and upon the sea-shore; toward the end it removes to Troy.

ΤΗΣ  
ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΊΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

B.

ἄλλοι μὲν ῥα, θεοὶ τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἵπποκορυσταί,  
 εὖδον παννύχιοι, Δία δ' οὐκ ἔχε νήδυμος ὕπνος·  
 ἀλλ' ὃ γε μερμήριζε κατὰ φρένα, ὥς Ἀχιλῆα  
 τιμήσῃ, ὀλέσῃ δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.  
 ἦδε δὲ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή, 5  
 πέμψαι ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι οὐλον Ὀνειρον·  
 καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·  
 Βάσκ' ἴθι, οὐλὲ Ὀνειρε, θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.  
 ἐλθὼν ἐς κλισίην Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδασ,  
 πάντα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως ἀγορευόμεν, ὥς ἐπιτέλλω. 10  
 θωρήξαι ἔκτελε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς  
 πανσυδίῃ· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοι πόλιν εὐρυάγυιαν  
 Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες  
 ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἅπαντας  
 Ἥρῃ λισσομένη· Τρώεσσι δὲ κῆδὲ ἐφῆπται. 15  
 ὦς φάτο· βῆ δ' ἄρ' Ὀνειρος, ἐπεὶ τὸν μῦθον ἄκουσε·  
 καρπαλίμως δ' ἔκανε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν·  
 βῆ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδην Ἀγαμέμνονα· τὸν δ' ἐκίχανεν  
 εὖδον· ἐν κλισίῃ, περὶ δ' ἀμβρόσιος κέχυθ' ὕπνος.  
 στή δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, Νηληϊῶ νῆϊ ἑοικὼς, 20  
 Νέστορι, τὸν ῥα μάλιστα γερόντων τί' Ἀγαμέμνων·  
 τῷ μιν ἑιστάμενος προσεφώνεε βεῖος Ὀνειρος·

<sup>1</sup> Or, men possessing war-horses; noble warriors, opposed to common soldiers.

<sup>2</sup> The god of dreams.

<sup>3</sup> ἀγορευόμεν, infinitive for the imperative.

**BOOK II.**

<sup>4</sup> Or, *have been fastened upon*, or, *have been connected with*.



Εὐδεις, Ἀτρεὺς νιὲ δαΐφρονος, ἵπποδάμοιο ;  
 οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εὐδειν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα,  
 ᾧ λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτετράφεται, καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε. 25  
 νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ξύνες ᾧκα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,  
 ὅς σευ, ἀνευθεν ἐὼν, μέγα κήδεται ἥδ' ἐλεαίρει·  
 θωρήξαι σε κέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς  
 πανσυδίῃ· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εὐρύαγριναι  
 Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες 30  
 ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἅπαντας  
 Ἥρῃ λισσομένη· Τρώεσσι δὲ κῆδ' ἐφήπται  
 ἐκ Διὸς. ἀλλὰ σὺ σῆσιν ἔχε φρεσὶ, μηδέ σε λήθη  
 αἰρείτω, εὖτ' ἂν σε μελίσφρων ὕπνος ἀνήη.  
 ὥς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπεβήσето· τὸν δ' ἔλιπ' αὐτοῦ 35  
 τὰ φρονέοντ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν, ἃ ῥ' οὐ τελέεσθαι ἔμελλε.  
 φῆ γὰρ ὅγ' αἰρήσειν Πριάμου πόλιν ἤματι κείνῳ,  
 νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὰ ἦδη ἃ ῥα Ζεὺς μήδετο ἔργα.  
 θήσειν γὰρ ἔτ' ἔμελλεν ἔπ' ἄλγεά τε στοναχὰς τε  
 Τρωσὶ τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι διὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμῖνας. 40  
 ἔγρετο δ' ἐξ ὕπνου· θείῃ δέ μιν ἀμφέχυντ' ὀμφή·  
 ἔξετο δ' ὀρθωθείς· μαλακὸν δ' ἔνδυνε χιτῶνα,  
 καλὸν, νηγάτεον· περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φᾶρος·  
 ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα·  
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὤμοισι βάλετο ξίφος ἄργυρόηλον· 45  
 εἶλετο δὲ σκῆπτρον πατρώϊον ἄφθιτον αἰεὶ,  
 σὺν τῷ ἔβη κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων.  
 Ἦὼς μὲν ῥα θεὰ προσεβήσето μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον,  
 Ζηνὶ φῶως ἐρέουσα καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισιν·  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλεε, 50  
 κηρύσσειν ἀγορήνδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς·  
 οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἠγείροντο μάλ' ᾧκα.  
 βουλή δὲ πρῶτον μεγαθύμων ἴζε γερόντων,

<sup>1</sup> See note—line 15.

<sup>2</sup> Or, *soul-delighting*.

<sup>3</sup> I. e. still rung, as it were, in his ear.

"Dost thou sleep, son of the warlike, horse-taming  
Atreus?

It is not fitting that a man, a member of the council, should  
sleep all night, [things are matters of care. 25  
To whom both nations have been entrusted, and such great  
But now quickly attend to me; and I am a messenger to  
thee from Jove,

Who, being at a distance, greatly cares for, and pities thee;  
He has commanded thee to arm the long-haired Achæans  
In full force; for now thou mayest take the wide-streeted  
city [Olympian mansions, 30

Of the Trojans; for no longer do the immortals, possessing  
Think dividedly; for Juno, entreating,

Has bent them all to (her purpose); but sorrows are sus-  
pended over the Trojans<sup>1</sup> [forgetfulness

From Jove; but do thou keep it in thy mind, and let not  
Seize thee, when refreshing<sup>2</sup> sleep shall have left thee."

Thus then having spoken, he departed; and he left him  
there 35

Pondering in his mind those things, which, in fact, were not  
about to be accomplished.

For he thought that he should take Priam's city on that  
day, [was meditating.

Childish; and knew not those deeds which, in fact, Jove  
For he was yet going to inflict both sufferings and groans  
Both upon the Trojans and the Danai through mighty  
battles. 40

But he was roused from sleep; and the divine voice was  
diffused around him;<sup>3</sup>

And he sat erect, and put on his soft tunic, [(him;)

Beautiful, new; and he cast his large linen cloak around  
And under his white feet he bound his beautiful sandals;

And then around his shoulders he cast his silver-studded  
sword; 45

And he took his paternal sceptre, ever imperishable,  
With which he went down to the ships of the bronze-mailed  
Achæans.

Then, indeed, the goddess Morn ascended high Olympus,  
To Jove and the other immortals going to announce light;

But he was commanding his clear-voiced heralds 50

To summon to an assembly the long-haired Achæans;

They, on the one hand, were summoning them; on the  
other hand, they very quickly were being assembled  
together.

And first he caused a council of high-souled old men to sit

Νεστορέῃ παρὰ νηὶ Πυλογενέος βασιλῆος·  
τοὺς ὅγε συγκαλέσας, πυκινὴν ἡρτύνετο βουλήν· 55

Κλύτε, φίλοι, θεῖός μοι ἐνύπνιον ἦλθεν Ὀνειρος,  
ἄμβροσίνην διὰ νύκτα· μάλιστα δὲ Νέστορι δίφῳ  
εἰδὸς τε, μέγεθός τε, φύήν τ', ἀγχιστα ἔφκει.  
στῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, καί με πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·  
εὖδεις, Ἀτρεὺς νιὲ δαΐφρονος, ἵπποδάμοιο ; 60

οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εὖδειν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα,  
ᾧ λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτετράφεται, καὶ τόσσα μέμλε.  
νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ξύνες ὦκα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἀγγελὸς εἰμι,  
ὅς σευ, ἀνευθεν ἔων, μέγα κήδεταί ἡδ' ἐλεαίρει.  
θωρηξάί σε κέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς 65

πανσυδίῃ· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εὐρύαντιαν  
Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἄμφις Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες  
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἅπαντας  
Ἥρη λισσομένη· Τρώεσσι δὲ κῆδὲ ἐφῆπται  
ἐκ Διός· ἀλλὰ σὺ σῆσιν ἔχε φρεσίν·—Ὡς ὁ μὲν εἰπὼν 70  
ᾤχετ' ἀποπτάμενος· ἐμὲ δὲ γλυκὺς ἵπνος ἠῆκεν.  
ἀλλ' ἄγετ', αἶ κέν πως θωρήξομεν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν·  
πρῶτα δ' ἐγὼν ἔπεσι πειρήσομαι, ἣ θέμις ἐστὶ,  
καὶ φεύγειν σὺν νηυσὶ πολυκλήϊσι κελεύσω·  
ὑμεῖς δ' ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος ἐρῆτύειν ἐπέεσσιν. 75

Ἦτοι ὁ γ' ὥς εἰπὼν, κατ' ἄρ' ἔζητο· τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη  
Νέστωρ, ὅς ῥα Πύλοιο ἀναξ ἦν ἡμαθέντος,  
ὅς σφιν εὐφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·

ᾧ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες,  
εἰ μὲν τις τὸν ὄνειρον Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἔνισπε, 80  
ψεῦδός κεν φαίμεν, καὶ νοσφιζοίμεθα μᾶλλον·  
νῦν δ' ἴδεν ὃς μέγ' ἄριστος ἐνὶ στρατῷ εὔχεται εἶναι.  
ἀλλ' ἄγετ', αἶ κέν πως θωρήξομεν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.

ᾧ ἄρα φωνήσας, βουλῆς ἐξ ἤρχε νέεσθαι.  
οἱ δ' ἐπανεστήσαν, πείθοντό τε ποιμένι λαῶν 85

<sup>1</sup> Or, at the Nestorean ship of the Pylian-born king.

<sup>2</sup> Or, was directing, or, preparing for, a prudent plan, design, or counsel. Some read it, he procured a full council. Others, he devised a crafty stroke of policy.—Others, he entered on a prudent consultation.

<sup>3</sup> Or, as is usual, or, as custom requires.

At the ship of Nestor, the Pylian-born king;<sup>1</sup> [55  
 Them having called together, he arranged a skilful plan;<sup>2</sup>

"Hear, friends, divine Oneiros came to me in sleep,  
 During the ambrosial night; and most especially the noble  
 Nestor, [resembled.  
 Both in appearance, and size, and mien, he most closely  
 And hereupon he stood over my head, and addressed to me  
 (this) speech;

Sleepest thou, son of the warlike, horse-taming Atreus? 60  
 It is not fitting that a man, a member of the council, should  
 sleep all night, [things are matters of care.

To whom both nations have been entrusted, and such great  
 But now quickly attend to me; and I am a messenger to  
 thee from Jove,

Who, being at a distance, greatly cares for, and pities thee.  
 He has commanded thee to arm the long-haired Achæans 65  
 In full force; for now thou mayest take the wide-streeted  
 city [Olympian mansions,

Of the Trojans; for no longer do the immortals, possessing  
 Think dividedly; for Juno, supplicating,  
 Has bent them all to (her purpose); but sorrows are sus-  
 pended over the Trojans

From Jove; but do thou keep it in thy mind.—Thus he, on  
 the one hand, having spoken, 70  
 Departed, flying away: on the other hand, sweet sleep  
 left me. [arm the sons of the Achæans;

But come, (let us look to it,) that we in some way or other  
 But I first will try them with words, as far as it is lawful,<sup>3</sup>  
 And I will order them to flee with their many-benched  
 ships; [with your words to dissuade them." 75

But do ye, one in one place, another in another, (take care)  
 He, in truth, having thus spoken, sat down accordingly:  
 and to them stood up

Nestor, who indeed was king of sandy Pylos,  
 Who being well affected towards them, harangued, and  
 spake among them:

"O friends, leaders and counsellors of the Argives,  
 If indeed any other of the Achæans told this dream, 80  
 We should call it a lie, and should be rather averse (from  
 believing it;) [in the army.

But now he saw it who professes to be by far the chief man  
 But go to, (mind we this) that we, in some way or other,  
 arm the sons of the Achæans." [council.

Thus then having spoken, he began to depart from the  
 And they, the sceptre-bearing kings, rose up, and were  
 obeying 85



σκηπτούχοι βασιλῆες· ἐπεσσεύοντο δὲ λαοί.

Ἡύτε ἔθνεα εἴσι μελισσάων ἀδινάων,  
πέτρης ἐκ γλαφυρῆς αἰεὶ νέον ἐρχομένων,  
βοτρυδὸν δὲ πέτονται ἐπ' ἄνθεσιν εἰαρινοῖσιν,  
αἱ μὲν τ' ἔνθα ἄλις πεποτήσεται, αἱ δέ τε ἔνθα·

90

ὥς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων  
ἡϊόνος προπάροιθε βαθείης ἐστιχώωντο  
ἰλαδὸν εἰς ἄγορην. μετὰ δέ σφισιν Ὅσσα δεδήει,  
ὀτρύνουσ' ἰέναι, Διὸς ἄγγελος· οἱ δ' ἀγέροντο.

95

τετρήχει δ' ἄγορῇ, ὑπὸ δὲ στεναχίζετο γαῖα  
λαῶν ἰζόντων, ὄμαδος δ' ἦν. ἐννέα δὲ σφεας  
κήρυκες βοόωντες ἐρήτυον, εἶποτ' αὐτῆς  
σχοῖατ', ἀκούσειαν δὲ Διοτρεφέων βασιλῆων.

σπουδῇ δ' ἔξετο λαὸς, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ' ἑδρας,  
παυσάμενοι κλαγγῆς. ἄνὰ δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων  
ἔσθη, σκῆπτρον ἔχων, τὸ μὲν Ἥφαιστος κάμε τεύχων.

100

Ἥφαιστος μὲν δῶκε Διὶ Κρονίῳνι ἄνακτι·  
αὐτὰρ ἄρα Ζεὺς δῶκε διακτόρῳ Ἀργεῖφόντῃ·  
Ἑρμείας δὲ ἄναξ δῶκε Πέλοπι πληξίππῳ·  
αὐτὰρ ὁ αὖτε Πέλοψ δῶκε Ἀτρεΐ, ποιμένι λαῶν·

105

Ἀτρεὺς δὲ θνήσκων ἔλιπε πολύαρνι θυέστῃ·  
αὐτὰρ ὁ αὖτε Θυέστ' Ἀγαμέμνονι λείπε φορῆναι,  
πολλῇσι νήσοισι καὶ Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἀνάσσειν.  
τῷ ὅγ' ἐρεισάμενος, ἔπε' Ἀργείοισι μετηΐδα.

ὦ φίλοι, ἦρωες Δαναοί, θεράποντες Ἀρης,  
Ζεὺς με μέγα Κρονίδης ἄτῃ ἐνέδησε βαρεῖν·  
σχέτλιος, ὅς πρὶν μὲν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν,  
ἴλιον ἐκπέрсαντ' εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι·

110

νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλευέσαστο, καί με κελεύει  
δυσκλέα Ἄργος ἰκέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺν ὄλεσα λαόν.  
οὕτω που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενεῖ φίλον εἶναι,

115

<sup>1</sup> This is the first simile of Homer, and we may observe in general that he exceeds all mankind in the number, variety, and beauty of his comparisons. There are scarce any in Virgil which are not translated from him, and therefore, when he succeeds best in them, he is to be commended but as an improver.

<sup>2</sup> This assembling of the army is full of beauties; the lively description of their overspreading the field,—the noble boldness of the figure where Fame is represented in person shewing at their head,—the universal tumult succeeded

The shepherd of the tribes : and the tribes were rushing after.

As go swarms of closely-thronging bees,<sup>1</sup>  
 Ever newly coming from a hollow rock,  
 And in clusters fly over the vernal flowers,  
 And some, indeed, in crowds spread themselves in this direction, and some in that; 90

So from the ships and tents many nations of these (men)  
 In front of the deep beech were marching  
 In squadrons to the assembly: and among them Jove's messenger, [themselves.

Fame blazed,<sup>2</sup> inciting them to go; and they assembled  
 And the assembly was tumultuous, and the earth was groaning under 95

The tribes seating themselves; and there was a confused noise. And nine heralds [would abstain  
 Shouting out, were restraining them, if at length they  
 From clamour, and listen to the Jove-protected kings.

And with difficulty the people sat down, and were restrained in their seats, [Agamemnon 100  
 Having ceased from their noise. Then, indeed, king  
 Stood up, holding his sceptre, at making which indeed Vulcan had toiled.

Vulcan indeed gave it to king Jove, son of Saturn :  
 But hereupon Jove gave it to his messenger the slayer of Argos;<sup>3</sup>

And king Mercury gave it to the horse-driver Pelops; [105  
 But he again, Pelops gave it to Atreus, shepherd of the tribes;  
 And Atreus dying, left it to Thyestes, rich in sheep, [him,  
 But Thyestes again left it to Agamemnon, to be borne by  
 To rule over many islands, and all Argos. [words :

On this he having leaned himself, addressed to them winged  
 " O friends, Danaëan heroes, servants of Mars, 110  
 Jove, the son of Saturn, has greatly entangled me in a heavy misfortune; [ed it with a nod,

Cruel (deity,) who before indeed promised me,<sup>4</sup> and confirm-  
 That I should go back, having utterly destroyed<sup>5</sup> the well-walled Ilium;

But now he has resolved on a wicked fraud, and orders me  
 To go inglorious to Argos, after I have lost much people. 115  
 Thus, perhaps, it is likely to be pleasing to mighty Jove,

by a solemn silence,—and lastly, the graceful rising of Agamemnon, all contribute to cast a majesty on this part.

<sup>1</sup> See Ovid. Metam. l. 670

<sup>2</sup> He alludes to the sign given at Aulis.

<sup>3</sup> *επερωται* for *επερωται* agreeing with *με* understood before the infinitive *αποικεσθαι*.

- δε δὴ πολλῶν πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα,  
 ἦδ' ἔτι καὶ λύσει· τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον,  
 αἰσχρὸν γὰρ τόδε γ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι,  
 μᾶψ οὕτω τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν 120  
 ἄπρηκτον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν, ἦδ' ἐμάχεσθαι  
 ἀνδράσι παυροτέροισι· τέλος δ' οὔπω τι πέφανται.  
 εἴπερ γὰρ κ' ἐθέλοισιν Ἀχαιοὶ τε Τρῳῆς τε,  
 ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες, ἀριθμηθήμεναι ἄμφω·  
 Τρῳᾶς μὲν λέξασθαι, ἐφέστιοι ὅσσοι ἔασιν· 125  
 ἡμεῖς δ' ἐς δεκάδας διακοσμηθῆμεν Ἀχαιοὶ,  
 Τρῳῶν δ' ἄνδρα ἕκαστον εἰοίμεθα οἰνοχοεύειν·  
 πολλαὶ κεν δεκάδες δευοῖατο οἰνοχόοιο.  
 τόσσον ἐγὼ φημι πλέας ἔμμεναι νῆας Ἀχαιῶν  
 Τρῳῶν, οἱ ναίουσι κατὰ πτόλιν· ἀλλ' ἐπίκουροι 130  
 πολλέων ἐκ πολίων ἐγχείσπαλοι ἄνδρες ἔασιν,  
 οἳ με μέγα πλάζουσι, καὶ οὐκ εἴωσ' ἐθέλοντα  
 Ἰλίου ἐκπέρσαι εὐ ναυόμενον πτολίεθρον.  
 ἐννέα δὴ Βεβᾶσι Διὸς μεγάλου ἑνιαυτοὶ,  
 καὶ δὴ δοῦρα σέσηπε νεῶν, καὶ σπάρτα λέλυνται· 135  
 αἱ δέ που ἡμέτεραί τ' ἄλοχοι, καὶ νήπια τέκνα,  
 εἴατ' ἐνὶ μεγάροις ποτιδέγμεναι. ἅμμι δὲ ἔργον  
 αὐτῶς ἀκράαντον, οὐ εἵνεκα δεῦρ' ἰκόμεσθα.  
 ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ὥς ἂν ἐγὼν εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες·  
 φεύγωμεν σὺν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν· 140  
 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροίην αἰρήσομεν εὐρυάγνιαν.  
 ὦς φάτο· τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι δρινε,  
 πᾶσι μετὰ πληθύν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλῆς ἐπάκουσαν.  
 κινήθη δ' ἀγορῇ, ὥς κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης  
 πόντου Ἰκαρίοιο, τὰ μὲν τ' Εὐρὸς τε Νότος τε 145  
 ὥρορ', ἐπαίξας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν.  
 ὥς δ' ὅτε κινήσει Ζεφύρος βαθὺ λήϊον, ἐλθὼν

<sup>1</sup> Or, for those about to be.

<sup>2</sup> ὅρκια τεμνείν to make a treaty sanctioned by solemn oaths and sacrifices: viz. by the immolation of animals, by cutting their throats; or, according to some, the expression arose from the practice of clipping hair from the forehead of the animal preparatory to sacrifice.

Who before now has destroyed the tops of many cities,  
 And still also will destroy; for his power is very great.  
 For disgraceful is this at least even for posterity<sup>1</sup> to learn,  
 That such, and so vast a people of the Achæans thus to  
 no purpose 120

Should engage in an useless war;—and fight [pear.  
 With fewer men;—for no effect has yet been made to ap-  
 For if we, both Achæans and Trojans, should be willing,  
 Having slain victims serving as a pledge,<sup>2</sup> to be numbered,  
 both of us; [the city;<sup>3</sup> 125

To count the Trojans indeed, as many as are belonging to  
 And we Achæans should be distributed in order into dec-  
 ads,<sup>4</sup>

And should take each man of the Trojans to pour out wine;  
 Many decads would want a cupbearer.

So much more do I say, that the sons of the Achæans are  
 Than the Trojans, who dwell in the city; but auxiliaries 130  
 There are from many cities, spear-brandishing men,  
 Who greatly embarrass me, and do not allow me, although  
 desirous,

To destroy the well inhabited city of Ilium.

Nine complete years<sup>5</sup> now of mighty Jove have passed,  
 And now the timbers of the ships have rotted, and the  
 ropes have become untwisted;<sup>6</sup> 135

And perchance both those, our wives, and young children  
 Are sitting in our houses expecting us; but our work  
 Is thus unfinished, on account of which we came hither.

But come, let us all obey, as I shall say;  
 Let us flee with the ships to our father-land, 140  
 For we shall not yet take wide-streeted Troy."<sup>7</sup>

Thus he spake; and he excited in their breasts the soul  
 Of all among the multitude, as many as heard not the scheme.  
 And the assembly was put in commotion, just as the mighty  
 waves of the sea, [south-wind 145

The Icarian gulf, which indeed both the east-wind and  
 Have raised, having rushed on them from the clouds of  
 father Jove. [motion the thick standing corn,  
 And just as when the west-wind, having come, shall put in

<sup>1</sup> εφεστίοι men who dwell at their own hearth in Troy, i. e. the Trojans themselves, unmixed with their allies.

<sup>2</sup> A decad is a company of ten.

<sup>3</sup> εναντος circle of the year.

<sup>4</sup> The telling them in this place, how much their shipping was decayed, was a hint of their danger in returning.

<sup>5</sup> That is, we have no longer any chance of taking it.



- λάβρος, ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπὶ τ' ἡμῖν ἀσταχέουσιν  
 ὡς τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορῇ κινήθη· τοὶ δ' ἀλαλητῇ  
 νῆας ἔπ' ἐσσεύοντο· ποδῶν δ' ὑπένερθε κονίη  
 ἴστατ' ἀειρομένη· τοὶ δ' ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον, 150  
 ἄπτεσθαι νηῶν ἥδ' ἐλκέμεν εἰς ἄλα διάν,  
 οὐρούς τ' ἐξεκάθειρον. αὐτὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκεν  
 οἴκαδε ἱεμένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἦρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.  
 ἔνθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστος ἐτύχθη, 155  
 εἰ μὴ Ἀθηναῖν' Ἥρη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·  
 ὦ πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος ἀρτυῶνῃ,  
 οὕτω δὴ οἰκόνδε, φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν,  
 Ἀργεῖοι φεύγονται ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης;  
 καὶ δέ κεν εὐχολῆν Πριάμφῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιεν 160  
 Ἀργεῖν' Ἑλένην, ἥς εἵνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν  
 ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης;  
 ἀλλ' ἴθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων·  
 σοῖς δ' ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἕκαστον,  
 μὴ δὲ ἔα νῆας ἄλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας. 165  
 ὦς ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·  
 βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων αἴξασα.  
 καρπαλίμως δ' ἵκανε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν·  
 εὗρεν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆα, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον,  
 ἐσταότ'· οὐδ' ὄγε νηὸς ἐϋστέλμοιο μελαίνης 170  
 ἄπτετ', ἐπεὶ μιν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἵκανεν.  
 ἀγχού δ' ἴσταμένη προσέφη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.  
 Διογενὲς Λαερτιάδῃ, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῦ,  
 οὕτω δὴ οἰκόνδε, φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν,  
 φεύξεσθ', ἐν νήεσσι πολυκλήϊσι πεσόντες; 175  
 καὶ δέ κεν εὐχολῆν Πριάμφῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιε  
 Ἀργεῖν' Ἑλένην, ἥς εἵνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν  
 ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης;  
 ἀλλ' ἴθι· νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, μηδέ τ' ἐρώει,  
 σοῖς δ' ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἕκαστον, 180

<sup>1</sup> Homer in these two similitudes has judiciously made choice of the two most wavering and inconstant things in nature to compare with the multitude;

Rushing down upon it impetuous, and it sinks in the ears;<sup>1</sup>  
So all their assembly was put in commotion; and they,  
with shouting,

Were rushing to the ships; and the dust arose, being  
raised up 150

From beneath their feet; and they were urging one another  
To lay hold of the ships, and to drag them to the divine sea,  
And they were cleansing out the trenches;<sup>2</sup> and the clam-  
our of them going eagerly home

Was reaching heaven, and they were taking away the props  
from under the ships. [the Argives, 155

Then a return, contrary to fate, would have been effected by  
If Juno had not spoken a word to Minerva:

"Alas! indefatigable daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove,  
Thus, indeed, home to their father-land

Shall the Argives flee over the wide surface of the sea?

And shall they leave behind a boast to Priam and the Tro-  
jans, 160

The Argive Helen, on account of whom many of the Achæans  
Have perished at Troy, away from their father-land? [ans,  
But go thou now to the people of the bronze-mailed Achæ-  
And with thine own mild words check each man, [165

Nor suffer them to drag to the sea their oar-impelled ships."<sup>3</sup>

Thus she spake: nor did the blue-eyed goddess Minerva  
disobey; [pus.

But she went, having rushed down from the tops of Olym-  
And rapidly she arrived at the swift ships of the Achæans;  
Afterwards she found Ulysses, equal to Jove in counsel,

Standing; nor was he of his well-benched, black ship 170  
Laying hold, since grief was come to him in heart and soul.  
And standing near, blue-eyed Minerva said to him:

"High-born son of Laertes, expedient-inventing Ulysses,  
Will ye indeed thus flee home to your father-land,  
Having embarked in your many-benched ships? 175

And will ye leave behind, a boast to Priam and the Trojans  
Argive Helen, on account of whom many of the Achæans  
Have perished at Troy, away from their father-land?

But go now to the people of the Achæans, and do not loiter,  
But with thy mild words check each man, 180

the waves, and the ears of corn. The first alludes to the noise and tumult of the people, in the breaking and rolling of the billows. The second to their taking the same course, like corn bending one way; and both to the easiness with which they are moved by every breath.

<sup>2</sup> These received the keels of the galleys and served to guide them in their descent to the water.

<sup>3</sup> That is, ships which are propelled by oars on each side.

μηδὲ ἕα νῆας ἄλαδ' ἑλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.

ὣς φάθ'· ὁ δὲ ξυνέηκε θεῶς ὅπα φωνησάσης·  
βῆ δὲ θέειν, ἀπὸ δὲ χλαῖναν βάλε· τὴν δ' ἐκόμισσε  
κήρυξ Εὐρυβάτης Ἰθακήσιος, ὅς οἱ ὀπήδει.  
αὐτὸς δ' Ἀτρεΐδew Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίος ἔλθων,  
δέξατό οἱ σκῆπτρον πατρώϊον ἄφθιτον αἰεΐ·  
σὺν τῷ ἔβη κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.

185

Ὅντινα μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἔξοχον ἄνδρα κηχεῖη,  
τὸν δ' ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρητύσασκε παραστάς·

Δαιμόνι', οὗ σε ἔοικε, κακὸν ὥς, δευδίσσεσθαι·  
ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἴδρνε λαούς.  
οὐ γάρ πω σάφα οἶσθ', οἷος νόος Ἀτρείωνος.  
νῦν μὲν πειρᾶται, τάχα δ' ἔψεται νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,  
ἐν βουλῇ δ' οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἶον ἔειπε.  
μή τι χολωσάμενος ῥέξη κακὸν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.  
θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἐστὶ Διοτρεφέος Βασίλῆος,  
τιμὴ δ' ἐκ Διὸς ἐστί, φιλεῖ δὲ ἐμνητέτα Ζεύς.

190

195

Ὅν δ' αὖ δῆμου τ' ἄνδρα ἴδοι, βοόωντά τ' ἐφεύροι,  
τὸν σκῆπτρῳ ἐλάσασκεν, ὁμοκλήσασκέ τε μύθῳ·

Δαιμόνι', ἀτρέμας ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε,  
οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι· σὺ δ' ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκις,  
οὐτέ ποτ' ἐν πολέμῳ ἐναρίθμος, οὐτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ.  
οὐ μὲν πως πάντες βασιλεύσομεν ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιοί.  
οὐκ ἄγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη. εἷς κοίρανος ἔστω,  
εἷς βασιλεὺς, ᾧ δῶκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω  
σκῆπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσιν ἐμβασιλεύῃ.

200

205

ὣς ὅγε κοιρανέων διέπε στρατόν· οἱ δ' ἀγορήνδε  
αὐτῆς ἐπεσσεύοντο νεῶν ἅπο καὶ κλισιάων  
ἡχῇ, ὥς ὅτε κῆμα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης  
αἰγιαλῷ μεγάλῳ βρέμεται, σμαραγεῖ δὲ τε πόντος.

210

Ἄλλοι μὲν ῥ' ἔζοντο, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ' ἑδρας.

<sup>1</sup> Or, *he recognized*.

<sup>2</sup> The allusion is to a man first feeling the veins of a horse when going to bleed him, and then striking the lance into him.

<sup>3</sup> Or, *sit quiet*.

Nor suffer them to drag to the sea their oar-impelled ships."

Thus she spake: and he understood<sup>1</sup> the voice of the goddess addressing him; [the herald  
And he proceeded to go, and cast off his woollen-cloak; and  
Eurybates of Ithaca, who was accompanying him, took  
care of it. [non, son of Atreus, 185  
And he himself having come into the presence of Agamem-  
Received of him his paternal sceptre, ever imperishable;  
With which he went among the ships of the bronze-mailed  
Achæans.

Whatever king indeed, or principal person he found,  
Him, having stood beside, he checked with (these) mild  
words: [terrified; 190

"Noble sir, it does not become thee, like a coward to be  
But both sit down thyself, and cause the other people to sit  
down. [tention of the son of Atreus is.  
For not yet dost thou clearly know of what nature the in-  
He now indeed tries, but quickly he will smite<sup>2</sup> the sons of  
the Achæans.

Moreover, we did not all hear what he said in the council.  
(Take care then), lest he having become exasperated do some  
injury to the sons of the Achæans. 195

For the wrath of a Jove-protected king is great,  
And his dignity is from Jove, and counselling Jove loves him.

But on the other hand, whatever man of the common  
people he saw, and came upon shouting, [speech;  
Him he struck with the sceptre, and rebuked (with this)

"Wretch, sit still,<sup>3</sup> and hear the speech of others, 200  
Who are thy superiors; but thou art both inexperienced in  
the art of war, and without courage, [nor in the council.  
Neither (wert thou) ever counted amongst the brave in war,  
Not by any means indeed shall we Achæans all reign here.  
A plurality of rulers (is) not a good thing; let there be one  
ruler,

One king, to whom the son of crafty Saturn hath given 205  
Both sceptre and privileges, that he may reign among them."

Thus he acting as chief,<sup>4</sup> was arranging the army; and  
the assembly

Again were rushing from the ships and tents,  
With tumult, just as when a surge of the loud-sounding sea  
Roars on the vast shore, and the deep echoes again. 210

The others indeed accordingly sat down, and were made  
quiet in their seats.

<sup>4</sup> Namely by the delegated authority of Agamemnon, who had for this purpose committed his sceptre to him.



Θερσίτης δ' ἔτι μῶνος ἀμετροεπὴς ἐκολῶα,  
 ὅς ῥ' ἔπεα φρεσὶν ἦσιν ἄκοσμά τε πολλὰ τε ἦδη,  
 μὰνψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν,  
 ἀλλ', ὅ τι οἱ εἴσαιτο γελοῖον Ἀργείοισιν 215  
 ἔμμεναι. αἰσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε·  
 φολκὸς ἔην, χωλὸς δ' ἕτερον πόδα· τὼ δέ οἱ ὦμω  
 κυρτῶ, ἐπὶ στήθος συνοχωκότε· αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε  
 φοξὸς ἔην κεφαλὴν, ψεδνὴ δ' ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη.  
 ἔχθιστος δ' Ἀχιλῆϊ μάλιστ' ἦν, ἡδ' Ὀδυσῆϊ· 220  
 τῷ γὰρ νεκείεσκε. τότε αὐτ' Ἀγαμέμνονι δῖω  
 ὀξέα κεκληγῶς λέγ' ὀνειδεα. τῷ δ' ἄρ' Ἀχαιοὶ  
 ἐκπάγλως κοτέοντο, νεμέσσηθέν τ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ·  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὰ βοῶν Ἀγαμέμνονα νείκεε μύθῳ·  
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ, τέο δ' αὐτ' ἐπιμέμφεαι, ἡδὲ χατίζεις; 225  
 πλείϊά τοι χαλκοῦ κλισίαι, πολλαὶ δὲ γυναῖκες  
 εἰσὶν ἐνὶ κλισίῃς ἐξαίρετοι, ἄς τοι Ἀχαιοὶ  
 πρωτίστῳ δίδομεν, εὖτ' ἂν πτολίεθρον ἔλωμεν.  
 ἦ ἔτι καὶ χρυσοῦ ἐπιδευέαι, ὃν κέ τις οἴσει  
 Τρώων ἵπποδάμων ἐξ Ἰλίου, νῖος ἄποινα, 230  
 ὃν κεν ἐγὼ δῆσας ἀγάγω, ἢ ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν;  
 ἢ ἐ γυναῖκα νέην, ἵνα μίσγεται ἐν φιλότῳ,  
 ἦν τ' αὐτὸς ἄπο νόσφιν κατίσχει; οὐ μὲν ἔοικεν  
 ἄρχον ἐόντα, κακῶν ἐπιβασκόμεν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.  
 ὦ πέπονες, κάκ' ἐλέγχε', Ἀχαιῶδες, οὐκ ἔτ' Ἀχαιοί, 235  
 οἵκαδ' ἐπερ σὺν νηυσὶ νεώμεθα· τόνδε δ' ἔωμεν  
 αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ γέρα πεσσέμεν, ὅφρα ἴδῃται,  
 ἦ ῥά τι οἱ χ' ἡμέις προσάμυνομεν, ἢ καὶ οὐκί·  
 ὅς καὶ νῦν Ἀχιλῆά, ἐο μέγ' ἀμείνονα φῶτα,  
 ἡτίμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας. 240

<sup>1</sup> Or, kept chattering.

<sup>2</sup> Or, comical.

<sup>3</sup> Thersites is never heard of after this his first appearance: such a scandalous character is to be taken no more notice of than just to shew that it is despised. Homer has observed the same conduct with regard to the most deformed, and most beautiful person of his poem; for Nireus is thus mentioned once and no more throughout the Iliad. He places a worthless beauty and ill-natured wit upon the same footing, and shews that the gifts of the body without those of

But Thersites the only one with unnumbered words was still clamouring,<sup>1</sup>

Who indeed had a knowledge of words both unbecoming, and not a few, in his mind, [superiority] with kings, To no purpose, and not according to order, to contend (for the But whatever seemed to him to be a subject for laughter 215 To the Argives. And he was the ugliest man that came to Ilium; [shoulders

He was squint-eyed, and limping in one foot; and his two Were crooked, drawn together towards his breast; but above He was sharp pointed<sup>2</sup> as to his head, and thin soft hair was growing upon it.<sup>3</sup> [220

And he was most especially hateful to Achilles and Ulysses; For these two he was wont to abuse. At this time again, having bawled out shrilly,

He was uttering reproaches against divine Agamemnon. And against him hereupon the Achæans

Were vehemently incensed, and were indignant in soul; But, he shouting out loudly, reviled Agamemnon in (this) speech: [son of Atreus? 225

“And what again art thou complaining of and wanting, Thy tents (are) full of brass, and many women [bestow Are in thy tents selected from (the rest), whom we Achæans On thee first (of all), whenever we take a city.

Art thou still also wanting gold in addition, which some one of the horse-taming

Trojans shall bear from Ilium, the ransom of a son, 230 Whom I or another of the Achæans, having bound, lead away (captive)? [her in love,

Or a young woman, that thou mayest have commerce with And whom thou thyself mayest retain apart at a distance?

It does not indeed become thee, [into evils.

Commander as thou art,<sup>4</sup> to lead<sup>5</sup> the sons of the Achæans O ye faint-hearted, base bye-words, Achæan-women, no longer Achæan-men; 235

Homewards indeed with the ships let us return; and this man let us leave

Here in Troy, to enjoy his prizes, that he may know, Whether indeed we assist him in any thing or not; [man He, who now also has dishonoured Achilles, a far better Than himself; for, having seized, he possesses his prize having himself taken it away. 240

the mind, are not more despicable than those of the mind itself without virtue.  
<sup>4</sup> Or, being the chief.

<sup>5</sup> *επιβαρύνειν* literally, to make the sons of the Achæans tread in evils.

ἀλλὰ μάλ' οὐκ Ἀχιλῆϊ χόλος φρεσίν· ἀλλὰ μεθήμων  
ἦ γὰρ ἂν, Ἀτρείδῃ, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.

Ὡς φάτο, νεικείων Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,  
Θερσίτης· τῷ δ' ὦκα παρίστατο δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,  
καί μιν ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν χαλεπῶ ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ· 245

Θερσίτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ ἐὼν ἀγορητής,  
ἴσχεο, μῆδ' ἔθειλ' οἷος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν.  
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημί χερεύτερον βροτὸν ἄλλον  
ἔμμεναι, ὅσσοι ἄμ' Ἀτρείδῃσ' ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθον·  
τῷ οὐκ ἂν βασιλῆας ἀνὰ στόμ' ἔχων ἀγορεύεις, 250

καί σφιν ὀνειδέα τε προφέροισ, νόστον τε φυλάσσοις.  
οὐδέ τί πω σάφα ἴδμεν, ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,  
ἦ εὖ, ἦε κακῶς, νοστήσομεν νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.  
τῷ, νῦν Ἀτρείδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,  
ἦσαι ὀνειδίζων, ὅτι οἱ μάλα πολλὰ διδοῦσιν 255

ἥρωες Δαναοί· σὺ δὲ κερτομέων ἀγορεύεις.  
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·  
εἴ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραίνοντα κιχήσομαι, ὥς νύ περ ὦδε,  
μηκέτ' ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῇ κάρη ὁμοισιν ἐπέιη,  
μῆδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχιο πατὴρ κεκλημένος εἶην, 260  
εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ σε λαβὼν, ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἵματα δύσω,  
χλαῖνάν τ' ἥδὲ χιτῶνα, τά τ' αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει,  
αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἀφήσω,  
πεπληγὼς ἀγορήθεν δεικέσσι πληγῇσιν.

Ὡς ἄρ' ἔφη· σκήπτρῳ δὲ μετάφρενον ἥδὲ καὶ ὦμα 265  
πλήξεν· ὁ δ' ἰδνῶθῃ, θαλερὸν δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε δάκρυ.  
σμῶδιξ δ' αἱματόεσσα μεταφρένου ἐξυπανέστη,  
σκήπτρου ὑπὸ χρυσέου· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔζετο, τάρβησέν τε·  
ἀλγίστας δ', ἀχρεῖον ἰδὼν, ἀπεμόρξατο δάκρυ.

<sup>1</sup> Or, *careless*, (of what concerns him).

<sup>2</sup> ἀκριτόμυθε literally, *without selection in the use of words*,—a having a private or negative force like that of the particles *in*, *im*, *un*, *ir*, in English, and *κρινω* to select, and *μυθος* a word.

<sup>3</sup> Or, *be not willing alone to contend with kings*.

<sup>4</sup> Or, *in that case*, or, *for this reason*.

<sup>5</sup> That is, always talking of kings.

<sup>6</sup> That is, whether they will turn out well or ill. ....

But there (is) not anger in the mind of Achilles; but he (is) remiss;<sup>1</sup> [last time have offered insult.]

For (else) surely son of Atreus, thou wouldest now for the

Thus spake Thersites, railing at Agamemnon, shepherd  
Of tribes; but quickly the divine Ulysses was standing by  
him, [(this) rough speech: 245]

And, viewing him with an angry look, rebuked him in

"Loquacious<sup>2</sup> Thersites, although thou art a shrill de-  
claimer, [tend with kings:

Restrain thyself, and do not thou of all others<sup>3</sup> choose to con-

For I declare that there is not another mortal worse than

Thee, of as many as came along with the sons of Atreus to  
beneath Ilium; [mouth,<sup>5</sup> 250]

Therefore<sup>4</sup> thou shouldest not harangue, having kings in thy

And both bring forward reproaches against them, and be on  
the watch for a return. [be;<sup>6</sup>

Nor do we at all yet clearly know how these affairs will

Whether we, the sons of the Achæans, shall return under  
favourable, or adverse circumstances.

For this reason thou now sittest finding fault with the son  
of Atreus, Agamemnon, [255]

Shepherd of tribes, because the Danaëan heroes give him

Very many things; and thou haranguest sarcastically against  
him.

But I declare to thee, and it shall also be accomplished;

If I catch thee any longer acting senselessly,<sup>7</sup> as indeed thou  
art now doing here, [his shoulders,

No longer afterwards may there be to Ulysses his head on  
Neither any longer may I be called<sup>8</sup> the father of Telem-  
achus, 260]

If I do not, after having seized thee, strip off indeed thy  
garments, [shame,

Both thy cloak and tunic, and those which cover about thy

And send away thyself weeping to the swift ships,

Having whipt thee from the assembly with ignominious  
stripes." [also shoulders 265]

Thus then he spake: and, with the sceptre, his back and

He struck; and he was twisted back; and the gushing  
tear fell from him, [his back,

And a bloody weal rose up from beneath the surface of

By reason of the golden sceptre; and then he seated him-  
self, and feared; [the tear,

And, having suffered pain, looking foolishly, he wiped off

<sup>7</sup> Or, *playing the fool*.

<sup>8</sup> Or, *may I be*.



οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοί περ, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἡδὺν γέλασαν, 270

ὣδε δὲ τις εἶπεσκεν ἰδὼν ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·

ᾧ πόποι, ἦ δὴ μυρὶ Ὀδυσσεύς ἐσθλὰ ἔοργε,

βουλὰς τ' ἐξάρχων ἀγαθὰς, πόλεμόν τε κορύσσων·

νῦν δὲ τόδε μέγ' ἄριστον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεξεν,

ὃς τὸν λωβητῆρα ἐπεσβόλον ἔσχ' ἀγοράων. 275

οὐ θὴν μιν πάλιν αὖτις ἀνήσει θυμὸς ἀγῆγνωρ

νεικεῖν βασιλῆας ὀνειδείας ἐπέεσσιν.

Ἔς φάσαν ἡ πληθὺς· ἀνὰ δὲ πτολίπορθος Ὀδυσσεὺς

ἔστη σκῆπτρον ἔχων· παρὰ δὲ, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,

εἰδομένη κήρυκι, σιωπῇ λαὸν ἀνώγει· 280

ὥς ἅμα θ' οἱ πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὕστατοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν

μῦθον ἀκούσειαν, καὶ ἐπιφρασσάμενοί βουλὴν·

ὃς σφιν εὐφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·

Ἄτρεϊδῃ, νῦν δὴ σε, ἄναξ, ἐθέλουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ

πᾶσιν ἐλέγχιστον θέμεναι μερόπεσσι βροτοῖσιν· 285

οὐδὲ τοι ἐκτελέουσιν ὑπόσχεσιν, ἥνπερ ὑπέσταν

ἐνθάδ' ἔτι στείχοντες ἀπ' Ἀργεὸς ἱπποβότοιο,

Ἴλιον ἐκπέρσωντ' ἐϋτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι.

ὥστε γὰρ ἦ παῖδες νεαροὶ, χῆραί τε γυναῖκες,

ἀλλήλοισιν ὀδύρονται οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι. 290

ἦ μὴν καὶ πόνος ἐστὶν ἀνιηθέντα νέεσθαι.

καὶ γάρ τίς θ' ἓνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλόχοιο

ἄσχαλᾶ σὺν νηϊ πολυζύγῳ, δνπερ ἀελλαι

χειμέρια εἰλέωσιν, ὀρινομένη τε θάλασσα·

ἡμῖν δ' εἵνατός ἐστι περιτροπέων ἐναντὸς 295

ἐνθάδε μμνόντεσσι. τῷ οὐ νεμεσίζοιμ' Ἀχαιοὺς

ἄσχαλᾶν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμψης

αἰσχροὺς τοι δηρόν τε μένειν, κενεὸν τε νέεσθαι.

τλήτε, φίλοι, καὶ μέιναντ' ἐπὶ χρόνον, δῖφρα δαῶμεν,

<sup>1</sup> Since the particle *η* is always repeated in the second clause, Heyne, after Bentley, would read *ὥστε γὰρ εἰ*, in a form analogous to *ὥσει, ὥσπερ*. As there is no similar example to be found, it would be better perhaps to read *ὥσει γὰρ παῖδες*.—Trollope.

<sup>2</sup> Or, *truly it is a hardship to return in affliction*, that is, when his object is not accomplished.

<sup>3</sup> That is, *since we have been here*.

And they, even although distressed, heartily laughed at him, 270

And thus one said, looking to another near him:—

“Oh ye gods, verily ten thousand good things Ulysses hath done,

Both originating good counsels and urging on the battle;  
But now he hath done this by far the best thing among the  
Argives, [rangues. 275

Who has restrained this abusive insulter from his ha-  
Surely his insolent mind will not again urge him

To rail at kings with reproachful words.”

Thus spake the multitude; and Ulysses, destroyer of cities,

Stood up, holding his sceptre, and beside him, [Minerva,  
Making herself like to a herald, orders the people to be  
silent; 280

That the sons of the Achæans, both those in front, and those  
also in the rear, at the same time

Might hear his speech, and understand his counsel:

Who, well affected towards them, harangued and spake  
among them:—

“Son of Atreus, king, surely now the Achæans desire  
To render thee most infamous to all articulate-speaking  
mortals: 285

Neither do they perform to thee the promise, which they  
took upon them,

Proceeding hither from horse-feeding Argos,  
That thou shouldest return, having destroyed the well-  
walled Ilium.

For just as young children and widowed women<sup>1</sup>

To one another do they wail to return home. 290

Assuredly also there is an anxiety to return, being worn  
out with misery.<sup>2</sup>

For any one remaining even one month away from his wife  
Grieves beside his many-benched ship, which the wintry  
Storms shut up, and an agitated sea;

But to us it is the ninth year<sup>3</sup> coming round, 295

While remaining here. On which account I am not sur-  
prized that the Achæans

Grieve beside their beaked ships. But it is nevertheless also

Certainly disgraceful both to remain a long time, and to  
return empty,<sup>4</sup>

Be patient, friends, and wait for a time,<sup>5</sup> that we may learn

<sup>1</sup> That is, without booty, or, without success.

<sup>2</sup> Or, for a short time, or, little while.

ἢ ἔτεον Κάλχας μαντεύεται, ἥε καὶ οὐκί.	300
εὖ γὰρ δὴ τότε ἴδμεν ἐνὶ φρεσίν· ἔσπε δὲ πάντες μάρτυροι, οὗς μὴ Κῆρες ἔβαν θανάτοιο φέρουσαι χθιζά τε καὶ πρώϊζα· ὅτ' ἐς Αἰλίδα νῆες Ἀχαιῶν ἠγερέθοντο, κακὰ Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ φέρουσαι,	305
ἡμεῖς δ' ἀμφὶ περὶ κρήνην ἱερούς κατὰ βωμοὺς ἔρδομεν ἀθανάτοισι τελέεσσας ἐκατόμβας, καλῇ ὑπὸ πλατανίστῳ, ὅθεν ῥέεν ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ, ἔνθ' ἐφάνη μέγα σῆμα· δράκων ἐπὶ νῶπα δαφαινὸς, σμερδαλέος, τὸν ῥ' αὐτὸς Ὀλύμπιος ἦκε φόωσθε, βωμοῦ ὑπαίξας πρὸς ῥα πλατάνιστον ὄρουσεν·	310
ἔνθα δ' ἔσαν στρουθοῖο νεοσσοὶ, νήπια τέκνα, ὄξω ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ πετάλοις ὑποπεπηῶτες, ὀκτώ· ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἣ τέκε τέκνα· ἔνθ' ὄγε τοὺς ἔλεεινὰ κατήσθιε τετριγῶτας· μήτηρ δ' ἀμφεποτάτο ὀδυρομένη φίλα τέκνα·	315
τὴν δ' ἐλελιξάμενος πτέρυγος λάβεν ἀμφιαχύαν. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτήν, τὸν μὲν ἀρίζηλον θῆκε θεός, ὅσπερ ἔφηνε· λᾶαν γάρ μιν ἔθηκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω.	320
ἡμεῖς δ' ἐσταότες θαυμάζομεν, οἷον ἐτύχθη. ὥς οὖν δεινὰ πέλωρα θεῶν εἰσῆλθ' ἐκατόμβας. Κάλχας δ' αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα θεοπροπέων ἀγόρευε· τίπτ' ἄνεφ' ἐγένεσθε, κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί· ἡμῖν μὲν τόδ' ἔφηνε τέρας μέγα μητιέτα Ζεὺς, ὄψιμον, ὄψιτέλεστον, οὐ κλέος οὐποτ' ὀλεῖται·	325
ὥς οὗτος κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο, καὶ αὐτήν, ὀκτώ, ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἣ τέκε τέκνα· ὥς ἡμεῖς τοσσαῦτ' ἔτεα πτολεμίζομεν ἀδθί, τῷ δεκάτῳ δὲ πόλιν αἰρήσομεν εὐρυάγνυαν. κεῖνός θ' ὥς ἀγόρευε· τὰ δὴ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται.	330
ἀλλ' ἄγε, μίμνετε πάντες, εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,	

<sup>1</sup> Or, *went not, bearing off*.<sup>2</sup> That is, so as to indicate that the appearance was portentous.<sup>3</sup> Or, *occurred at*.

If Chalcas divines truly or not. 300  
 For we well indeed know this in our minds; and ye are all  
 Witnesses, whom the fates of death have not taken off<sup>1</sup>  
 Both yesterday and the day before: when, at Aulis the  
 ships of the Achæans  
 Were assembled, bringing woes to Priam and the Trojans;  
 But we round about the fountain at the sacred altars 305  
 Were sacrificing to the immortals perfect hecatombs,  
 Under a beauteous plane-tree, whence was flowing a limpid  
 stream, [the back,  
 There there appeared a great sign; a serpent, blood-red upon  
 Having a terrible aspect, which indeed the Olympian him-  
 self sent forth to the light, [the plane tree; 310  
 Having started from under the altar, thereupon rushed to  
 And there there were the young ones of a sparrow, infant  
 offspring,  
 Upon the topmost branch, cowering beneath the leaves,  
 Eight; but the mother was the ninth, which brought forth  
 the offspring;  
 There he devoured them twittering piteously; [315  
 And the mother was flying round, bewailing her offspring;  
 And, having coiled himself round, he seized her by the wing  
 making a loud noise round about.  
 But, when he had eaten up the offspring of the sparrow and  
 herself, [most conspicuous;<sup>2</sup>  
 Him indeed the god, who exposed him to view, rendered  
 For the son of the crafty Saturn made him a stone;  
 And we, standing by, marvelled at what was done. 320  
 Thus therefore dreadful prodigies of the gods attended<sup>3</sup> the  
 hecatombs. [harangued:  
 And Chalcas immediately afterwards, delivering oracles,  
 'Why in the world, long-haired Achæans, have ye become  
 mute? [der,  
 To us indeed counselling Jove has shewed this great won-  
 der, of late accomplishment, the fame of which shall never  
 perish. 325  
 As this (serpent) ate up the offspring of the sparrow and  
 herself, [the offspring;  
 Eight, but the mother was the ninth, which brought forth  
 So we just so many years shall wage war there,<sup>4</sup>  
 But in the tenth we shall take the wide-streeted city.'  
 And he thus harangued; all which things are now on the  
 eve of being accomplished. 330  
 But come, wait ye all, well-greaved Achæans,

<sup>4</sup> That is, in Troy.

αὐτοῦ, εἰσόκεν ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἔλωμεν.

ᾧς ἔφατ'· Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἴαχον, (ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες  
σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν, αὐσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν,  
μῦθον ἐπαινήσαντες Ὀδυσσῆος θεῖοιο.

335

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·

ᾧ πόποι, ἧ δὴ παισὶν εἰκότες ἀγοράασθε  
νηπιάχοις, οἷς οὔτι μέλει πολεμήϊα ἔργα.

πῇ δὴ συνθεσῖαι τε καὶ ὄρκια βήσεται ἡμῖν;  
ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαί τε γενοῖατο, μήδεά τ' ἀνδρῶν;  
σπονδαί τ' ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιαί, ἧς ἐπέπιθμεν;  
αὐτῶς γάρ ῥ' ἐπέεσσ' ἐριδαίνομεν, οὐδέ τι μῆχος  
εὐρέμεναι δυνάμεσθα, πολὺν χρόνον ἐνθάδ' ἐόντες.

340

Ἀτρεΐδῃ, σὺ δ' ἔθ', ὥς πρὶν, ἔχων ἀστεμφέα βουλήν,  
ἄρχε· Ἀργεῖοισι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμῖνας·

345

τούσδε δ' ἔα φθινύθειν, ἕνα καὶ δύο, τοί κεν Ἀχαιῶν  
νόσφιν βουλεύωσ', ἄνυσιν δ' οὐκ ἔσσεται αὐτῶν,

πρὶν Ἀργοσδ' ἰέναι, πρὶν καὶ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο  
γνώμεναι, εἴτε ψεύδος ὑπόσχεσις, ἧ καὶ οὐκί.

350

φήμι γὰρ οὖν κατανεῦσαι ὑπερμενέα Κρονίωνα  
ἥματι τῷ, ὅτε νηυσὶν ἐπ' ὠκυπόροισιν ἔβαινον  
Ἀργεῖοι, Τρώεσσι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέροντες,  
ἀστράπτων ἐπιδέξι', ἐναίσιμα σήματα φαίνων.

τῷ, μὴ τις πρὶν ἐπείγῃσθω οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι,  
πρὶν τινα παρ Τρώων ἀλόχῳ κατακοιμηθῆναι,  
τίσασθαι δ' Ἑλένης ὀρμήματά τε στοναχάς τε.

355

εἰ δέ τις ἐκπάγλως ἐθέλει οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι,  
ἀπτεύσθω ἧς νηὸς εὖσσέλμοιο μελαίνης,  
ᾧφρα πρόσθ' ἄλλων θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπίσπῃ.

360

ἀλλὰ, ἄναξ, αὐτός τ' εὖ μήδεο, πείθεό τ' ἄλλω·  
οὔτοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος ἔσσεται, ὃ ττι κεν εἴπω.

κρίν' ἀνδρας κατὰ φύλα, κατὰ φρήτρας, Ἀγάμεμνον,  
ὥς φρήτρη φρήτρηφιν ἀρήγη, φύλα δὲ φύλοισ.

<sup>1</sup> Or, a horseman of Gerene.

<sup>2</sup> That is, what will become of them?

<sup>3</sup> That is, be destroyed and rendered useless.

Here, until we have taken the great city of Priam.'"

Thus he spake; and the Argives were loudly shouting,  
 (and the ships around [shouting,])  
 Terrifically resounded, in consequence of the Achæans  
 Having approved the speech of the godlike Ulysses. 335  
 But Nestor, the Gerenian knight,<sup>1</sup> also spake among them:

"Alas! assuredly now ye harangue like children  
 In a state of infancy, to whom martial affairs are not at all  
 matters of care.

Where, I pray, will both our covenants and treaties go?<sup>2</sup>  
 Shall both the counsels and plans of men be in truth put in  
 the fire?<sup>3</sup> [340

And the unmix'd libations, and right-hand pledges, on  
 which we relied? [any remedy (for the evil)

Truly to no purpose do we contend with words, neither  
 Are we able to discover, although we have been here a  
 great time.<sup>4</sup> [pose unshaken,

But do thou still, son of Atreus, as before, holding thy pur-  
 Rule the Argives in mighty battles; 345

And leave these, one and two, to perish, who deliberate  
 Apart from the Achæans,—(but there shall not be an ac-  
 complishment of their designs)—

To go to Argos, before that we even know  
 Whether the promise of Ægis-bearing Jove be a lie, or not.  
 For I affirm then that the powerful son of Saturn nodded  
 assent 350

On that day, when the Argives were embarking in their  
 Swift-traversing ships, bearing slaughter and fate to the  
 Trojans,—

Sending lightning on the right, displaying favourable tokens.  
 Therefore let not any one be eager to return home before  
 That each has slept with<sup>5</sup> a wife of the Trojans, 355  
 And avenged both the setting out<sup>6</sup> and groans of Helen.

But if any one vehemently desires to return home,  
 Let him lay hold of his well-benched black ship,  
 That he may draw upon himself death and fate before  
 others. [360

But, king, both deliberate well thyself, and yield to another;  
 Whatever word I speak will be certainly not to be rejected.  
 Separate, Agamemnon, the men by tribes, and by clans,  
 That clan may assist clan, and tribes tribes.

<sup>1</sup> Or, being here, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Or, has been laid to sleep with.

<sup>3</sup> There are two ways of taking this:—first, to revenge the rape and lamen-  
 tations of Helen; second, to take revenge for the expedition and the griefs we  
 have endured on account of Helen.



εἰ δέ κεν ὥς ἔρξης, καὶ τοι πείθονται Ἀχαιοί,  
 γνώσῃ ἔπειθ', ὅς θ' ἡγεμόνων κακὸς, ὅς τέ νυ λαῶν, 365  
 ἢδ' ὅς κ' ἐσθλὸς ἔησι· κατὰ σφέας γὰρ μαχέονται  
 γνώσεται δ', εἰ καὶ θεσπεσίῃ πόλιν οὐκ ἀλαπάξεις,  
 ἢ ἀνδρῶν κακότητι, καὶ ἀφραδίῃ πολέμοιο.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·  
 ἦ μὰν αὐτ' ἀγορῇ νικᾷς, γέρον, υἱὰς Ἀχαιῶν 370

αἱ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ, καὶ Ἀθηναίῃ, καὶ Ἀπολλων,  
 τοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες εἶεν Ἀχαιῶν·  
 τῷ κε τάχ' ἡμύσειε πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος  
 χερσὶν ὕφ' ἡμετέρησιν ἀλοῦσά τε περβομένη τε.  
 ἀλλὰ μοι αἰγίλοχος Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν, 375  
 ὅς με μετ' ἀπρήκτους ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει.

καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν Ἀχιλεὺς τε μαχησάμεθ' εἵνεκα κούρης  
 ἀντιβίοις ἐπέεσσιν· ἐγὼ δ' ἦρχον χαλπαίνων·  
 εἰ δέ ποτ' ἔς γε μίαν βουλευέσομεν, οὐκ ἔτ' ἔπειτα  
 Τρωσὶν ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἔσσεται, οὐδ' ἡβαιόν. 380

νῦν δ' ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἵνα ξυνάγωμεν Ἀρηα.  
 εὐ μὲν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω, εὐ δ' ἀσπίδα θέσθω,  
 εὐ δέ τις ἵπποισι δεῖπνον δότω ὠκυπόδεσσιν,  
 εὐ δέ τις ἄρματος ἀμφὶς ἰδῶν, πολέμοιο μεδέσθω·  
 ὥς κε πανημέριοι στυγερῷ κρινώμεθ' Ἀρηϊ. 385

οὐ γὰρ πανσῶλή γε μετέσσεται, οὐδ' ἡβαιὸν,  
 εἰ μὴ νύξ ἔλθοῦσα διακρινέει μένος ἀνδρῶν.  
 ἰδρώσει μὲν τευ τελαμῶν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι  
 ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότης, περὶ δ' ἔγχεϊ χεῖρα καμείται·  
 ἰδρώσει δέ τευ ἵππος, ἐϋξοον ἄρμα τιταίνων. 390

ὃν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω  
 μιμνάζειν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὐ οἱ ἔπειτα  
 ἄρκιον ἐσσεῖται φυγέειν κύνας ἢδ' οἰωνούς.

ὧς ἔφατ'· Ἀργεῖοι δέ μέγ' ἴαχον, ὥς ὅτε κῆμα  
 ἀκτῇ ἔφ' ὑψηλῇ, ὅτε κινήσει Νότος ἔλθων, 395

<sup>1</sup> Thus their conduct might be observed.

<sup>2</sup> That is, would that I had ten such, &c.

<sup>3</sup> Or, let each, having carefully examined his chariot, think upon war.

<sup>4</sup> κρινω. to try the question, (properly in a court of justice,) contend.



And, if thou thus actest, and the Achæans obey thee,  
Thou wilt then know, both who of the leaders is a coward,  
and who indeed of the people,<sup>1</sup> 365

And who of them is brave; for they will fight by themselves;  
[will that thou wilt not take the city,

And thou wilt learn also, whether it will be by the divine  
Or by the cowardice of men, and their inexperience of war."

And king Agamemnon, replying, said to him;

"Of a truth, old man, again in the assembly thou excellest  
the sons of the Achæans; 370

Would that,—both father Jove, and Minerva, and Apollo,—

There were to me<sup>2</sup> ten such counsellors of the Achæans;

By that means would the city of king Priam soon go to ruin,  
Having been both taken, and being destroyed beneath our  
hands.

But the son of Saturn, Ægis-bearing Jove, hath given sufferings to me, 375

Who thrusts me upon useless strifes and quarrels.

For both I and Achilles contended on account of a damsel  
With angry words; but I began, being angry;

But if ever indeed we shall come to the same determination,  
not any longer afterwards [even for a short time. 380

Shall there be a putting off of the evil to the Trojans, not  
But now go to your meal, that we may join battle.

Let each indeed sharpen well his spear, and arrange well  
his shield,

And let each properly give food to his swift-footed horses,

And let each, having well looked about his chariot,<sup>3</sup> prepare for war: [battle. 385

That during the whole day we may contend<sup>4</sup> in hateful  
For indeed there will not ensue a cessation, not even for a  
short time, [men. 390

Unless night, having advanced, shall part the ardour of the  
The thong indeed of the mortal-covering shield around the  
breast [fatigued as to his hand on the spear;

Of each shall be wet with sweat, and (each one) shall be  
And each man's horse shall be wet with sweat, drawing the  
well-polished chariot. 390

But whomsoever I perceive desirous to linger at a distance  
From the battle beside the beaked ships, for him afterwards  
There will not be sufficient means to escape the dogs and  
birds." [just as when a wave (shall sound)

Thus he spake; and the Argives were loudly shouting,  
Against a high rocky-shore, when the south-wind, having  
advanced, shall put it in motion, 395

προβλήῃ σκοπέλῳ, τὸν δ' οὔποτε κύματα λείπει,  
 παντοίων ἀνέμων, ὅταν ἐνθ' ἢ ἐνθα γένοιται.  
 ἀνστήντες δ' ὀρέοντο, κεδασθέντες κατὰ νῆας,  
 κάπνισσάν τε κατὰ κλισίας, καὶ δειπνον ἔλοντο.

400

ἄλλος δ' ἄλλῳ ἔρεξε θεῶν αἰεγενετάων,  
 εὐχόμενος θάνατόν τε φυγεῖν καὶ μῶλον Ἄρηος.  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βούν ἱέρευσεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων  
 πίονα, πενταέτηρον, ὑπερμενεί Κρονίωνι·  
 κίκλησκεν δὲ γέροντας ἀριστῆας Παναχαίων,  
 Νέστορα μὲν πρότιστα, καὶ Ἰδομενῆα ἀνακτα,

405

αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' Αἴαντε δύω, καὶ Τυδείος νιόν·  
 ἕκτον δ' αὖτ' Ὀδυσῆα, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον.  
 αὐτόματος δέ οἱ ἦλθε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·  
 ἦδεε γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀδελφεόν, ὥς ἐπονείτο·  
 βούν δὲ περιστήσαντο, καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο.

410

τοῖσιν δ' εὐχόμενος μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·  
 Ζεῦ κύδιστε, μέγιστε, κελαινεφές, αἰθέρι ναίων,  
 μὴ πρὶν ἐπ' ἥλιον δύναι, καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἐλθεῖν,  
 πρὶν με κατὰ πρηνὲς βαλέειν Πηρίαμοιο μέλαθρον  
 αἰθαλόεν, πρῆσαι δὲ πυρὸς δηϊοιο θύρετρα·  
 Ἐκτόρεον δὲ χιτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαΐξαι  
 χαλκῷ ῥωγαλέον· πολέες δ' ἄμφ' αὐτὸν ἐταῖροι  
 πρηνέες ἐν κονίῃσιν ὁδᾶξ λαζοίατο γαῖαν.

415

ὣς ἔφατ'· οὐ δ' ἄρα πῶ οἱ ἐπεκράϊαινε Κρονίων·  
 ἄλλ' ὅγε δέκτο μὲν ἱρὰ, πόνον δ' ἀμέγαρτον ὄφελλεν.  
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥ' εὗξαντο, καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο,  
 αὐ ἔρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα, καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἔδειραν,  
 μηρούς τ' ἐξέταμον, κατὰ τε κνίσσῃ ἐκάλυσαν,  
 δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες· ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὠμοθέτησαν·  
 καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄρ' σχίζουσιν ἀφύλλοισι κατέκαιον·  
 σπλάγχχνα δ' ἄρ' ἀμπίραντες, ὑπείρεχον Ἡφαίστοιο.  
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη, καὶ σπλάγχχνα πάσαντο,  
 μιστυλλόν τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα, καὶ ἄμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν,

425

<sup>1</sup> That is, raised them over the head of the victim.

<sup>2</sup> Or, the Hectorean tunic.

<sup>3</sup> Or, many friends or companions about him.

Against a projecting rock, and which the waves never leave,  
During all kinds of winds, when they arise in this quarter  
or in that.

And, having risen from their seats, they were in motion,  
having dispersed themselves among the ships, [meal.  
And they kindled a fire through the tents, and took their  
And one was performing sacrifice to one, and another to  
another, of the ever-existing gods, 400

Praying to escape both death and the toil of war.

But the king of men, Agamemnon, sacrificed a fat

Ox, five years old, to the powerful son of Saturn;

And he invited the aged chieftains of all the Achæans;

Nestor indeed first (of all,) and king Idomeneus, 405

But next the two Ajaxes, and the son of Tydeus;

And, moreover, the sixth, Ulysses, in counsel equal to Jove.

But Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, came to him of his  
own accord; [he was toiling.

For he had known in his mind, (respecting) his brother, how  
And they stood round about the ox, and raised the salted-  
barley-cakes.<sup>1</sup> 410

And king Agamemnon, praying amongst them, said:

"Jove most glorious, most mighty, collector of black-  
clouds, dwelling in the sky, [fore

Grant that the sun may not set, and darkness come on, be-  
That I have cast down headlong Priam's palace

Flaming, and have burned the doors with hostile fire; 415

And that I have cut asunder the tunic of Hector<sup>2</sup> around his  
breast, [him,<sup>3</sup>

Rent by my brass; and may many of his companions around  
Prone in the dust, grasp the ground with their teeth."

Thus he spake; but not yet thereupon was the son of Sa-  
turn accomplishing it for him; [severe toil. 420

But he accepted indeed the sacrifices, but increased their

And when further they prayed, and cast forward the salted-  
barley-cakes, [and flayed the victims,

They first indeed drew back (the neck,) and cut the throats

And cut off the thighs, and covered them over with fat,

Having made double folds of it; and upon them placed raw-  
pieces; [without foliage; 425

And these indeed they then burned down with cleft-logs

And then having spitted the entrails, they were holding  
them over the fire. [they had tasted the entrails,

Furthermore, when the thighs had been burned down, and  
Then they both cut into small portions the other (parts), and

pierced them through with spits,

- ὤπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.  
 αὐτὰρ ἔπει παύσαντο πόνου, τετύκοντό τε δαίτα, 430  
 δαίνυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἴσης.  
 αὐτὰρ ἔπει πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,  
 τοῖς ἄρα μύθων ἤρχε Γερήνιος ἱππότη Νέστωρ·  
 'Ατρείδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, 'Αγάμεμνον,  
 μηκέτι νῦν δῆθ' αὖθι λεγώμεθα, μηδέ τι δηρὸν 435  
 ἀμβαλλώμεθα ἔργον, ὃ δὴ θεὸς ἐγγυαλίζει.  
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, κήρυκες μὲν 'Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων  
 λαὸν κηρύσσοντες ἀγειρόντων κατὰ νῆας·  
 ἡμεῖς δ' ἀθρόοι ὧδε κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν 'Αχαιῶν  
 ἴομεν, ὅφρα κε θῶσσον ἐγείρομεν ὄξυν Ἄρηα. 440  
 \*Ὡς ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἀπίθσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων·  
 αὐτίκα κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλευσε,  
 κηρύσσειν πόλεμόνδε κάρη κομόωντας 'Αχαιοὺς.  
 οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἠγείροντο μάλ' ὄκα.  
 οἱ δ' ἄμφ' 'Ατρείωνα Διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες 445  
 θῦνον κρίνοντας· μετὰ δὲ, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,  
 αἰγίδ' ἔχουσ' ἐρίτιμον, ἀγέρων, ἀθανάτην τε·  
 τῆς ἑκατὸν θύσανοι παγχρύσειο ἠερέθονται,  
 πάντες ἐϋπλεκέες, ἐκατόμβοιοι δὲ ἕκαστος.  
 σὺν τῇ παιφάσσουσα διέσσυντο λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν, 450  
 ἱπρύνουσ' ἱέναι· ἐν δὲ σθένος ὥρσεν ἐκάστῳ  
 καρδίῃ, ἄλληκτον πολεμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι.  
 τοῖσι δ' ἄφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γένετ', ἥ ἐ νέεσθαι  
 ἐν νηυσὶ γλαφυρῇσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν.  
 'Ηὔτε πῦρ αἰδηλον ἐπιφλέγει ἄσπετον ὕλην, 455  
 οὖρεος ἐν κορυφῇς, ἔκαθεν δέ τε φαίνεται αὐγή·  
 ὥς τῶν ἐρχομένων ἀπὸ χαλκοῦ θεσπεσίοιο  
 αἴγλη παμφανόσῃ δι' αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἴκε.

<sup>1</sup> They reclined at meals. Or it may be, *let us no longer now, I pray, waste our time in conversation.*

<sup>2</sup> Sharp Mars.

<sup>3</sup> Or, who were about the son of Atreus.

<sup>4</sup> θύσανοι. These were rows of fringe or golden tassels attached to the edge of the shield for the purpose of striking terror into the enemy by their dazzling

And roasted them very skilfully, and drew them all off.  
But, when they had ceased from their labour, and prepared  
the banquet, 430

They were feasting themselves, nor was their mind at all in  
want of the fair feast.

Furthermore, when they removed from themselves the de-  
sire of drink and food,

Then Nestor, a Gerenian knight, was beginning harangues  
to them :

“Most glorious son of Atreus, king of men, Agamemnon,  
No longer now, I pray, let us lie<sup>1</sup> here, nor at all for a long  
time 435

Defer the work, which the god now puts into our hands.

But come, let the heralds, on the one hand, of the copper-  
mailed Achæans,

Summoning, assemble the people to the ships ;

On the other hand, let us here collected go through the  
wide army [the sharp battle.” 440

Of the Achæans, that we may the more quickly rouse up  
Thus he spake ; nor was Agamemnon, king of men, dis-  
obedient ;

Immediately he ordered the clear-voiced heralds

To summon the long-haired Achæans to the war.

The former, on the one hand, made proclamation, the latter,  
on the other hand, very quickly assembled themselves.

And the Jove-protected kings, who were attendants on the  
son of Atreus,<sup>3</sup> 445

Were moving hastily, separating them ; and among them  
(was) blue-eyed Minerva, [immortal,

Having the very precious Ægis, not affected by age, and  
From which a hundred tassels<sup>4</sup> all golden are suspended,

All well-twisted, and each worth an hundred oxen.<sup>5</sup>

With this darting about, she was moving quickly through  
the people of the Achæans, 450

Exciting them to go ; and she roused up the strength in the  
heart

Of each, incessantly to engage in war, and to fight. [turn  
And to them immediately war became sweeter than to re-  
In the hollow ships, to their paternal land.

As destructive fire sets on a blaze a boundless wood, 455  
On the tops of a mountain, and the light is seen from afar ;

So—as these advanced—from their admirable copper (ar-  
mour) the air.

The brilliance, shining all over, reached the heaven through  
motion.

<sup>3</sup> That is, worth an hundred pieces of coin stamped with the figure of an ox.



Τῶν δ', ὥστ' ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ,  
 χηνῶν, ἢ γεράνων, ἢ κύκνων δουλιχοδείρων, 460  
 Ἄσιω ἐν λειμῶνι, Καῦστρίου ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα,  
 ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα ποτῶνται ἀγαλλόμενα πτερύγεσσι,  
 κλαγγηδὸν προκαθιζόντων, σμαραγεῖ δέ τε λειμῶν'  
 ὥς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἅπο καὶ κλισιάων  
 ἐς πεδῖον προχέοντο Σκαμάνδριον· αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ χθῶν 465  
 σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε ποδῶν αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἵππων.  
 ἔσταν δ' ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίῳ ἀνθεμόεντι  
 μυρίοι, ὅσσα τε φύλλα καὶ ἄνθεα γίγνεται ὥρη.

Ἦύτε μυιάων ἀδινάων ἔθνεα πολλὰ,  
 αἶτε κατὰ σταθμὸν ποιμνήϊον ἡλάσκουσιν 470  
 ὥρη ἐν εἰαρινῇ, ὅτε τε γλάγος ἄγγρα δέει·  
 τόσσοι ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι κάρη κομώντες Ἀχαιοὶ  
 ἐν πεδίῳ ἴσταντο, διαρρῦσαι μεμαῶτες.

Τοὺς δ', ὥστ' αἰπόλῃα πλατέ' αἰγῶν αἰπόλοι ἄνδρες  
 ῥεῖα διακρίνωσιν, ἐπεὶ κε νομῶ μίγέωσιν· 475  
 ὥς τοὺς ἡγεμόνες διεκόσμεον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα,  
 ὑσμίνηνδ' ἵεναι, μετὰ δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,  
 ὄμματα καὶ κεφαλὴν ἵκελος Διὶ τερπικεραύνῳ,  
 Ἄρεϊ δὲ ζώνην, στέρνον δὲ Ποσειδάωνι.

Ἦύτε βοῦς ἀγέληφι μέγ' ἔξοχος ἔπλετο πάντων 480  
 ταῦρος· ὁ γάρ τε βόεσσι μεταπρέπει ἀγρομένησι·  
 τοῖον ἄρ' Ἀτρεΐδην θῆκε Ζεὺς ἡματι κείνῳ,  
 ἐκπρεπέ' ἐν πολλοῖσι καὶ ἔξοχον ἡρώεσσιν.

Ἔσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχουσαι·  
 ἡμεῖς γὰρ θεαὶ ἐστέ, πάρεστέ τε, ἵστε τε πάντα, 485  
 ἡμεῖς δὲ κλέος οἶον ἀκούομεν, οὐδέ τι ἴδμεν·  
 οὔτινες ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοι ἦσαν.  
 πληθύν δ' οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι, οὐδ' ὀνομήνω,  
 οὐδ' εἴ μοι δέκα μὲν γλῶσσαι, δέκα δὲ στόματ' εἴεν,  
 φωνὴ δ' ἄρρηκτος, χάλκεον δέ μοι ἦτορ ἐνεῖη· 490  
 εἰ μὴ Ὀλυμπιάδες Μοῦσαι, Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο

1 Or, bell. The word here denotes the whole suit of armour.



And of these (Acheans)—just, as many flocks of winged birds,  
 Of geese, or of cranes, or of long-necked swans, 460  
 In the Asian meadow, at the streams of Cayster,  
 Fly here and there, exulting in their wings,  
 They settling themselves forward with a noise, and the meadow re-echoes—

So of these many nations from the ships and tents  
 To the Scamandrian plain were pouring forward; and the earth was sounding 465  
 Terrifically under the feet both of themselves and horses.  
 And they stood in the flowery Scamandrian meadow  
 Innumerable, as many as both the leaves and flowers are produced in spring.

As many as (are) the swarms of collected flies,  
 Which in a pen belonging to a shepherd, flutter about, 470  
 In the spring season, and when the milk moistens the pails;  
 So many against the Trojans were the long-haired Achæans  
 Standing in the plain, having an eager desire to break their lines.

But them—just as goat-herds easily separate extensive  
 Flocks of goats, whenever they are mixed together in the pasture; 475  
 So them their leaders were arranging apart here and there,  
 To advance to battle, and among them (was) king Agamemnon,  
 (thunder-bolt,

As to his eyes and head like to Jove delighting in the  
 And to Mars as to his waist,<sup>1</sup> and to Neptune as to his breast.

As a bull<sup>2</sup> in a herd is greatly eminent above 480  
 All; (for he is conspicuous among the collected cattle;)  
 Such then on that day did Jove render the son of Atreus,  
 Courageous and eminent among many heroes. [sions;

“Declare now to me, Muses, occupying Olympian man-  
 (For ye are goddesses, and are present, and know all things; 485

But we hear report alone, nor know we any thing;<sup>3</sup>)  
 Who were the leaders and rulers of the Danai.  
 For I could not tell, nor name the multitude, [mouths,  
 Not even if there were to me ten tongues indeed and ten  
 And a voice not to be broken, and a brazen heart were in me; 490

Unless, the Olympian Muses, daughters of Ægis-bearing

<sup>2</sup> *Bovs* a bull, or cow, the animal in general. Homer often adds *ταύρος* or *αὐρεν* to denote especially the bull.

<sup>3</sup> That is, *with certainty*.

θυγατέρες, μνησαίᾳθ' ὅσοι ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθον.

ἀρχοὺς αὖ νηῶν ἐρέω, νῆάς τε προπάσας<sup>1</sup>

Βοιωτῶν μὲν Πηνελέως καὶ Λήϊτος ἦρχον, (1)

Ἄρκεσίλαός τε, Προβοήνωρ τε, Κλονίος τε<sup>2</sup> 495

οἳ θ' Ὑρίην ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Αὐλίδα πετρήεσσαν,

Σχοῖνόν τε, Σκῶλόν τε, πολύκνημόν τ' Ἐτεωνόν,

Θέσπειαν, Γραϊάν τε καὶ εὐρύχορον Μυκαλησσόν<sup>3</sup> (5)

οἳ τ' ἀμφ' Ἄρμ' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Εἰλέσιον, καὶ Ἐρυθράς,

οἳ τ' Ἐλεῶν εἶχον, ἦδ' Ὑλην, καὶ Πετεῶνα, 500

Ὠκαλήν, Μεδεῶνά τ', εὖ κτίμενον ποτλίεθρον,

Κώπας, Εὐτρησίην τε, πολυτρήρωνά τε Θίσβην<sup>4</sup>

οἳ τε Κορώνειαν, καὶ ποιήενθ' Ἀλάρτον, (10)

οἳ τε Πλάταιαν ἔχον, ἦδ' οἳ Γλίσαντ' ἐνέμοντο,

οἳ θ' Ὑποθήβας εἶχον, εὖ κτίμενον ποτλίεθρον, 505

Ὀγχηστόν θ' ἱερὸν, Ποσιδῆϊον ἀγλαὸν ἄλσος<sup>5</sup>

οἳ τε πολυστάφυλον Ἄρην ἔχον, οἳ τε Μίδειαν, (15)

Νίσαν τε ζαθέην, Ἀνθηδόνα τ' ἐσχατώσαν.

τῶν μὲν πεντήκοντα νέες κίον, ἐν δὲ ἐκάστη 510

κοῦροι Βοιωτῶν ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι βαῖνον,

Οἳ δ' Ἀσπληδόνα ναῖον, ἰδ' Ὀρχομένον Μινύειον,

τῶν ἥρχ' Ἀσκάλαφος καὶ Ἰάλμενος, υἱές Ἀρης,

οὗς τέκεν Ἀστυόχη, δόμφ' Ἀκτορος Ἀζείδαο, (20)

παρθένος αἰδοίη, ὑπερώϊον εἰσαναβάσα,

Ἀρηϊ κρατερῶ<sup>6</sup>· ὁ δὲ οἳ παρελέξατο λάβρην<sup>7</sup> 515

τῶν δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχώωντο.

Αὐτὰρ Φωκῆων Σχεδῖος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἦρχον,

υἱέες Ἰφίτου μεγαθύμου Ναυβολίδαο<sup>8</sup> (25)

οἳ Κυπάρισσον ἔχον, Πυθῶνά τε πετρήεσσαν,

Κρίσαν τε ζαθέην, καὶ Δαυλίδα, καὶ Πανοπῆα, 520

οἳ τ' Ἀνεμώρειαν, καὶ Ὑάμπολιν ἀμφενέμοντο,

οἳ τ' ἄρα παρ ποταμὸν Κηφισὸν δῖον ἔναιον,

οἳ τε Διλαίαν ἔχον, πηγῆς ἐπὶ Κηφισοῖο<sup>9</sup> (30)

<sup>1</sup> That is, in dependence on the assistance of the Muses.

<sup>2</sup> Homer, who, it might have been supposed, would have begun his geographical account from Athens or Sparta, or more probably, from Mycenae, the

Jove made mention of as many as came under Ilium.

Hereupon<sup>1</sup> I will tell the commanders of the ships, and all the ships," [manding, (1)

The Bæotians<sup>2</sup> indeed Peneleus and Leitus were com-  
And Arcesilaus, and Prothoenor, and Clonius; 495

Both those who inhabited Hyria, and rocky Aulis,  
And Schœnus, and Scolus, and the many-ridged Eteonus,  
Thespeia, and Græa, and the wide Mycalessus; (5)

And those who inhabited about Harma, and Ilesius, and  
Erythræ,

And those who occupied Eleon, and Hyle, and Peteon, 500  
Ocalea, and Medeon, a well-built city,

Copæ, and Eutresis, and Thisbe abounding in doves;

And those who (occupied) Coronæa, and the grassy Haliar-  
tas, (10)

And those who occupied Plataea, and those who inhabited  
Glisas,

And those who occupied Hypothebæ, a well-built city, 505  
And sacred Onchestus, a beautiful grove belonging to

Neptune; [those who (occupied) Midea,  
And those who occupied Arne abounding in grapes, and

And very sacred Nisa, and Anthedon at the extremity. (15)  
Of these indeed fifty ships went; and in each [barked. 510

A hundred and twenty young men of the Bæotians em-  
And those who inhabited Aspledon, and Minyeian

Orchomenus, [of Mars,  
These Ascalaphus and Ialmenus, were commanding, sons

Whom Astyoche, brought forth in the house of Actor son  
of Azeus,— (20)

A modest virgin, having gone up into the upper chamber,—  
To mighty Mars; but he had secretly lain with her; 515

And of these thirty hollow ships went in regular rank.

But the Phocians, Schedius and Epistraphus were com-  
manding,

Sons of the high-souled Iphitus, son of Naubolus; (25)

Those who occupied Cyparissus, and rocky Python,  
And very sacred Crissa, and Daulis, and Panopeus, 520

And those who dwelt around Anemoreia, and Hyampolis,  
And those, moreover, who inhabited beside the divine river

Cephisus, [Cephisus; (30)  
And those who occupied Lilæa, upon the sources of the

city of the Sovereign, chose to begin it from Bæotia; not for the sake of any  
peculiar dignity in the character of it, but merely because as a promontory  
it afforded him a point of particular notoriety. He is highly applauded by  
Macrobius for the exactness with which he performs his poetical journey, who,  
on the contrary, much censures Virgil for his inattention in that article.

τοῖς δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.  
οἱ μὲν Φωκῶν στίχας ἵστασαν ἀμφιέποντες, 525  
Βοιωτῶν δ' ἔμπλην ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ θωρήσσοντο.

Λοκρῶν δ' ἡγεμόνευεν Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας,  
μείων, οὔτι τόσος γε, ὅσος Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, (35)  
ἀλλὰ πολὺ μείων· ὀλίγος μὲν ἦν, λινοθώρηξ,  
ἐγγεῖη δ' ἐκέκαστο Πανέλληνας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς· 530

οἱ Κυνόν τ' ἐνέμοντ', Ὀπύεντά τε, Καλλιάρων τε,  
Βῆσσαν τε, Σκάρφην τε καὶ Αὐγειαὺς ἐρατεινάς,  
Τάρφην τε, Θρόνιον τε, Βοαγρίον ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα. (40)  
τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο  
Λοκρῶν, οἱ ναίουσι πέρην ἱερῆς Εὐβοίης. 535

Οἱ δ' Εὐβοίαν ἔχον μένεα πνέοντες Ἀβαντες,  
Χαλκίδα τ', Εἰρέτριάν τε, πολυστάφυλόν θ' Ἰστίαίαν,  
Κήρινθόν τ' ἔφαλον, Δίου τ' αἰπὺ πτολίεθρον, (45)

οἳ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον, ἥδ' οἳ Στύρα ναιετάασκον·  
τῶν δ' αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευ' Ἐλεφήνωρ, ὄξος Ἀρηος, 540  
Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων·  
τῷ δ' ἄμ' Ἀβαντες ἔποντο θοοὶ, ὅπιθεν κομόωντες,  
αἰχμηταί, μεμαῶτες ὀρεκτῆσι μελίσσι (50)  
θώρηκας ῥήξειν δηῖων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι·

τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. 545

Οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἀθήνας εἶχον, εὖ κτίμενον πτολίεθρον,  
δημον Ἐρεχθίδος μεγαλήτορος, ὃν ποτ' Ἀθήνη  
θρέψε, Διὸς θυγάτηρ, τέκε δὲ ζεῖδωρος Ἀρουρα, (55)

καὶ δ' ἐν Ἀθήνῃσ' εἷσεν ἐφ' ἐνὶ πίοι νηφί,  
ἐνθάδε μιν ταύροισι καὶ ἀρνείοις ἰλάονται 550  
κούροι Ἀθηναῖων, περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν·  
τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευ' υἱὸς Πετεῶο, Μενεσθεύς.  
τῷδ' οὕτω τις ὁμοίος ἐπιχθόνιος γένετ' ἀνὴρ, (60)  
κοσμησάι ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας ἀσπιδιώτας·

<sup>1</sup> Literally, 'Had made to quit.'—'Had made to give place.'

<sup>2</sup> It was the custom of these people to shave the forepart of their heads, which they did that their enemies might not take the advantage of seizing

And in company with these forty black ships followed.

These indeed, going about them, posted the ranks of the  
Phocians; 525

But they were arming themselves near the Bœotians to the  
left. [leader,

But of the Locrians the swift Ajax, son of Oïleus, was  
(Less—not at all so large at least as the Telamonian

Ajax, (35)

But much less; little indeed he was, wearing a linen corslet,  
But in the use of the lance he had been<sup>1</sup> distinguished  
above all the Hellenes, and the Achæans;) 530

Those who inhabited both Cynus, and Opoeis, and Calliarus,  
And Bessa, and Scarphe, and lovely Augææ,

And Tarphe, and Thronium, about the streams of Boagrius. (40)

And in company with him forty black ships followed  
Of the Locrians, who dwell beyond sacred Eubæa. 535

But those who occupied Eubæa, the Abantes breathing  
vigour,

Both Chalcis, and Eretria, and Histiaæ abounding in grapes,  
And Cerinthus on the sea, and the lofty city of Dium, (45)

And those who occupied Carystus, and those who inhabited  
Styra; [540

Of these again Elephenor, was leader, an offshoot of Mars,  
The son of Chalcodon, commander of the high-souled

Abantes; [allowing their hair to grow behind,<sup>2</sup>

And in company with him the swift Abantes followed,  
Spear-men, eager with their ashen-spears extended, (50)

To break the coats of mail around the breasts of their  
enemies;

And in company with him forty black ships followed. 545

And those, moreover, who occupied Athens, a well-built  
city, [time Minerva,

The state of the noble-hearted Erechtheus, whom on a  
Daughter of Jove, reared, but the food-giving Earth bore  
him, (55)

And she placed him in Athens in her own rich temple,  
There her, with bulls and lambs, the youths 550

Of the Athenians propitiate as the years roll round;

Of these again Menestheus, son of Peteus, was leader.

To him not yet had any man of those on the earth been  
produced equal, (60)

For arranging in order both horses and shield-bearing men;

them by the hair; the hinder part they let grow, as a valiant race that would  
never turn their backs.



- Νέστωρ οἷος ἔριζεν, ὃ γὰρ προγενέστερος ἦεν· 555  
 τῷ δ' ἄμα πεντήκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο,  
 Αἴας δ' ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος ἄγε δυοκαίδεκα νῆας,  
 στήσσε δ' ἄγων, ἔν' Ἀθηναίων ἴσαντο φάλαγγες. (65)  
 Οἱ δ' Ἄργος τ' εἶχον, Τίρυνθά τε τειχιόεσσαν,  
 Ἑρμόνην, Ἀσίνην τε, βαθὺν κατὰ κόλπον ἐχούσας, 560  
 Τροίζην, Ἡϊόνας τε καὶ Ἀμπελόεντ' Ἐπίδauρον,  
 οἳ τ' ἔχον Αἴγιναν, Μάσητά τε, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν·  
 τῶν δ' αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης, (70)  
 καὶ Σθένηςλος, Καπανῆος ἀγακλειτοῦ φίλος υἱός,  
 τοῖσι δ' ἄμ' Εὐρύαλος τρίτατος κίεν, ἰσόθεος φῶς, 565  
 Μηκιστέως υἱὸς Ταλαϊονίδαο ἄνακτος.  
 συμπάντων δ' ἡγείτο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·  
 τοῖσι δ' ἄμ' ὀγδώκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο. (75)  
 Οἱ δὲ Μυκῆνας εἶχον, εὐ κτίμενον πτολίεθρον,  
 ἄφνειόν τε Κόρινθον εὐ κτιμένας τε Κλεωνάς, 570  
 Ὀρνεϊάς τ' ἐνέμοντο, Ἀραιθυρέην τ' ἑρατεινὴν,  
 καὶ Σικυῶν, ὅθ' ἄρ' Ἀδρηστος πρῶτ' ἐμβασιλεύεν,  
 οἳ θ' Ὑπερησίην τε καὶ αἰπεινὴν Γονόεσσαν, (80)  
 Πελλήνην τ' εἶχον, ἥδ' Αἴγιον ἀμφενέμοντο,  
 Αἰγιάλόν τ' ἀνὰ πάντα, καὶ ἄμφ' Ἑλίκην εὐρείαν· 575  
 τῶν ἑκατὸν νῶν ἦρχε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,  
 Ἀτρεΐδης· ἄμα τῷ γε πολὺ πλείστοι καὶ ἄριστοι  
 λαοὶ ἔποντ'· ἐν δ' αὐτὸς ἐδύσατο νώροπα χαλκὸν, (85)  
 κυδιῶν, ὅτι πᾶσι μετέπρεπεν ἥρώεσσιν,  
 οὔνεκ' ἄριστος ἦν, πολὺ δὲ πλείστους ἄγε λαούς. 580  
 Οἱ δ' εἶχον κοίλην Λακεδαιμόνα κητώεσσαν,  
 Φάριν τε, Σπάρτην τε, πολυτρήρωνά τε Μέσσην,  
 Βρυσειάς τ' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Αὐγείας ἑρατεινὰς, (90)  
 οἳ τ' ἄρ' Ἀμύκλας εἶχον, Ἔλος τ', ἔφαλον πτολίεθρον,  
 οἳ τε Λάαν εἶχον, ἥδ' Οἰτυλον ἀμφενέμοντο· 585  
 τῶν οἱ ὕδελφεὸς ἦρχε, βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,

<sup>1</sup> Agamemnon, son of Atreus brother of Menelaus, king of Mycenæ, and commander in chief of the Grecian expedition.



Nestor alone contended for the superiority, for he was senior, 555

And in company with him fifty black ships followed.

But Ajax was leading twelve ships from Salamis,  
And leading, posted (the men), where the phalanxes of the Athenians were posted. (65)

But those who occupied both Argos, and well-walled Tiryns,

Hermione, and Asine, containing a deep bay, 560  
Troezene, and Eïonæ, and vine-bearing Epidaurus,

And those who occupied Ægina, and Mases, youths of the Achæans; [leader, (70)

And of these again, Diomedes, brave at the battle-shout, was  
And Sthenelus, the beloved son of the far-famed Capaneus,  
And in company with these went Euryalus, the third, a god-like man, 565

Son of Mecisteus, the king, the son of Talaus. [leading;  
But all together Diomedes, brave at the battle-shout, was  
And in company with these eighty black ships followed. (75)

But those who occupied Mycenæ, a well built city,  
And opulent Corinth, and the well-built Cleonæ, 570

And inhabited Orneæ, and lovely Aræthya,  
And Sicyon, where indeed Adrastus first reigned, [(80)

And those who occupied both Hyperesia, and lofty Gonoessa,  
And Pellene, and dwelt around Cegium, [575

And up the whole coast, and around far-extended Helice;  
A hundred ships of these king Agamemnon commanded.<sup>1</sup>

Son of Atreus; in company with him certainly by far the  
most numerous and best [zing<sup>2</sup> copper armour, (85)

Troops followed; and among them he himself put on dazzling  
Pleasing himself with his greatness, because he was conspicuous among all the heroes; [most troops. 580

In that he was the greatest, and was leading by far the  
But those who occupied<sup>3</sup> embosomed Lacedæmon of huge size,

And Pharos, and Sparta, and Messe abounding in doves,  
And inhabited Bryseæ, and lovely Angeæ, (90)

And further, those who occupied Amycæ, and Helos, a city  
on the sea, [585

And those who occupied Laos, and dwelt around Cetylus,  
These his brother Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, commanded,

<sup>1</sup> *εὐπορία* from *εὖ* and *πορῶ* depriving of seeing.

<sup>2</sup> That is:—In the hollow—between the mountains Paygetus and Parthenius.

ἐξήκοντα νεῶν, ἀπάτερθε δὲ θωρήσσοντο.  
 ἐν δ' αὐτὸς κίεν ᾗσι προθυμίῃσι πεποιθῶς, (95)  
 ὀτρύνων πόλεμόνδε· μάλιστα δὲ ἴετο θυμῷ  
 τίσασθαι Ἑλένης ὀρήματά τε στοναχάς τε. 590

Οἱ δὲ Πύλον τ' ἐνέμοντα, καὶ Ἀρήνην ἐρατεινήν,  
 καὶ Θρύον, Ἀλφειοῖο πόρον, καὶ εὐκτιτον Αἴπν,  
 καὶ Κυπαρισσήντα, καὶ Ἀμφιγένειαν ἔναιον, (100)  
 καὶ Πτελεὺν, καὶ Ἑλος, καὶ Δώριον· ἔνθα τε Μοῦσαι  
 ἀντόμεναι Θάμυριν τὸν Θρήϊκα παῦσαν αἰοιδῆς, 595

Οἰχαλίθην ἰόντα παρ' Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλιῶς·  
 στεῦτο γὰρ εὐχόμενος νικησέμεν, εἴπερ ἂν αὐταὶ  
 Μοῦσαι ἀείδοιεν, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο· (105)  
 αἱ δὲ χολωσάμεναι πηρὸν θέσαν, αὐτὰρ αἰοιδὴν  
 θεσπεσίην ἀφέλοντο, καὶ ἐκέλευθον κιθαριστύν. 600  
 τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·  
 τῷ δ' ἐνενήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἑστιχάωντο.

Οἱ δ' ἔχον Ἀρκαδίην, ὑπὸ Κυλλήνης ὄρος αἰπὴν, (110)  
 Αἰπύτιον παρὰ τύμβον, ἣν ἄνερες ἀγχιμαχηταί·  
 οἱ Φενέον τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ὀρχομενὸν πολύμηλον, 605

Ῥίπην τε, Στρατίνην τε καὶ ἡρεμόεσσαν Ἑνίσπην,  
 καὶ Τεγέην εἶχον, καὶ Μαντινέην ἐρατεινήν,  
 Στύμφηλόν τ' εἶχον, καὶ Παρράσιην ἐνέμοντο· (115)  
 τῶν ἥρχ' Ἀγκαῖοιο πάϊς, κρείων Ἀγαπήνωρ,  
 ἐξήκοντα νεῶν· πολέες δ' ἐν νηὶ ἐκάστη 610

Ἀρκάδες ἄνδρες ἔβαινον ἐπιστάμενοι πολεμίζειν.  
 αὐτὸς γάρ σφιν δῶκεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων  
 νῆας εὖσσέλμους, περάαν ἐπὶ οἶνοπα πόντον, (120)  
 Ἀτρεΐδης· ἐπεὶ οὗ σφι θαλάσσια ἔργα μεμῆλει.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Βουπράσιόν τε καὶ Ἥλιδα διᾶν ἔναιον, 615  
 ὅσσον ἔφ' Ὑρμίνην καὶ Μύρσινος ἐσχατόωσα,  
 πέτρῃ τ' Ὀλενίῃ, καὶ Ἀλείσιον ἐντὸς ἑέργει·  
 τῶν αὖ τέσσαρες ἀρχοὶ ἔσαν, δέκα δ' ἄνδρι ἐκάστῳ (125)  
 νῆες ἔποντο βοαί, πολέες δ' ἔμβαινον Ἐπειοί.  
 τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Θάλπιος ἡγησάσθην, 620

<sup>1</sup> i. e. from Agamemnon.

Sixty ships; and they were arming themselves apart.<sup>1</sup>  
 And among them he himself went, having placed confidence  
     in his own forward courage, (95)  
 Exciting them to war; and very greatly was he desiring  
     in his mind  
 To avenge both the expedition and groans of Helen. 590  
     But those who inhabited both Pylus and lovely Arene,  
 And Thryum, a ford of the Alpheus, and well-built Æpy,  
 And Cyparisseis, and dwelt in Amphigenia, (100)  
 And Pteleum, and Helos, and Dorium; where also the  
     Muses, [of song, 595  
 Meeting him, stopped Thamyris, the Thracian, from his art  
 Coming out of Æchalia, from Eurytus of Æchalia;  
 For he, boasting, professed that he should conquer, even if  
     the Muses [(105)  
 Themselves, daughters of Ægis-bearing Jove, should sing;  
 And they, having become angry, made him blind; moreover  
     they took away [playing on the harp. 600  
 The divine art of song, and made him forget the art of  
 Of these again Nestor, the Gerenian knight, was leader;  
 And with him ninety hollow ships went in regular order.  
     And those who occupied Arcadia, under the lofty moun-  
     tain of Cyllene, (110)  
 Near the tomb of Æpytus, where are men who fight in  
     close combat; [ing in sheep, 605  
 And who inhabited both Pheneum, and Orchomenus abound-  
 And Rhipse, and Stratia, and windy Enispe,  
 And occupied Tegea, and lovely Mantinea,  
 And occupied Stymphalus, and inhabited Parrhasia; (115)  
 Of these, king Agapenor, son of Ancæus, commanded  
 Sixty Ships; and in each ship many 610  
 Arcadian men, skilled in warring, embarked.  
 For Agamemnon himself, king of men, son of Atreus,  
 Gave to them well-benched ships to pass over the wine-  
     coloured (120)  
 Deep; since maritime affairs had not been matters of care  
     to them. [and divine Elis, 615  
     And those, moreover, who dwelt both in Buprasium,  
 For as great a space as Hyrmene and Myrsinus, at the  
     farthest extremity,  
 And the Olenian Rock, and Alisium, enclosed within,  
 Of these again there were four commanders, and each man  
     ten (125)  
 Swift ships followed, and many Epeans embarked (in them).  
 Some of them then Amphimachus and Thalius led, 620

υῖες, ὁ μὲν Κτεάτου, ὁ δ' ἄρ' Εὐρύτου Ἀκτορίωνος·  
 τῶν δ' Ἀμαρυγκείδης ἦρχε κρατερὸς Διώρης·  
 τῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἦρχε Πολύξεινος θεοειδής, (130)  
 υἱὸς Ἀγασθένης Αὐγητιάδαι ἀνακτος.

Οἱ δ' ἐκ Δουλιχίου, Ἐχινάων θ' ἱεράων 625

νήσων, αἱ ναίουσι πέρην ἁλός, Ἥλιδος ἄντα·  
 τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευε Μέγης, ἀτάλαντος Ἀρηϊ,  
 Φυλείδης, ὃν τίκτε Διὶ φίλος ἱππότης Φυλεὺς, (135)  
 ὅς ποτε Δουλιχίονδ' ἀπενάσσαστο, πατρὶ χολωθείς.

τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο. 630

Αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦγε Κεφαλλήνας μεγαθύμους,  
 οἱ ῥ' Ἰθάκην εἶχον καὶ Νήριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον,  
 καὶ Κροκύλει' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Αἰγίλιπα τρηχέϊαν, (140)

οἳ τε Ζάκυνθον ἔχον, ἥδ' οἱ Σάμον ἀμφενέμοντο,  
 οἳ τ' Ἡπειρον ἔχον, ἥδ' ἀντιπέραι' ἐνέμοντο· 635

τῶν μὲν Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦρχε, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντος·  
 τῷ δ' ἅμα νῆες ἔποντο δωδέκα μιλτοπάρηοι.

Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἡγεῖτο Θάας, Ἀνδραίμονος υἱός, (145)

οἱ Πλευρῶν' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Ὀλεον, ἥδ' Πυλὴν,  
 Χαλκίδα τ' ἀγχίαλον, Καλυδῶνά τε πετρήεσαν. 640

οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' Οἰνῆος μεγαλήτορος υἱέες ἦσαν,  
 οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' αὐτὸς ἔην, θάνε δὲ ξανθὸς Μελέαγρος.

τῷ δ' ἐπὶ πάντ' ἐτέταλτο ἀνασσεύμεν Αἰτωλοῖσι· (150)

τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.

Κρητῶν δ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἡγεμόνευεν, 645

οἱ Κνωσσόν τ' εἶχον, Γόρτυνά τε τειχιόεσσαν,  
 Λύκτον, Μίλητόν τε καὶ ἄργινόεντα Λύκαστον,  
 Φαιστόν τε, Ῥύτιόν τε, πόλεις εὖ ναιεταώσας, (155)

ἄλλοι θ', οἱ Κρήτην ἐκατόμπολιν ἀμφενέμοντο.  
 τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἡγεμόνευε, 650

Μηριόνης τ' ἀτάλαντος Ἐνυαλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντῃ·  
 τοῖσι δ' ἅμ' ὀγδώκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.

<sup>1</sup> ναίουσι. Literally dwell.

<sup>2</sup> i. e. ships that had the prows dyed with μίλτος vermilion.

<sup>3</sup> ἀγχίαλος: αἰγί near, and αἰς the sea.



Sons—the one indeed of Cteatus, but the other of Eurytus,  
son of Actor; [commanding;  
And others the brave Diores, son of Amarynceus, was  
And the fourth (division) the god-like Polyxenus was com-  
manding, (130)

Son of Agasthenes, a king, the son of Augeias.

But those, who (came) from Dulichium, and the sacred  
islands 625

Of the Echinades, which are situated<sup>1</sup> beyond the sea, over  
against Elis;

Of these again Meges, equal to Mars, was leader,

Son of Phyleus, whom the horseman Phyleus, dear to Jove,  
begot, (135)

Who once, having been made angry with his father, emigra-  
ted to Dulichium,

And in company with him forty black ships followed. 630

But Ulysses led the high-souled Cephalonians, [Neritus,  
Those in fact who occupied Ithaca, and the foliage-shaking  
And inhabited Crocylea, and rugged Ægilips, (140)

And those who occupied Zacynthus, and those who dwelt  
around Samos, [the other side; 635

And those who occupied Epirus and inhabited (regions) on  
These indeed Ulysses, equal in counsel to Jove, was com-  
manding, [ships. 640

And in company with him followed twelve red-cheeked<sup>2</sup>  
But of the Ætolians, Thoas, son of Andraemon, was  
leader; (145)

Who inhabited Pleuron, and Olenus, and Pylene,

And Chalcis near the sea,<sup>3</sup> and rocky Calydon. 640

For no more were<sup>4</sup> the sons of the noble-hearted Ceneus,  
And no more indeed was he himself, and the auburn-haired  
Meleager was dead. [ing over the Ætolians; (150)

And to this man every thing had been entrusted for reign-  
And in company with him forty black ships followed.

And the Cretans Idomeneus, famed for the spear, was  
commanding, 645

Who occupied both Cnossus, and the well-walled Gortyns,  
Lyctus, and Miletus, and white-soiled Lycastus,

And Phæstus, and Rhytium, well-situated cities, (155)

And others, who dwelt around the hundred-citied Crete.

Of these then indeed Idomeneus, famed for the spear, was  
leader, 650

And Merion, equal to man-slaying Mars;

And in company with these eighty black ships followed.

<sup>1</sup> i. e. were dead.

- Τληπόλεμος δ' Ἡρακλείδης, ἧς τε μέγας τε, (160)  
 ἐκ Ῥόδου ἐννέα νῆας ἄγε Ῥοδίων ἀγερῶχων  
 οἱ Ῥόδον ἀμφενέμοντο διὰ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες, 655  
 Λίνδον, Ἰήλυσσόν τε καὶ ἀργινόντα Κάμειρον\*  
 τῶν μὲν Τληπόλεμος δουρικλυτὸς ἡγεμόνευεν,  
 ὃν τέκεν Ἀστυόχεια βίη Ἡρακληΐη, (165)  
 τὴν ἄγει' ἐξ Ἐφύρης, ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήεντος,  
 πέρσας ἄστεα πολλὰ Διοτρεφείων αἰζηῶν 660  
 Τληπόλεμος δ', ἐπεὶ οὖν τράφη ἐν μεγάρῳ εὐπῆκτῳ,  
 αὐτίκα πατὴρ ἐοῖο φίλον μήτρωα κατέκτα  
 ἥδη γηράσκοντα, Δικύμνιον, ὅζον Ἄρῃος\* (170)  
 αἶψα δὲ νῆας ἔπηξε, πολὺν δ' ὄγε λαὸν ἀγείρας  
 βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον· ἀπειλῆσαν γάρ οἱ ἄλλοι 665  
 υἱέες, υἴωνοί τε, βίης Ἡρακληΐης·  
 αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἐς Ῥόδον ἔξεν ἀλώμενος, ἀλγεα πάσχων.  
 τριχθῶ δὲ ᾤκηθεν καταφυλαδὸν, ἥδ' ἐφίληθεν (175)  
 ἐκ Διὸς, ὅστε θεοῖσι καὶ ἀνθρώποισιν ἀνάσσει·  
 καὶ σφιν θεσπέσιον πλοῦτον κατέχευε Κρονίων. 670  
 Νιρεὺς αὖ Σὺμηθεν ἄγε τρεῖς νῆας εἴσας,  
 Νιρεὺς, Ἀγλαΐης θ' υἱὸς, Χαρόποιό τ' ἀνακτος,  
 Νιρεὺς, ὃς κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε (180)  
 τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν, μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα·  
 ἄλλ' ἄλαπαδνὸς ἔην, παῦρος δὲ οἱ εἶπετο λαός. 675  
 Οἱ δ' ἄρα Νίσυρόν τ' εἶχον, Κράπαθόν τε, Κάσον τε,  
 καὶ Κῶν, Εὐρυπύλοιο πόλιν, νήσους τε Καλύδνας,  
 τῶν αὖ Φείδιππός τε καὶ Ἀντιφός ἡγησάσθην, (185)  
 Θεσσαλαοῦ υἱὲ δῶυ Ἡρακλείδαο ἀνακτος·  
 τῶν δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο. 680  
 Νῦν αὖ τοὺς, ὅσσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν Ἄργος ἔναιον,  
 οἳ τ' Ἄλον, οἳ τ' Ἀλόπην, οἳ τε Τρηχίνα νέμοντο,  
 οἳ τ' εἶχον Φθίην, ἥδ' Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναικα, (190)

<sup>1</sup> Literally, 'to the Herculean strength.'

<sup>2</sup> Literally, 'of the Herculean strength.'

<sup>3</sup> Alluding to the fable of Jupiter's covering Rhodes with a golden cloud whence he rained down riches upon them. See Pindar Olymp. VII.

<sup>4</sup> Meaning: Of the rest, with himself included.



And Tlepolemus, son of Hercules, both brave and powerful, (160)  
 Led from Rhodes nine ships of the very distinguished Rhodians, [into three districts, 655  
 Who dwelt around Rhodes, having been arranged in order, Lindus, and Ialysus, and white Camirus;  
 Of these indeed Tlepolemus, famed for the spear, was leader, Whom Astyochea bore to Hercules,<sup>1</sup> (165)  
 Whom he led out of Ephyre, from the river Selleis, [660  
 Having destroyed many cities of Jove-cherished young men;  
 But Tlepolemus, when accordingly he had been brought up in the well-built house,  
 Immediately slew the beloved maternal uncle of his father, Already growing old, Licymnius, an offshoot of Mars; (170)  
 And quickly he constructed ships, and he, having collected a large multitude,  
 Went in flight over the sea; for the other sons 665  
 And grandsons of Hercules<sup>2</sup> threatened him.  
 But he, wandering, came to Rhodes, enduring hardships.  
 And they were settled in three divisions by tribes, and were beloved (175)  
 Of Jove, who reigns over gods and men; [riches.<sup>3</sup> 670  
 And upon them the son of Saturn poured down immense  
 Nireus again was leading from Syme three equal-(sized)-ships,  
 Nireus the son of both Aglæa and king Charopus,  
 Nireus, who was the handsomest man that came under Ilium, (180)  
 Of the rest of the<sup>4</sup> Danaï, after the faultless<sup>5</sup> son of Peleus;  
 But he was weak, and a scanty force followed him. 675  
 And those moreover who occupied both Nisyrus, and Crapathus, and Casus,  
 And Cos, the city of Eurypylus, and the Calydnæ islands,  
 These again both Phidippus and Antiphus led, (185)  
 The two sons of king Thessalus, son of Hercules;  
 And of these thirty hollow ships went in regular order. 680  
 And now again as to those, as many as dwelt in Pelasgian Argos, [those who Trechins  
 And those who inhabited Alus, and those who Alope, and And those who occupied Phthia, and Hellas<sup>6</sup> abounding in beautiful women, (190)

<sup>1</sup> ἀντιόχεια properly *not to be blamed*.

<sup>2</sup> ἑλλας The name Hellas, in the time of Homer, was applied to a part of Thessaly from Hellen, the son of Deucalion. In after times it became the general appellation of all the states that sent members to the Amphictyonic council.

- Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῦντο, καὶ Ἕλληνες, καὶ Ἀχαιοί·  
 τῶν αὖ πεντήκοντα νεῶν ἦν ἀρχὸς Ἀχιλλεύς. 685  
 ἀλλ' οὔτ' οὐ πολέμοιο δυσηχείος ἐμνῶντο·  
 οὐ γὰρ ἔην, ὅστις σφὶν ἐπὶ στίχας ἠγήσαιο·  
 κείτο γὰρ ἐν νήεσσι ποδάρκης διὸς Ἀχιλλεύς, (195)  
 κούρης χωόμενος Βρισηΐδος ἠϋκόμοιο,  
 τὴν ἐκ Λυρνησσοῦ ἐξείλετο πολλὰ μογήσας, 690  
 Λυρνησσὸν διαπορθήσας καὶ τείχεα Θήβης·  
 καδ δὲ Μύνητ' ἔβαλεν καὶ Ἐπίστροφον ἐγχεσιμῶρους,  
 υἱέας Εὐηνοῖο Σεληπιάδαο ἀνακτος· (200)  
 τῆς ὅγε κείτ' ἀχέων, τάχα δ' ἀνστήσεσθαι ἔμελλεν.  
 Οἱ δ' εἶχον Φυλάκην, καὶ Πύρασον ἀνθεμόεντα, 695  
 Δήμητρος τέμενος, Ἰωνά τε μητέρα μήλων,  
 ἀγχιάλον τ' Ἀντρῶν, ἡδὲ Πτελεὸν λεχεποίην·  
 τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαος ἀρήϊος ἠγεμόνευε, (205)  
 ζωὸς ἐὼν· τότε δ' ἤδη ἔχε κατὰ γαῖα μέλαινα.  
 τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἀμφιδρυφῆς ἄλοχος Φυλάκῃ ἐλέλειπτο, 700  
 καὶ δάμος ἡμιτελής· τὸν δ' ἔκτανε Δάρδανος ἀνὴρ,  
 νηὶς ὀποθρῶσκοντα πολὺ πρῶτιστον Ἀχαιῶν.  
 οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδ' οἱ ἄναρχοι ἔσαν, πόθεόν γε μὲν ἀρχόν, (210)  
 ἀλλὰ σφέας κόσμησε Ποδάρκης, ὄζος Ἄρῃος,  
 Ἰφίκλου υἱὸς πολυμήλου Φυλακίδαο, 705  
 αὐτοκασίγνητος μεγαθύμου Πρωτεσιλάου,  
 ὀπλότερος γενεῇ· ὁ δ' ἄρα πρότερος καὶ ἀρείων  
 ἦρως Πρωτεσίλαος ἀρήϊος· οὐδέ τι λαοὶ (215)  
 δεῦνονθ' ἠγεμόνος, πόθεον δὲ μὲν ἐσθλὸν ἐόντα.  
 τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο. 710  
 Οἱ δὲ Φεράς ἐνέμοντο παρὰ Βουβηΐδα λίμνην,  
 Βοΐβην, καὶ Γλαφύρας, καὶ εὐκτιμένην Ἰαωλκὸν,  
 τῶν ἥρχ' Ἀδμήτιο φῖλος πᾶσις ἑνδεκα νηῶν, (220)  
 Εὐμηλος, τὸν ὑπ' Ἀδμήτῳ τέκε δία γυναικῶν  
 Ἀλκηστis, Πελῖαο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστη. 715

<sup>1</sup> κείτο—literally, lay.<sup>2</sup> Or, being alive.

And were called Myrmidons, and Hellenes, and Achæans;  
 Of these again Achilles was the commander of fifty ships. 685  
 But these were not mindful of harsh-sounding war;  
 For there was not one who might lead them to the ranks;  
 For the swift-footed divine Achilles was remaining<sup>1</sup> inactive  
 at his ships, (195)

Angry, (on account) of the beautiful-haired damsel Briseis,  
 Whom he selected for himself out of Lyrnessus, having  
 toiled much, 690

Having totally laid waste Lyrnessus, and the walls of Thebe,  
 And he struck down Mynes, and Epistrophus, famed for  
 the spear,

Sons of king Evenus, son of Selepias; (200)

Grieving (on account) of her, he was remaining inactive,  
 but he was soon about to arise. [695]

But those who occupied Phylace, and flowery Pyrasus,  
 The sacred land of Ceres, and Iton mother of sheep,  
 And Antron near the sea, and Pteleus with beds of grass;  
 Of these again the martial Protesilaus was leader, (205)  
 While living;<sup>2</sup> but then for sometime since the black earth  
 was possessing him. [in Phylace, 700]

And both a wife of his, tearing both cheeks, had been left  
 And a house half complete;<sup>3</sup> and a Dardan man slew him,  
 When leaping from his ship, by far the first of the Achæans.  
 Nor indeed were these either without a commander,  
 (though) they certainly regretted indeed (their own)  
 commander, (210)

But Podarces, an offshoot of Mars, drew them up in order,  
 Son of Iphiclus, the sheep-abounding son of Phylacus, 705  
 Own brother of the high-souled Protesilaus,  
 Junior by birth; but he indeed the martial hero Protesilaus  
 Was the elder and braver; yet the troops were not at  
 all (215)

In want of a leader, but regretted him indeed being brave.  
 And in company with him forty black ships followed. 710

And those who inhabited Phæræ, beside the lake Bæbeis,  
 Bæbe, and Glaphyræ, and the well-built Ialœus,  
 Of these the beloved son of Admetus was commanding  
 eleven ships, (220)

Eumelus, whom to Admetus Alcestis, divinest<sup>4</sup> among wo-  
 men [715]

The best as to appearance of the daughters of Pelias, bore.

<sup>1</sup> ἡμικτελὴς—Half complete only—as having lost one of its masters—or, as having no children.

<sup>4</sup> δῖα used here in the superlative sense.

- Οἱ δ' ἄρα Μηθῶνῃν καὶ Θαυμακίῃν ἐνέμοντο,  
καὶ Μελίβοϊαν ἔχον, καὶ Ὀλιζῶνα τρηχεῖαν,  
τῶνδε Φιλοκτῆτης ἦρχε, τόξων εὖ εἰδώς, (225)  
ἐπτά νεῶν· ἐρέται δ' ἐν ἐκάστῃ πενήτηκοντα  
ἐμβέβασαν, τόξων εὖ εἰδότες, ἴφι μάχεσθαι. 720  
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν νήσῳ κείτῳ κρατέρ' ἄλγεα πάσχων,  
Δῆμῳ ἐν ἡγαθέῃ, ὅθι μιν λίπον υἱες Ἀχαιῶν,  
ἔλκεϊ μοχθίζοντα κακῶ ὀλοόφρονος ὕδρου. (230)  
ἐνθ' ὅγε κεῖτ' ἀχέων· τάχα δὲ μνήσεσθαι ἔμελλον  
'Αργεῖοι παρὰ νηυσὶ Φιλοκτῆταο ἄνακτος. 725  
οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδ' οἱ ἄναρχοι ἔσαν, πόθεόν γε μὲν ἀρχὸν,  
ἀλλὰ Μέδων κόσμησεν, Ὀϊλῆος νόθος υἱός,  
τόν ῥ' ἔτεκε Ῥήνῃ ὑπ' Ὀϊλῆϊ πτολιπύρῳ. (235)  
Οἱ δ' εἶχον Τρίκλῃν, καὶ Ἰθώμην κλωμακόεσσαν,  
οἱ τ' ἔχον Οἰχαλίην, πόλιν Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλῆος, 730  
τῶν αὖθ' ἡγείσθην Ἀσκληπιοῦ δύο παῖδε,  
ἰητῆρ' ἀγαθῷ, Ποδαλείριος ἦδ' Μαχάων·  
τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο. (240)  
Οἱ δ' ἔχον Ὀρμένιον, οἳ τε κρήνην Ὑπέρειαν,  
οἳ τ' ἔχον Ἀστέριον, Τιτάνιοι τε λευκὰ κάρηνα, 735  
τῶν ἦρχ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·  
τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.  
Οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἀργισσαν ἔχον, καὶ Γυρτώνῃν ἐνέμοντο, (245)  
Ὀρθῇν, Ἠλῶνῃν τε, πόλιν τ' Ὀλοοσσόνα λευκὴν,  
τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης, 740  
υἱὸς Πειριθόιοι, τὸν ἀθάνατος τέκετο Ζεὺς.  
τόν ῥ' ὑπὸ Πειριθόῳ τέκετο κλυτὸς Ἴπποδάμεια  
ἡματι τῷ, ὅτε Φῆρας ἐτίσατο λαχύνετας, (250)  
τοὺς δ' ἐκ Πηλίου ὤσε, καὶ Αἰθίκεσσι πέλασσαν·  
οὐκ οἶος, ἅμα τῷ γε Λεοντεὺς, ὅζος Ἄρῃος, 745  
υἱὸς ὑπερβύμοιο Κορῶνου Καινείδαο·  
τοῖς δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.  
Γουνεὺς δ' ἐκ Κύφου ἦγε δύο καὶ εἴκοσι νῆας· (255)  
τῷ δ' Ἐνιήρες ἔποντο, μενεπτόλεμοί τε Περαιβοῖ

And those, moreover, who inhabited Methone and Thaumacia,  
 And occupied Melibœa, and the rugged Olizon,  
 Of these, Philoctetes, well skilled in bows and arrows, commanded (225)

Seven ships; and in each fifty rowers [fight bravely. 720  
 Had embarked, well skilled in bows and arrows, so as to  
 But he indeed was lying in an island, enduring severe sufferings,

In sacred Lemnos, where the sons of the Achæans left him,  
 In trouble with a bad wound of a deadly-spirited snake, (230)  
 There he was lying grieving; but soon were the Argives  
 beside the ships,

About to be mindful of king Philoctetes. 725  
 Nor indeed were these either without a commander,  
 (though) they certainly regretted indeed (their own)  
 commander. [leus,

But Medon drew them up in order, the bastard son of Oileus,  
 Whom in fact Rhene brought forth to the city-destroying  
 Oileus. (235)

But those who occupied Tricca, and hilly Ithome,  
 And those who occupied Œchalia, the city of Eurytus of  
 Œchalia, 730

These again the two sons of Æsculapius were leading,  
 Skilful curers, Podalirius and Machaon: [(240)

And with these thirty hollow ships went in regular order.

But those who occupied Ormenius, and those who (occupied) the fountain of Hyperæa,

And those who occupied Asterium, and the white summits  
 of Titanus, [commanding,

These Eurypylus, the illustrious son of Evæmon, was  
 And in company with him forty black ships followed. [(245)

But those who occupied Argissa, and inhabited Gyrtone,  
 Orthe, and Elone, and the white city Oloosson,

Of these again the warlike Polypœtes was leader, 740

The son of Pirithous, whom the immortal Jove begot.

Him, I say, the famed Hippodamia brought forth to  
 Pirithous, [(250)

On that day, when he took vengeance on the hairy Centaurs:  
 And thrust them from Pelion, and made them retire to  
 Æthices; [Mars, 745

Not alone; along with him (was) Leonteus, an off-shoot of  
 Son of the high-souled Coronus, son of Cæneus;

And along with these forty black ships followed.

But Guneus led two and twenty ships from Cyphus; (255)

And him the Enienes followed, and the warlike Peræbi,

- οἱ περὶ Δωδώνῃν δυσχείμερον οἰκί' ἔθεντο, 750  
οἷ τ' ἄμφ' ἱμερτὸν Τιταρήσιον ἔργα νέμοντο,  
ὃς ῥ' ἐς Πηνειὸν προίει καλλιῤῥοον ὕδωρ,  
οὐδ' ὄγε Πηνειῷ συμμίσγεται ἀργυροδίη, (260)  
ἀλλὰ γέ μιν καθύπερθεν ἐπιῤῥέει, ἥϊτ' ἔλαιον·  
ὄρκου γὰρ δεινοῦ Στυγὸς ὕδατός ἐστιν ἀποῤῥώξ. 755  
Μαγνήτων δ' ἦρχε Πρόθοος, Τενθρηδόνος υἱός,  
οἱ περὶ Πηνειὸν καὶ Πήλιον εἰνοσίφυλλον  
ναίεσκον· τῶν μὲν Πρόθοος θοδὸς ἡγεμόνευε· (265)  
τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναί νῆες ἔποντο.  
Οὔτοι ἄρ' ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοί ῥσαν. 760  
τίς τ' ἄρ τῶν ὄχ' ἄριστος ἔην, σύ μοι ἔννεπε, Μούσα,  
αὐτῶν, ἡδ' ἵππων, οἱ ἄμ' Ἀτρεΐδῃσιν ἔποντο ;  
ἵπποι μὲν μέγ' ἄρισται ἔσαν Φηρητιάδαο, (270)  
τὰς Εὐμήλος ἔλαυνε, ποδώκεας, ὄρνιθας ὤς,  
ὄτριχας, οἰέτεας, σταφύλῃ ἐπὶ νῶτον εἴσας· 765  
τὰς ἐν Πιερίῃ θρέψ' ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,  
ἄμφω θηλείας, Φόβον Ἄρῃος φορεούσας.  
ἄνδρῶν αὖ μέγ' ἄριστος ἔην Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, (275)  
ὄφρ' Ἀχιλεὺς μήνιεν· ὁ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατος ἦεν,  
ἵπποι θ', οἱ φορέεσκον ἀμύμονα Πηλεΐωνα. 770  
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν νῆεσσι κορωνίσιν ποιντοπόροισι  
κεῖτ', ἀπομηνίσας Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,  
Ἀτρεΐδῃ· λαοὶ δὲ παρὰ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης (280)  
δίσκοισι τέρποντο καὶ αἰγανέησιν ἰέντες  
τόξοισί θ'· ἵπποι δὲ παρ' ἄρμασιν οἷσιν ἕκαστος 775  
λωτὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι, ἐλεόθρεπτόν τε σέλινον,  
ἔστασαν· ἄρματα δ' εὖ πεπυκασμένα κείτο ἀνάκτων  
ἐν κλισίῃς· οἱ δ' ἀρχὸν ἀρηΐφιλον ποθέοντες (285)

<sup>1</sup> Works, viz. of agriculture.

<sup>2</sup> στριχας for ομοιστριχας—ομοιετεας

<sup>3</sup> The plumb-line of the mason's level—i. e. By measurement.

<sup>4</sup> That is, in carrying terror with them through the ranks of the enemy. Some interpret it of the figure of a lance marked on the thighs of the mare. See a fine description of the horse. JOH XXXIX 19. &c.

<sup>5</sup> An herb and root of a very sweet flavour; *jaduiously* those who tasted it immediately forgot their native country; whence the proverb λωτον φασιν ἐς



Who placed (their) houses about tempestuous Dodona, 750  
 And those who applied themselves to works<sup>1</sup> about the  
 pleasant Titaresius, [water into the Peneus,  
 Which moreover pours forward its beautifully-flowing  
 And yet it does not mingle with the silvery-eddy  
 Peneus, (260)

But indeed flows over it on the top, like oil: [755  
 For it is a branch of the water of Styx, the dreadful oath.

But the Magnesians, Prothous, the son of Tenthredon,  
 was commanding,

Who dwelt about the Peneus, and the foliage-shaking  
 Pelion: of these indeed the rapid Prothous was leader; (265)  
 And along with him forty black ships followed.

These then were the leaders and rulers of the Danai. 760  
 "And accordingly do thou, Muse, declare to me, which was  
 by far the best of these, [with the sons of Atreus?"  
 Themselves, and (their) horses, who were following along  
 Much the best steeds, indeed, were (those) of the son of  
 Pheres, (270)

Which Eumelus was driving, swift of foot, like birds,  
 Of the same coat,<sup>2</sup> of the same year, equal across the back  
 by the plumb-line;<sup>3</sup> 765

Which silver-bow-bearing Apollo bred in Pieria,  
 Both females, bringing (with them) the terror of Mars.<sup>4</sup>  
 Of the men on the other hand, by far the best was Tela-  
 monian Ajax, (275)

So long as Achilles was angry; for he was much the most  
 excellent, [of Peleus. 770

And (so were) the horses which carried the faultless son  
 But he indeed in his beaked sea-traversing ships

Was remaining inactive, having persisted in his wrath  
 against Agamemnon, shepherd of tribes, [sea, (280)

The son of Atreus: and his troops, beside the beach of the  
 Were amusing themselves with quoits, and with javelins,  
 hurling them, [beside her own 775

And with bows and arrows; and the horses stood, each one  
 Chariot, feeding on the lotus,<sup>5</sup> and the marsh-growing

Parsley;<sup>6</sup> but the chariots, having been well covered over,  
 were laid up in the tents [mander (285)

Of the princes; and they, missing their war-loving com-

<sup>1</sup> *eat the lotus*, applied to those who prefer a foreign country to their own.

<sup>2</sup> *Horses*, Plutarch observes, allowed longer rest than usual, are subject to disorders in the feet for which this herb is a remedy. It is not without reason, therefore, he adds, that the horses of Achilles are thus fed, and that they are the only horses mentioned in the *Iliad* which are so.

- φοίτων ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα κατὰ στρατὸν, οὐδὲ μάχοντο.  
 Οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἴσαν, ὥσει τε πυρὶ χθὼν πᾶσα νέμοιτο· 780  
 γαῖα δ' ὑπεστενάχισε, Διὶ ὥς τερπικεραύνῳ  
 χωομένῳ, ὅτε τ' ἀμφὶ Τυφωεὶ γαῖαν ἰμάσση  
 εἰν Ἀρίμοις, ὅθι φασὶ Τυφωέος ἔμμεναι εὐνάς· (290)  
 ὧς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μέγα στεναχίζετο γαῖα  
 ἐρχομένων· μάλα δ' ὧκα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο. 785  
 Τρωσὶν δ' ἄγγελος ἦλθε ποδὴννεμος ὠκέα Ἴρις  
 παρ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο σὺν ἀγγελίῃ ἀλεγεινῇ.  
 οἱ δ' ἀγορὰς ἀγόρευον ἐπὶ Πριάμοιο θύρῃσι (295)  
 πάντες ὁμηγερέες, ἡμὲν νεοί, ἦδὲ γέροντες·  
 ἀγχοῦ δ' ἵσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὠκέα Ἴρις, 790  
 εἴσατο δὲ φθογγὴν νῦν Πριάμοιο Πολίτη,  
 ὃς Τρώων σκοπὸς ἴξε, ποδωκείῃσι πεποιθώς,  
 τύμβῳ ἔπ' ἀκροτάτῳ Αἰσυήταο γέροντος, (300)  
 δέγμενος ὅππότε ναῦφιν ἀφορμηθεῖεν Ἀχαιοί·  
 τῷ μιν εἰσαμένη μετέφη πόδας ὠκέα Ἴρις· 795  
 ὦ γέρον, αἰεὶ τοι μῦθοι φίλοι ἀκριτοὶ εἰσιν,  
 ὧς ποτ' ἐπ' εἰρήνης· πόλεμος δ' ὀλίσστος ὄρωρεν.  
 ἦ μὲν δὴ μάλα πολλὰ μάχας εἰσῆλυθον ἀνδρῶν, (305)  
 ἀλλ' οὐπω τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν ὅπωπα·  
 λίην γὰρ φύλλοισιν εἰοικότες ἦ ψαμμάθοισιν, 800  
 ἔρχονται πεδίοιο, μαχισόμενοι περὶ ἄστυ.  
 Ἔκτορ, σοὶ δὲ μάλιστ' ἐπιτέλλομαι· ὧδε δὲ ῥέξαι·  
 πολλοὶ γὰρ κατὰ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμου ἐπίκουροι, (310)  
 ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων γλώσσια πολυσπερέων ἀνθρώπων·  
 τοῖσιν ἕκαστος ἀνὴρ σημαίνετω, οἷσι περ ἄρχει, 805  
 τῶν δ' ἐξηγείσθω, κοσμησάμενος πολιήτας.  
 ὦς ἔφαθ'· Ἔκτωρ δ' οὔτι θεᾶς ἔπος ἡγνοίησεν,  
 αἶψα δὲ λῦσ' ἀγορήν· ἐπὶ τεύχεα δ' ἐσσεύοντο. (315)  
 πᾶσαι δ' ὠγύννυτο πύλαι, ἐκ δ' ἔσσυντο λαός,  
 πεζοὶ θ', ἱππῆές τε· πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ὀρώρει. 810

<sup>1</sup> Iris swift as to her feet.<sup>2</sup> Or, about, or, going to fight. First future part mid.<sup>3</sup> οἷσι περ—περ answers to 'cunque' in Latin,—'ever' in English.<sup>4</sup> Literally, Was not ignorant of.

Were going about here and there through the army, but  
were not fighting. [devoured by fire : 780

They then went along as if the whole earth were being  
And the earth was groaning beneath them, as before Jove,  
delighting in the thunderbolt, [Typhœus

While enraged, when too he strikes the earth around  
In Arimi, where they say that the resting places of Typhœus  
are ; (290)

Thus, I say, under their feet was the earth loudly groaning,  
As they advanced ; and very quickly they were making way  
across the plain. 785

But the swift wind-footed Iris came a messenger to the  
Trojans,

From Ægis-bearing Jove, with a grievous message. [(295)

And they were holding an assembly at the gates of Priam  
All collected-together, both young and old ; [790

And swift-footed Iris<sup>1</sup> placing herself near, addressed them :  
And she made herself like in voice to Polites, a son of Priam,  
Who was sitting as a scout of the Trojans, having confidence  
in his swiftness of foot,

On the top of the tomb of the aged Æsyetes, (300)

Watching when the Achæans should set out from their  
ships ; [795

Having made herself like him, the swift-footed Iris spake :

" O old man, to thee crowded words are ever pleasing,  
As formerly (they were) in time of peace ; but war, not to be  
averted, has arisen.

Assuredly very often before now have I entered into the  
battles of men, (305)

But never yet saw I such, and so great a body of men ;  
For exceedingly like to leaves, or sands, 800

Are they coming through the plain to fight<sup>2</sup> around the city.

But thee, Hector, I especially enjoin ; and do thou act thus ;

For there are many auxiliaries in Priam's great city, (310)

And the tongue of the different widely-dispersed men is  
different : [mands : 805

Let each man give orders to those, whomsoever<sup>3</sup> he com-  
And let him lead them out, having put in order his fellow-  
citizens." [stand<sup>4</sup> the word of the goddess,

Thus she spake ; and Hector did not at all fail to under-  
And quickly he dismissed the assembly ; and they were  
rushing to arms. (315)

And all the gates were opened, and the people hastened out,  
Both foot-soldiers, and horsemen ; and a great hubbub  
arose. 810

Ἔστι δέ τις προπάρουθε πόλεος αἰπεῖα κολώνη,  
 ἐν πεδίῳ ἀπάνευθε, περιδρομος ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα·  
 τὴν ἦτοι ἄνδρες Βατίειαν κυκλήσκουσιν, (320)  
 ἀθάνατοι δέ τε σῆμα πολυσκάρθμοιο Μυρίνης·  
 ἔνθα τότε Τρῳῆς τε διέκριθεν ἦδ' ἐπικούροι. 815

Τρωσὶ μὲν ἡγεμόνευε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἴκτωρ  
 Πριαμίδης· ἅμα τῷ γε πολὺν πλείστοι καὶ ἄριστοι  
 λαοὶ θωρήσσοντο, μεμαότες ἐγχείησι. (325)

Δαρδανίῳν αὖτ' ἦρχεν ἐὺς πᾶς Ἀγχίσαο,  
 Αἰνείας, τὸν ὑπ' Ἀγχίση τέκε δὴ Ἀφροδίτῃ, 820  
 Ἴδης ἐν κημοῖσι, θεὰ βροτῶ ἐυνηθείσα·  
 οὐκ οἶος, ἅμα τῷ γε δύο Ἀντήνορος νῆε,  
 Ἀρχέλοχός τ', Ἀκάμας τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης. (330)

Οἱ δὲ Ζέλειαν ἔναιον ἵπαι πόδα νείατον Ἴδης,  
 ἀφνειοὶ, πίνοντες ὕδωρ μέλαν Αἰσθήποιο, 825  
 Τρῳῆς, τῶν αὖτ' ἦρχε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός,  
 Πάνδαρος, ᾧ καὶ τύξον Ἀπόλλων αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν.

Οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἀδρήστεϊάν τ' εἶχον καὶ δῆμον Ἀπαισοῦ, (335)  
 καὶ Πιτύειαν ἔχον, καὶ Τηρείης ὄρος αἰπὺν,  
 τῶν ἦρχ' Ἀδρηστός τε καὶ Ἀμφίος λινοθώρηξ, 830  
 νῆε δύο Μέρποπος Περκωσίου, ὅς περὶ πάντων  
 ἦδεε μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οὖς παῖδας ἔασκε  
 στεῖχειν ἐς πόλεμον φθισήνορα· τὼ δέ οἱ οὐ τι (340)  
 πειθέσθην· κῆρες γὰρ ἄγον μέλανος θανάτιο.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Περκώτην καὶ Πράκτιον ἀμφενέμοντο, 835  
 καὶ Σηστόν καὶ Ἀβυδὸν ἔχον, καὶ δῖαν Ἀρίσβην,  
 τῶν αὖθ' Ὑρτακίδης ἦρχ' Ἄσιος, ὄρχαμος ἀνδρῶν,  
 Ἄσιος Ὑρτακίδης, δὴν Ἀρίσβηθεν φέρον ἵπποι (345)  
 αἰθῶνες, μεγάλοι, ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήεντος.

Ἰππόθοος δ' ἄγε φύλα Πελασγῶν ἐγχεσιμῶρων, 840  
 τῶν, οἳ Λάρισσαν ἐμβόλακα ναιετάσκον·  
 τῶν ἦρχ' Ἰππόθοός τε, Πύλαιός τ', ὄξος Ἄρηος,

<sup>1</sup> Or, extending around on this side and on that.

Now in front of the city there is a certain lofty mound,  
In the plain at a distance, accessible in every direction,<sup>1</sup>  
Which indeed men call "Batia," (320)

But the immortals "the tomb of active Myrine;"  
There, at that time, both the Trojans and the auxiliaries  
were ranged apart. 815

The Trojans indeed huge plume-waving Hector was  
leading

Priam's son: along with him indeed by far the most and  
best [(325)

Troops were arming themselves, ardent with their spears.

The Dardans again, the brave son of Anchises was commanding,

Æneas, whom the divine Venus bore to Anchises, 820

On the slopes of Ida, having slept,—a goddess with a mortal,

Not alone, along with him (were) the two sons of Antenor,

Both Archilochus and Acamas, well skilled in every kind  
of fighting. (330)

But those who inhabited Zelea, under the extreme foot  
of Ida,

Rich, drinking the dark water of the Æsepus, 825

Trojans—these again the illustrious son of Lycaon was  
commanding,

Pandarus, to whom also Apollo himself gave skill in archery.<sup>2</sup>

But then those who occupied both Adrastea and the  
borough of Apæsus, (335)

And occupied Pityea, and the lofty mountain of Tereia,

These both Adrastus was commanding, and Amphius wear-  
ing a linen corslet, 830

The two sons of Merops, of Percote, who, above all,  
Understood the arts of divination, and he was not for al-  
lowing his sons [(all (340)

To proceed to the man-destroying war; but they did not at  
Obey him; for the fates of black death led them on. [835

And then those who dwelt around Percote and Præctium,

And occupied Sestus, and Abydus, and divine Arisba,

These again Asius the son of Hyrtacus was commanding,  
a leader of men, [(345)

Asius, son of Hyrtacus, whom dark-coloured, large horses

Brought from Arisba, from the river Selleis. [gians, 840

But Hippothous led the tribes of the spear-famed Pelas-

Those who inhabited the very-fruitful Larissa;

These both Hippothous was commanding, and Pylæus, an  
offshoot of Mars,

<sup>2</sup> Literally a bow.



νῆε δ'ὕω Λήθοιο Πελασγοῦ Τευταμίδαο. (350)

Αὐτὰρ Θρήϊκας ἦγ' Ἀκάμας, καὶ Πείροος ἥρως,  
 ὅσσους Ἑλλήσποντος ἀγάρροος ἐντὸς ἔργει. 845

Εὐφημος δ' ἄρχος Κικόνων ἦν αἰχμητῶν,  
 νιὸς Τροίζηνιο Διοτρεφέος Κεάδαο.

Αὐτὰρ Πυραΐχμης ἄγε Παίονας ἀγκυλοτόξους, (355)  
 τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀμυδῶνος, ἀπ' Ἀξιοῦ εὐρὺ ρέοντος,  
 Ἀξιοῦ, οὐ κάλλιστον ὕδωρ ἐπικίδναιται αἶη. 850

Παφλαγόνων δ' ἠγείτο Πυλαίμενεος λάσιον κῆρ,  
 ἐξ Ἐνετῶν, ὅθεν ἡμιόνων γένος ἀγροτεράων,  
 οἳ ῥα Κίτῳρον ἔχον, καὶ Σήσαμον ἀμφενέμοντο, (360)  
 ἀμφί τε Παρθένιον ποταμὸν κλυτὰ δώματ' ἔναιον,  
 Κρῶμάν τ', Αἰγιάλόν τε καὶ ὑψηλοὺς Ἐρυθίνους. 855

Αὐτὰρ Ἀλιζώνων Ὀδῖος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἦρχον,  
 τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀλύβης, ὅθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη.

Μυσῶν δὲ Χρόμις ἦρχε, καὶ Ἔννομος οἰωνιστής· (365)  
 ἀλλ' οὐκ οἰωνοῖσιν ἐρύσατο κῆρα μέλαιναν,  
 ἀλλ' ἐδάμῃ ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο 860  
 ἐν ποταμῷ, ὅθι περ Τρῶας κεραῖζε καὶ ἄλλους.

Φόρκυς αὖ Φρύγυς ἦγε καὶ Ἀσκανῖος θεοειδής,  
 τῇλ' ἐξ Ἀσκανίης· μέμασαν δ' ὕσμῃνι μάχεσθαι. (370)

Μήσοισιν αὖ Μέσθλης τε καὶ Ἀντιφός ἡγησάσθην,  
 νῆε Ταλαιμέneos, τῷ Γυγαίῃ τέκε λίμνη, 865  
 οἳ καὶ Μήονας ἦγον ὑπὸ Τμῶλῳ γεγαῶτας.

Νάσσης αὖ Καρῶν ἡγήσατο βαρβαροφώνων,  
 οἳ Μίλητον ἔχον, Φθιρῶν τ' ὄρος ἀκριτόφυλλον, (375)  
 Μαϊάνδρου τε ρόας, Μυκάλης τ' αἰπεινὰ κάρηνα·  
 τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Νάσσης ἡγησάσθην, 870

Νάσσης, Ἀμφίμαχός τε, Νομίονος ἀγλαὰ τέκνα,  
 ὅς καὶ χρυσὸν ἔχων πόλεμόνδ' ἱέν, ἥντε κούρη,  
 νῆπιος, οὐδέ τί οἱ τόγ' ἐπῆρκεσε λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον, (380)

<sup>1</sup> i. e. a silver mine.

<sup>2</sup> Literally,—Butting down—from κεραε a horn.

<sup>3</sup> i. e. speaking in a foreign dialect.



The two sons of Pelasgian Lethus, son of Teutamus. (350)

But the Thracians Acamas led, and the hero Pirous, [845  
As many as the strong-flowing Hellespont includes within.

And Euphemus was commander of the Ciconian warriors,  
The son of Jove-protected Trœzenus, son of Ceas. [(355)

But Pyrachmes led the crooked-bow-holding Pæonians,  
From a distance, out of Amydon, from the wide-flowing  
Axius, [earth. 850

Axius, whose water spreads itself most beautiful over the  
But the Paphlagonians the vigorous heart of Pylæmenes  
led,

From the Eneti, whence (is) the race of wild mules,  
Those, that is, who occupied Cyturus, and dwelt around  
Sesamus, (360)

And inhabited famous abodes around the river Parthenius,  
And Cromna, and Ægialus, and the lofty Erythini. 855

But the Halizones Odius and Epistrophus were commanding, [tion<sup>1</sup> of silver.

From a distance, out of Alybe, whence there is the produce  
And the Mysians Chromus was commanding, and the  
augur Ennomus; (365)

But he did not by auguries ward off from himself black fate,  
But was subdued beneath the hands of the swift-footed son  
of Æacus, 860

In the river, where indeed he was beating<sup>2</sup> down also other  
Trojans. [Ascanius,

Moreover Phorcys led the Phrygians, and the god-like  
From far, out of Ascania; and they felt eager to engage in  
battle. (370)

Moreover the Mæonians both Mesthles and Antiphus led,  
Two sons of Talæmenes, whom the lake Gygæa produced,  
865

Who also were leading the Mæonians born under Tmolus.

Nastes, moreover, led the foreign-spoken<sup>3</sup> Carians,  
Who occupied Miletus, and the leaf-crowded<sup>4</sup> mountain of  
Phthiræ, (375)

And the streams of the Mæander, and the lofty tops of  
Mycalæ,

These indeed, I say, Amphimacus, and Nastes led, 870

Nastes, and Amphimacus, the illustrious sons of Nomion,  
Who also went to the war, having<sup>5</sup> gold, like a girl,

Simpleton, nor did this at all ward off from him mournful  
destruction; (380)

<sup>1</sup> Literally, *undistinguishable from leaves*.

<sup>2</sup> viz. golden ornaments.

ἀλλ' ἐδάμην ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδάκεις Διαικίδαο  
ἐν ποταμῷ, χρυσὸν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ἐκόμισσε δαΐφρων. 875  
Σαρπηδὼν δ' ἦρχε Λυκίων, καὶ Γλαῦκος ἀμύμων,  
τηλόθεν ἐκ Λυκίης, Ζᾶνθου ἀπὸ διηέετος.

But he was destroyed beneath the hands of the swift-footed  
son of *Eacus*

In the river; and the warlike Achilles carried off the  
gold. 875

But Sarpedon was commanding the Lycians, and the  
blameless Glaucus, [in eddies.  
From a distance, out of Lycia, from the Xanthus abounding



## BOOK III.

### THE ARGUMENT.

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#### *The single combat of Menelaus and Paris.*

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The armies being ready to engage, a single combat is agreed upon between Menelaus and Paris (at the suggestion of Hector) for the determination of the war. Iris is sent to call Helen to behold the fight. She leads her to the walls of Troy, where Priam sits with his counsellors observing the Grecian leaders on the plain below, and Helen then gives him an account of the chief of them. The kings on either part take the solemn oath, to observe the conditions of the truce. The combat ensues, and Paris, being overcome, is snatched away in a cloud by Venus, and transported to his own apartment. She then calls Helen from the walls, and brings the lovers together. Agamemnon, on the part of the Grecians, demands the restoration of Helen, and the performance of the Articles.

The three and twentieth day still continues throughout this book. The scene is sometimes in the fields before Troy, and sometimes in Troy itself.

## 'ΟΜΗΡΟΥ 'ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Γ.

'ΑΥΤΑΡ ἐπεὶ κόσμηθεν ἅμ' ἡγεμόνεσσιν ἕκαστοι,  
 Τρῶες μὲν κλαγγὴ τ' ἔνοπῃ τ' ἔσαν, ὄρνιθες ὥς.  
 ἤντε περ κλαγγὴ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρὸ,  
 αἷτ', ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον ὄμβρον,  
 κλαγγὴ ταίγε πέτονται ἐπ' Ὀκεανοῖο ῥοάων, 5  
 ἀνδράσι Πυγμαίοισι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσai·  
 ἡέριαι δ' ἄρα ταίγε κακὴν ἔριδα προφέρονται.  
 οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἔσαν σιγῇ μένεα πνέοντες Ἀχαιοί,  
 ἐν θυμῷ μεμαῶτες ἀλεξέμεν ἀλλήλοισιν.  
 Εὖτ' ὄρεος κορυφῇσι Νότος κατέχευεν ὀμίχλην, 10  
 ποιμέσιν οὔτι φιλῆν, κλέπτῃ δέ τε νυκτὸς ἀμείνω,  
 τόσσον τίς τ' ἐπιλεύσσει ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ λᾶαν ἴησιν·  
 ὥς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίσταλος ὄρνυτ' ἀελλῆς  
 ἔρχομένων. μάλα δ' ὤκα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο.  
 Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν, ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες, 15  
 Τρωσὶν μὲν προμάχιζεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής,  
 παρδαλέην ὤμοισιν ἔχων καὶ καμπύλα τόξα,  
 καὶ ξίφος· αὐτὰρ ὁ δοῦρε δύω κεκορυθμένα χαλκῷ  
 πάλλων, Ἀργείων προκαλίζετο πάντας ἄριστους,

<sup>1</sup> οὐρανοθι προ for προ ουρανον<sup>2</sup> κονίσταλος from κονίς dust, and αλλομαι to bound.<sup>3</sup> Paris had the name of Alexander given him, either because he was exposed when an infant by his parents, or because he escaped, by the aid of a shepherd, the fate designed him. The word αλεξω, from which the name is taken, signifies both to drive away and to assist. His mother Hecuba dreamed, while pregnant with him, that she brought forth a burning torch, which fired and consumed all Troy, together with the woods of Ida. The soothsayers, having



## HOMER'S ILIAD.

### BOOK III.

AND when they were put in order, each (troops) along with  
their leaders, [like birds.  
The Trojans indeed advanced with both clang and shout,  
Just in fact as is the noise of cranes in front of the sky,<sup>1</sup>  
Which—when namely they have escaped from a storm and  
an excessive shower of rain,

They fly with a clang over the currents of Oceanus, 5  
Bearing slaughter and fate to Pigeon men :  
And so they bring before them pernicious strife through  
the atmosphere. [breathing out vigour,  
But the others moreover, the Achæans, went in silence,  
Eagerly desirous in soul to succour one another.

Just as the south wind is wont to spread a mist upon  
the summits of a mountain, 10  
Not at all agreeable to shepherds, but more advantageous  
also to the thief than night, [a stone over ;  
And one looks over (only) as great a space as he flings  
So then under their feet a rising<sup>2</sup> dust was being stirred up  
in a whirlwind, [across the plain.

As they advanced. And very rapidly they were passing  
But when these, having proceeded against each other,  
were now near, 15

For the Trojans indeed the godlike Alexander<sup>3</sup> was fighting  
in front, [bows,  
Having upon his shoulders a panther's skin,<sup>4</sup> and crooked  
And a sword : moreover he, brandishing two spears headed  
With brass,<sup>5</sup> was challenging all the bravest of the Argives,

heard her dream, enjoined her to cast out her infant immediately on its birth,  
to be devoured by wild beasts. The child was accordingly sent to Ida, and  
left there ; but a shepherd finding him, and being struck with his beauty, took  
him to his home, and reared him.

<sup>1</sup> *ῥοπαλὲς* understood.

<sup>5</sup> That is, having brazen points.

ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτήτι. 20

Τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀρηϊφίλος Μενέλαος  
 ἐρχόμενον προπάροιθεν ὁμίλου, μακρὰ βιβῶντα,  
 ὥστε λέων ἐχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας,  
 εὐρὼν ἢ ἔλαφον κεράδν, ἢ ἄγριον αἶγα,  
 πεινῶν· μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει, εἶπερ ἂν αὐτὸν 25  
 σεύωνται ταχέες τε κύνες, θαλεροί τ' αἰζηοί·  
 ὥς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος, Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα  
 ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδὼν· φάτο γὰρ τίσεσθαι ἀλείτην·  
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμᾶζε.

Τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς 30  
 ἐν προμάχοισι φανέντα, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ·  
 ἄψ δ' ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ· ἀλεείνων.  
 ὥς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλινόρσος ἀπέστη  
 οὖρεος ἐν βήσσης, ὑπὸ τε τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα,  
 ἄψ τ' ἀνεχώρησεν, ὥχρος τέ μιν εἶλε παρειάς· 35  
 ὃς αὖτις καθ' ὁμίλον ἔδω Τρώων ἀγερῶχων,  
 δείσας Ἀτρεΐος υἱὸν, Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς.

Τὸν δ' Ἔκτωρ νείκεσσεν ἰδὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι·  
 Δύσπαρι, εἶδος ἄριστε, γυναιμανές, ἡπεροπευτὰ,  
 αἰθ' ὄφελος ἄγονός τ' ἔμεναι, ἀγαμός τ' ἀπολέσθαι. 40  
 καί κε τὸ βουλοίμην, καί κεν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦεν,  
 ἢ οὕτω λώβην τ' ἔμεναι καὶ ὑπόψιον ἄλλων.  
 ἦ που καγχαλώωσι κερηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοί,  
 φάντες ἄριστῆα πρόμον ἔμμεναι, οὐνεκα καλὸν  
 εἶδος ἔπ'· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι βίη φρεσὶν, οὐδέ τις ἀλκή. 45  
 ἦ τοιόσδε ἐὼν ἐν ποντοπόροιςι νέεσσι  
 πόντον ἐπιπλώσας, ἐτάρους ἐρήφρας ἀγείρας,  
 μυχθεὶς ἄλλοδαποῖσι, γυναικ' εὐειδέ' ἀνήγες  
 ἐξ Ἀπίης γαίης, νυὸν ἀνδρῶν αἰχημάτων;

<sup>1</sup> Or, *Menelaus beloved of Mars*.

<sup>2</sup> *σενω* is, *to stir*. *σενομαι* middle, *to stir oneself*. The accusative *αυτον* expresses in reference to what.

<sup>3</sup> Or, *in form the best*.

<sup>4</sup> Or, *were wanting the generative faculty*. In this sense the word perhaps is rather to be used here.

To contend face to face in deadly fight. 20  
 But when accordingly the battle-loving Menelaus<sup>1</sup> perceived him (steps,)  
 Coming before the throng of warriors, striding with long  
 Just as a lion is rejoiced, having lighted upon a huge carcase,  
 Having found either a horned stag, or wild goat,  
 Being hungry; for he also greedily devours it, even  
 although both swift 25  
 Dogs, and vigorous young men bestir themselves<sup>2</sup> after him;  
 So Menelaus was rejoiced, having seen with his eyes  
 The god-like Alexander: for he said that he would take  
 vengeance on the offender; [the ground.  
 And instantly from the chariot with his arms he leaped to  
 But when accordingly the god-like Alexander perceived  
 him 30  
 Appearing among the foremost fighters, he was terror-  
 struck in his heart; [shunning fate.  
 And back into the crowd of his associates he was retiring,  
 And as when one, having seen a serpent in the glades of a  
 mountain,  
 Starting back, has removed out of the way, and a trembling  
 has taken hold of his limbs from below,  
 And he has retreated again, and a paleness has seized him  
 in his cheeks; 35  
 So the god-like Alexander, having a dread of the son of  
 Atreus, [Trojans.  
 Plunged back among the crowd of the very distinguished  
 But him Hector having seen abused with reproachful  
 words;  
 "Unhappy Paris, most fair in form,<sup>3</sup> woman-mad, seducer,  
 Would that either thou hadst been unborn,<sup>4</sup> or hadst perished  
 unmarried. 40  
 I would both prefer this, and it would have been much  
 better, [spectacle for others.  
 Than that thou shouldest be thus both a scandal and a  
 Assuredly the long-haired Achæans laugh in scorn,  
 Saying that thou art an eminent champion, because that  
 there is upon thee [nor any vigour. 45  
 A handsome person; but there is not strength in thy mind,  
 Wast it being such as this, that in sea-traversing ships,  
 Having sailed over the deep, having collected together congenial  
 companions, [beauteous woman  
 Having been mingled with foreigners, thou carriedst off the  
 From the land of Apis,<sup>5</sup> the bride of warrior men?

<sup>5</sup> Or, from a distant land.

πατρί τε σὺ μέγα πῆμα, πόλλή τε, παντί τε δήμῳ, 50  
 δυσμενέσι μὲν χάρμα, κατηφείην δέ σοι αὐτῷ ;  
 οὐκ ἂν δὴ μείνεις Ἀρηΐφιλον Μενέλαον ;  
 γνοίης χ', οἷον φῶτός ἔχεις θαλερὴν παράκοιτιν.  
 οὐκ ἂν τοι χραίσμη κίθαρις, τά τε δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης,  
 ἧ τε κόμη, τό τε εἶδος, ὅτ' ἐν κονίησι μιγείης. 55  
 ἀλλὰ μάλα Τρῶες δειδήμονες· ἧ τέ κεν ἦδη  
 λαῖνον ἔσσο χιτῶνα, κακῶν ἔνεχ', ὅσσα ἔοργας.  
 Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής·  
 "Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἶσαν ἐνέικεσσας, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ αἶσαν·  
 αἰεὶ τοι κραδίη, πέλεκυς ὧς, ἐστὶν ἀτειρής, 60  
 ὅς τ' εἴσι διὰ δουρὸς ὑπ' ἀνέρος, ὅς ῥά τε τέχνη  
 νήϊον ἐκτάμνησιν, ὀφέλλει δ' ἀνδρὸς ἐρωήν·  
 ὧς τοι ἐνὶ στήθεσσι νόος ἐστί.  
 μή μοι δῶρ' ἐρατὰ πρόφερε χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης.  
 οὗτοι ἀπόβλητ' ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα, 65  
 ὅσσα κεν αὐτοὶ δῶσιν, ἐκὼν δ' οὐκ ἂν τις ἔλοιτο.  
 νῦν δ' αὖτ', εἴ μ' ἐθέλεις πολεμίζειν ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι,  
 ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,  
 αὐτὰρ ἔμ' ἐν μέσσοι καὶ Ἀρηΐφιλον Μενέλαον  
 συμβάλετ' ἀμφ' Ἑλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι· 70  
 ὀππότερος δέ κε νικήσῃ, κρείσσων τε γένηται,  
 κτήμαθ' ἐλὼν εὖ πάντα, γυναῖκά τε, οἰκαδ' ἀγέσθω·  
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι, φιλότῃ καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες,  
 ναίειτε Τροίην ἐριβώλακα· τοὶ δὲ νέεσθων  
 "Ἄργος ἐς ἱππόβοτον καὶ Ἀχαιῖδα καλλιγύναικα. 75  
 'Ὡς ἔφαθ'. "Ἐκτωρ δ' αὖτ' ἐχάρη μέγα, μῦθον ἀκούσας,  
 καὶ ῥ' ἐς μέσσον ἰὼν Τρώων ἀνέεργε φάλαγγας,  
 μέσσου δουρὸς ἐλὼν· τοὶ δ' ἰδρύνθησαν ἅπαντες.  
 τῷ δ' ἐπετοξάζοντο κερηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ,

<sup>1</sup> i. e. the pleasures of love.

<sup>2</sup> i. e. have been stoned to death.—Others explain it, wouldst have been buried.

<sup>3</sup> εν παντα. i. e. the entire, without exception.

<sup>4</sup> ὄρκια τεμνειν See note 2, page 54.

<sup>5</sup> Or, abounding in clods.

A great misfortune both to thy father, and to the city, and  
to the whole state, 50

A cause of joy to thy enemies indeed, but a disgrace to thy-  
self?

Couldst thou not, pray, withstand war-loving Menelaus?

Thou wouldest then know, what sort of man's blooming  
wife thou possessest. [gifts of Venus,<sup>1</sup>

"The art of playing on the harp would not avail thee, and the  
And thy hair and form, when thou wert mingled in the  
dust. 55

But the Trojans are very timid; or certainly already

Thou hadst put on a stone coat,<sup>2</sup> on account of the evils as  
many as thou hast wrought." [ed;

But him, on the other hand, god-like Alexander address-  
"Hector, since thou hast reproached me according to prop-  
riety, and not beyond propriety (I submit;)

Ever is thy heart unexhausted, like an axe, 60

Which penetrates through a beam under the hand of a man,  
who also in fact by his art [creases the man's force;

Is cutting off a piece of timber for ship-building, and in-  
So in thy breast is thy intrepid mind.

Do not bring against me the lovely gifts of golden Venus.

Not at all to be rejected are the most glorious gifts of the  
gods, 65

As many as they themselves bestow, and, of his own accord,  
not any one will obtain them. [fight,

But now again, if thou desirest that I should wage war and  
Make the other Trojans indeed and all the Achæans to sit  
down,

But set me and the battle-loving Menelaus together

In the midst, to fight for Helen and all her possessions; 70

And whichever conquers, and becomes the superior,

Let him, having taken fully all the possessions<sup>3</sup> and the wo-  
man, convey them homewards;

But may ye, the rest, having entered into a friendship, and  
faithful pledges,<sup>4</sup>

Inhabit very fertile<sup>5</sup> Troy; but let them return [men." 75

To horse-feeding Argos, and Achæa famed for beautiful wo-

Thus he spake; and Hector hereupon was greatly de-  
lighted, having heard his speech,

And accordingly, having gone into the midst, he was hold-  
ing back the phalanxes of the Trojans,

Having grasped his spear in the middle; and they all were  
made to sit down. [bows,

But at him the long-haired Achæans were directing their

- ἰοῖσί τε τιτυσκόμενοι λάεσσί τ' ἔβαλλον. 80  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὸν ᾔσεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων  
 Ἴσχεσθ', Ἀργεῖοι, μὴ βάλλετε, κούροι Ἀχαιῶν  
 στενύται γάρ τι ἔπος ἐρέειν κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ.  
 ὦς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δ' ἔσχοντο μάχης, ἀνέψ τ' ἐγένοντο  
 ἐσσυμένως· Ἔκτωρ δέ μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔειπε 85  
 Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,  
 μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροιο, τοῦ εἵνεκα νεῖκος ὄρωρεν.  
 ἄλλους μὲν κέλεται Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς  
 τεύχεα κάλ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ·  
 αὐτὸν δ' ἐν μέσσω καὶ Ἀρηΐφίλον Μενέλαον 90  
 οἷους ἀμφ' Ἑλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι·  
 ὅπποτερος δέ κε νικήσῃ, κρείσσων τε γένηται,  
 κτήμαθ' ἐλὼν εὖ πάντα, γυναικὰ τε, οἰκαδ' ἀγέσθω·  
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι φιλόττητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ τάμωμεν.  
 ὦς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ. 95  
 τοῖσι δέ καὶ μετέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·  
 Κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο· μάλιστα γὰρ ἄλγος ἰκάνει  
 θυμὸν ἐμόν. φρονέω δέ διακρινθήμεναι ἥδη  
 Ἀργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέποσθε  
 εἵνεκ' ἐμῆς ἔριδος, καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ' ἀρχῆς. 100  
 ἡμέων δ' ὅπποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,  
 τεθναίῃ· ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθέετε τάχιστα.  
 οἴσσετε δ' ἄρν', ἕτερον λευκὸν, ἐτέρην δὲ μέλαιναν,  
 Γῇ τε καὶ Ἥελίῳ. Διὶ δ' ἡμεῖς οἴσομεν ἄλλον.  
 ἄξτε δὲ Πριάμοιο βίην, ὅφρ' ὄρκια τάμωη 105  
 αὐτὸς, ἐπεὶ οἱ παῖδες ὑπερφιάλοι καὶ ἄπιστοι,  
 μὴ τις ὑπερβασίῃ Διὸς ὄρκια δηλήσῃται.  
 αἰεὶ δ' ὅπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἡερέθονται·  
 οἷς δ' ὁ γέρων μετήσιν, ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω  
 λείσσει, ὅπως ὅχ' ἄριστα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι γένηται. 110  
 ὦς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δ' ἐχάρησαν Ἀχαιοὶ τε Τρῶές τε,  
 ἐλπόμενοι παύσεσθαι οἷζυροῦ πολέμοιο.

<sup>1</sup> Or, *restrain yourselves*.

<sup>2</sup> Or, *the commencement of it by Alexander*.



And, taking aim, were for throwing at him with javelins  
and stones. 80

But he the king of men, Agamemnon uttered a loud cry ;

"Hold,<sup>1</sup> Argives, do not throw, young men of the  
Achæans; [word."

"For the helmet-waving Hector proposes to speak some  
Thus he spake : and they refrained from the fight, and  
became silent

Quickly ; and Hector spake to both (armies ;) 85

"Hear from me, Trojans, and well-greaved Achæans,  
The speech of Alexander, on account of whom the contest  
arose.

He bids the other Trojans, indeed, and all the Achæans  
To lay down their beauteous arms upon the many-feeding  
earth : [90

And that himself and battle-loving Menelaus in the midst  
Should fight, alone for Helen, and all her possessions ;

And whichever conquers, and becomes the superior,  
Having taken fully all the possessions, and the woman, let  
him carry them homewards ;

But let the rest of us enter into a friendship, and faithful  
pledges." [silence. 95

Thus he spake ; and hereupon all became quite still in  
And them also Menelaus, brave in the battle-shout, addressed ;

"Now hear me also ; for especially has sorrow visited  
My soul. And I purpose that the Argives and Trojans  
Be now separated, since ye have suffered many evils

On account of my quarrel, and on account of Alexander  
the commencement of it<sup>2</sup>. 100

But for whichever of us death and fate has been prepared,  
May he die ; and may ye the rest be separated as soon as  
possible. [(a female) black,

But bring two lambs, one (a male) white, and another  
Both for the Earth and the Sun ; and we will bring another  
(a male) for Jove.

And bring Priam himself,<sup>3</sup> that he may ratify the treaties 105  
Himself, (since his sons are overbearing and faithless)  
Lest any one by transgression violate the treaties of Jove.

For the minds of younger men are ever fluctuating ;<sup>4</sup>  
But in whatever things the elder takes a part, he at the  
same time looks forward [result to both parties." 110

And backward, in order that the best possible results may  
Thus he spake ; and they were delighted, both Achæans  
and Trojans,

<sup>3</sup> Literally, *strength of Priam*.

<sup>4</sup> *ἡρεθεομαι*—Literally, *are lifted up*,—*ἡρεθεω* for *αερεθεω*, from *αερεω*

- καί ῥ' ἵππους μὲν ἔρυσαν ἐπὶ στίχας, ἐκ δ' ἔβαν αὐτοὶ,  
 τεύχεά τ' ἐξεδύοντο, τὰ μὲν κατέθεντ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ  
 πλησίον ἀλλήλων, ὀλίγη δ' ἦν ἀμφὶς ἄρουρα. 115
- Ἐκτὼρ δὲ προτὶ ἄστυ δύο κήρυκας ἔπεμπε  
 καρπαλίμως, ἄρνας τε φέρειν, Πριάμῳ τε καλέσσαι·  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ Ταλθύβιον προίει κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,  
 νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυρὰς ἰέναι, ἡδ' ἄρ' ἐκέλευεν  
 οἰσέμεναι· ὁ δ' ἄρ' οὐκ ἀπίθης Ἀγαμέμνονι δίω. 120
- Ἴρις δ' αὖθ' Ἑλένη λευκωλένῳ ἄγγελος ἦλθεν,  
 εἰδομένη γαλόφῳ, Ἀντηνορίδαο δάμαρτι,  
 τὴν Ἀντηνορίδης εἶχε κρείων Ἑλικάων,  
 Λαοδίκην, Πριάμοιο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην.  
 τὴν δ' εὖρ' ἐν μεγάρῳ· ἡ δὲ μέγαν ἰστὸν ὕφαινε, 125  
 δίπλακα πορφυρέην· πολέας δ' ἐνέπασσεν ἀέθλους  
 Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων, καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,  
 οὓς ἔθεν εἶνεκ' ἔπασχον ὑπ' Ἄρηος παλαμάων.  
 ἀγχοῦ δ' ἵσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὠκέα Ἴρις·  
 Δεῦρ' ἴθι, νύμφα φίλη, ἵνα θέσκελα ἔργα ἴδῃαι 130  
 Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων, καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,  
 οἳ πρὶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι φέρον πολύδακρυν Ἄρῃα  
 ἐν πεδίῳ, ὀλοοῖο λιλαϊόμενοι πολέμοιο·  
 οἳ δὴ νῦν ἔαται σιγῇ, πόλεμος δὲ πέπνυται,  
 ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι, παρὰ δ' ἔγχεα μακρὰ πέπηγεν. 135  
 αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Ἀρηΐφίλος Μενέλαος  
 μακρῆς ἐγχείησι μαχήσονται περὶ σείῳ·  
 τῷ δέ κε νικήσαντι φίλη κεκλήσῃ ἄκοιτις.  
 ὦς εἰποῦσα, θεὰ γλυκὺν ἱμερον ἔμβαλε θυμῷ  
 ἀνδρὸς τε προτέρου καὶ ἀστεος ἡδὲ τοκήων. 140  
 αὐτίκα δ' ἤργεννήσι καλυψαμένη ὀβόνησιν,  
 ὥρματ' ἐκ θαλάμοιο τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα,  
 οὐκ οὔη, ἅμα τῇγε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δι' ἔποντο,

<sup>1</sup> Or, *was having*, that is, in marriage.

<sup>2</sup> πορφυρέην—viz. *χλαῖναν*

<sup>3</sup> Or, *thou art to be called*, &c. to whichever has conquered.

Hoping that they were going to cease from doleful war.  
 And so their chariots indeed they drew back to the lines,  
 and they themselves alighted, [upon the ground  
 And they put off their arms, which indeed they laid down  
 Near each other, and small was the space on each side of  
 them. 115

But Hector was promptly sending two heralds  
 To the city, both to bring the lambs and to summon Priam;  
 But king Agamemnon was sending forward Talthylus,  
 To go to the hollow ships, and was ordering him to bring  
 A lamb; and he indeed did not disobey the noble Aga-  
 memnon. 120

But in the mean time Iris to the white armed Helen  
 came a messenger, [wife,  
 Making herself like to her sister-in-law, Antenor's son's  
 Whom the son of Antenor the king Helicaon possessed,<sup>1</sup>  
 Laodice, fairest in person of Priam's daughters.

And her she found in her palace; and she was weaving a  
 large web, 125  
 A bright coloured<sup>2</sup> robe of double texture; and she was  
 working in it many conflicts [Achæans,  
 Both of the horse-taming Trojans, and the brass-mailed  
 Which on account of her they were sustaining under the  
 hands of Mars.

And standing near, the swift-of-foot Iris addressed her;  
 "Come hither, beloved damsel, that thou mayest have a  
 sight of the god-like deeds 130

Both of the horse-taming Trojans, and the brass-mailed  
 Achæans, [another  
 Who before were waging the tearful contest against one  
 In the plain longing for destructive war;  
 These indeed are now seated in silence—for the war has  
 been made to cease—

Leaning on their shields, and their long spears are fixed  
 (in the ground) beside them. 135

But Alexander, and the battle-loving Menelaus  
 With long spears will fight for thee;

And thou art on the point of being a beloved wife to  
 whichever has the victory.<sup>3</sup> [pleasing desire

Thus having spoken, the goddess infused in her soul a  
 Both for her former husband, and city, and parents. 140  
 And immediately having covered herself with white scarfs,  
 She was hastening from her chamber pouring down the  
 tender tear, [following,

Not alone, along with her indeed two attendants also were

Αἰθρη, Πιτθῆος θυγάτηρ, Κλυμένη τε βοώπις.  
 αἶψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανον, ὅθι Σκαίαι πύλαι ἦσαν. 145  
 οἱ δ' ἄμφι Πρίαμον καὶ Πάνθοον ἠδὲ Θυμοίτην,  
 Λάμπον τε, Κλυτίον θ', Ἰκετάονά τ', ὅζον Ἄρρος,  
 Οὐκαλέγων τε καὶ Ἀντήνωρ, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω,  
 εἶατο δημογέροντες ἐπὶ Σκαίῃσι πύλῃσι,  
 γήραϊ δὴ πολέμοιο πεπαυμένοι· ἄλλ' ἀγορηται 150  
 ἐσθλοὶ, τεττίγεσσιν ἐοικότες, οἵτε καθ' ὕλην  
 δενδρέφω ἐφεζύμενοι ὅπα λειριόεσσαν ἰεῖσι·  
 τοιοὶ ἄρα Τρώων ἡγήτορες ἦντ' ἐπὶ πύργῳ.  
 οἱ δ' ὥς οὖν εἶδον Ἑλένην ἐπὶ πύργῳ ἰοῦσαν,  
 ἦκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευον· 155  
 Οὐ νέμεσις, Τρώας καὶ εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς  
 τοιῇδ' ἄμφι γυναικὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἄλγεα πάσχειν·  
 αἰνῶς ἀθανάτησι θεῇς εἰς ὅπα ἔοικεν.  
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς, τοίῃ περ ἐοῦσ', ἐν νηυσὶ νεέσθω,  
 μῆδ' ἡμῖν τεκέεσσιν ἐπὶ ὀπίσσω πῆμα λίποιτο. 160  
 ὦς ἄρ' ἔφην· Πρίαμος δ' Ἑλένην ἐκαλίσσατο φωνῇ·  
 δεῦρο πάροιθ' ἔλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ἵζεῦ ἐμεῖο,  
 ὄφρα ἴδῃ πρότερόν τε πόσιν, πηοὺς τε, φίλους τε·  
 οὔτι μοι αἰτίη ἐστὶν, θεοὶ νῦ μοι αἰτιοὶ εἰσιν,  
 οἳ μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον πολὺδακρυν Ἀχαιῶν· 165  
 ὥς μοι καὶ τόνδ' ἄνδρα πελώριον ἐξονομήνης,  
 ὅστις ὁδ' ἐστὶν Ἀχαιὸς ἀνὴρ ἥ τις τε μέγας τε·  
 ἦ τοι μὲν κεφαλῇ καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι ἔασι,  
 καλὸν δ' οὕτω ἐγὼν οὔπω ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,  
 οὐδ' οὕτω γεραρόν· βασιλῆϊ γὰρ ἀνδρὶ ἔοικε. 170  
 Τὸν δ' Ἑλένη μύθοισιν ἀμείβετο, διὰ γυναικῶν  
 αἰδοίους τέ μοι ἐσσι, φίλε ἐκυρέ, δεινός τε.

<sup>1</sup> *βοώπις*. One who has large eyes like an ox, applied to persons having large and beautiful eyes, expressive of dignity and majesty. The syllable *βο* is employed in composition in many words to express magnitude.

<sup>2</sup> Literally, *those about Priam*, &c. It may mean, Priam &c. and their companions.

<sup>3</sup> Not common crickets but the Cicada—the male of which utters a loud shrill chirping sound. The grasshopper rests on the ground, but the favourite abode of the Cicada is in the trees and hedges.

<sup>4</sup> *λειριόεσσαν*—literally, *lily-like*, from *λειριον*

Æthra, daughter of Pittheus, and large-eyed<sup>1</sup> Clymene.  
And quickly afterwards they came, where the Scæan gates  
were. 145

But Priam<sup>2</sup> and Panthoüs, and Thymates, [Mars,  
And Lampus, and Clytius, and Hicetaon, an offshoot of  
And Ucalegon, and Antenor, both inspired with wisdom,  
Were seated—chiefs of the people—at the Scæan gates,  
Having now been made to cease from warfare through old  
age; but (they were) excellent 150

Speakers, resembling crickets,<sup>3</sup> which in a wood,  
Sitting on a tree, send forth a delicately sweet<sup>4</sup> sound;  
Such like leaders, I say, of the Trojans were sitting on the  
tower. [tower,

And when, therefore, these saw Helen approaching the  
In a low tone they were speaking winged-words to one  
another; 155

“It is no matter of reproach, that the Trojans and the  
well-greaved Achæans [as this;  
Endure hardships a long time on account of such a woman  
Wonderfully in her aspect is she like to the immortal  
goddesses. [depart,

But even thus, although she is such, in the ships let her  
And let her not be left behind a misery to us and our  
children hereafter.” 160

Thus, I say, they said: but Priam called Helen with his  
voice;

“Having come hither, dear child, sit before me,  
That thou mayest see both thy former husband, and mar-  
riage-connections, and friends;  
Not at all art thou in fault towards me—the gods indeed  
are in fault towards me,  
Who stirred up against me the tearful war of the Achæ-  
ans— 165

That<sup>5</sup> thou mayest also mention by name to me yonder  
extraordinary man,

Who is yonder Achæan hero, both brave and large;  
Certainly indeed by the head there are others even taller,  
But never yet with my eyes saw I one so handsome,  
Or so dignified, for he is like a royal person.”<sup>6</sup> 170

And him, Helen the most divine of women, answered in  
these words:

“Thou art both an object of respect to me, dear father-in-  
law, and an object of awe:

<sup>3</sup> This follows immediately v. 163, the two lines between being parenthetical.

<sup>6</sup> Or, *kingly man*.

ὥς ὄφελε θάνατός μοι ἄδειν κακός, ὅππότε δεῦρο  
 νιῒ σφ' ἐπόμεν, θάλαμον γνωτοῦς τε λιποῦσα,  
 παῖδά τε τηλυγέτην, καὶ ὀμηλικίην ἐρατεινήν. 175  
 ἀλλὰ τά γ' οὐκ ἐγένοντο· τὸ καὶ κλαίονσα τέτηκα.  
 τοῦτο δέ τοι ἐρέω, ὃ μ' ἀνείρεαι, ἥδ' ἀμεταλλάξ·  
 οὗτός γ' Ἀτρεΐδης, εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,  
 ἀμφότερον βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθός, κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής· 180  
 δαήρ αὖτ' ἐμὸς ἔσκε κυνώπιδος, εἴ ποτ' ἔην γε.  
 ὦς φάτο· τὸν δ' ὁ γέρον ἠγασσάτο, φώνησέν τε·  
 ὦ μάκαρ Ἀτρεΐδην, μοιρηγενές, ὀλβιόδαιμον.  
 ἦ ῥά νύ τοι πολλοὶ δεδμήατο κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν.  
 ἦθι καὶ Φρυγίην εἰσήλυθον ἀμπελδέσσαν,  
 ἔνθα ἴδον πλείστους Φρύγας, ἀνέρας αἰολοπώλους, 185  
 λαοὺς Ὀτρήος καὶ Μύγδονος ἀντιθέοιο,  
 οἳ ῥα τότε ἔστρατώνοντο παρ' ὄχθας Σαγγαρίου·  
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπικούρος ἔδωκ' ἐν μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέχθην  
 ἡματι τῷ, ὅτε τ' ἦλθον Ἀμαζόνες ἀντιάνειραι· 190  
 ἀλλ' οὐδ' οἱ τόσοι ἦσαν, ὅσοι ἐλίκωπες Ἀχαιοί.  
 Δεύτερον αὖτ', Ὀδυσῆα ἰδὼν, ἐρέειν ὁ γεραίός·  
 εἴπ' ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὅστις ὅδ' ἐστί·  
 μείων μὲν κεφαλὴν Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο,  
 εὐρύτερος δ' ὤμοισιν ἰδὲ στέρνοισιν ἰδέσθαι. 195  
 τεύχεα μὲν οἱ κείται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,  
 αὐτὸς δὲ, κτῆλος ὥς, ἐπιπωλείται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·  
 ἀρνεῖσθαι μιν ἔγωγε εἴσκω πηγεσιμάλλῃ,  
 ὅσσ' οἶων μέγα πῶν διέρχεται ἀργεννάων.  
 Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειθ' Ἑλένη, Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα·  
 οὗτος δ' αὖ Λαερτιάδης, πολὺμητις Ὀδυσσεύς, 200

<sup>1</sup> αδειν—literally, *had pleased me*.

<sup>2</sup> τηλυγέτην—properly, *born in old age*—τηλον της γονης—hence 'only' or 'beloved' child.

<sup>3</sup> Or, *and bemoaning this, I waste away*.

<sup>4</sup> i. e. if ever there was a shameless woman.

<sup>5</sup> επικούρος—An auxiliary for defensive warfare: *συνμαχος* for offensive.

<sup>6</sup> The Amazons dwelt on the banks of the Thermodon, a river of Scythia; they were the reputed daughters of Mars and Venus, and had their names from a practice of depriving themselves of the right breast, lest it should incommode them in the use of the bow. a *noi* and *maζos* a breast. Melanippe and Hippol-



Would that a wretched death had been preferred by me,<sup>1</sup>  
when hither

I followed thy son, having left my bridal bed, and brothers,  
And my only daughter,<sup>2</sup> and the pleasant society of those  
of the same age. 175

But these things indeed came not to pass; and for this  
reason I waste away bemoaning it.<sup>3</sup> [I will tell thee;  
But that which thou askest of me, and art anxious after,  
That indeed is the son of Atreus, the wide-ruling Aga-  
memnon,

Both a good king, and a strong warrior;  
Once he was the brother-in-law of me, a shameless woman,  
if ever indeed there was one."<sup>4</sup> 180

Thus she spake; and him the old man admired, and said;  
"O blessed son of Atreus, born to a happy fate, fortunate  
man. [been made subject to you.

Assuredly now then, many youths of the Achæans have  
Before now I even entered vine-bearing Phrygia, [185  
Where I saw very many Phrygians, men having fleet-horses,  
The forces of Atreus and of the god-like Mygdon,  
Who indeed, at that time, were encamping along the banks  
of the Sangarius;

For I also being an auxiliary<sup>5</sup> was counted amongst them  
On that day, when the man-equalling Amazonians<sup>6</sup> came,  
But not even they were so many as the black-eyed Achæ-  
ans." 190

A second time again, having observed Ulysses, the old  
man asked;

"Come, tell me of yonder one also dear child, who that is;  
Shorter indeed by the head than Agamemnon the son of  
Atreus,

But broader in the shoulders and chest to look on.  
His arms indeed lie upon the many-feeding earth, 195  
But he himself, like a ram, walks around the ranks of the  
heroes;

To a thick-fleeced ram I for my part compare him,  
Which passes through a large flock of white sheep."

And him then Helen, descended from Jove, answered:

"But this one again is the son of Laertes, the very-wise  
Ulysses, 200

ytæ were leaders of the Amazonian host, and observing that Phrygia was a fine country, abounding in pasture for horses, and in hills adapted to the cultivation of the vine, invaded it with all their forces, which they stationed on the bank of the Sangarius. Mygdon and Otreus, at the head of the Phrygian army, before the Amazonians had yet possessed themselves of the mountains that formed the barrier of their country, attacked them in their camp, and gained a victory, to which Priam, at that time, had the honour to contribute.

ὅς τράφη ἐν δῆμῳ Ἰθάκης, κραναῆς περ εἰούσης,  
εἰδὼς παντοίους τε δόλους καὶ μήδεα πυκνά.

Τὴν δ' αὖτ' Ἀντήνωρ πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ἦδ' αὖ  
ὦ γύναι, ἦ μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος νημερτές ἔειπες.

ἦδ' ἄρ' αὖ καὶ δευρό ποτ' ἤλυθε δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς 205

σεῦ ἐνεκ' ἀγγελίης σὺν Ἀρηϊφίλῳ Μενελάῳ·

τοὺς δ' ἐγὼ ἐξείνισσα, καὶ ἐν μεγάροισι φίλησα,  
ἀμφοτέρων δὲ φυὴν ἐδάην καὶ μήδεα πυκνά.

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Τρώεσσιν ἐν ἀγρομένοισιν ἔμιχθεν,  
στάντων μὲν Μενέλαος ὑπείρεχεν εὐρέας ὤμους, 210

ἄμφω δ' ἐξομένω, γερατώτερος ἦεν Ὀδυσσεύς.

ὡλλ' ὅτε δὴ μύθους καὶ μήδεα πᾶσιν ὕφαινον,

ἦ τοι μὲν Μενέλαος ἐπιτροχάδην ἀγόρευε,  
παῦρα μὲν, ἀλλὰ μάλα λιγέως, ἐπεὶ οὐ πολὺ μνθος,

οὐδ' ἀφαρματοεπῆς, εἰ καὶ γένει ὕστερος ἦεν· 215

ὡλλ' ὅτε δὴ πολὺμητις ἀναΐξειεν Ὀδυσσεύς,

στάσκεν, ὑπαὶ δὲ ἴδεσκε, κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα πῆξας,

σκῆπτρον δ' οὖτ' ὀπίσω, οὔτε προπρηνές, ἐνώμα,

ἀλλ' ἀστεμφές ἔχεσκεν, αἰδρεῖ φωτὶ εἰκώς·

φαίης κε ζάκοτον τέ τιν' ἔμμεναι, ἄφρονά θ' αὖτως· 220

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ὅπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος ἔειπε,

καὶ ἔπεα νηϊάδεσσιν εἰοκῶτα χειμερίησιν,

οὐκ ἂν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆϊ γ' ἐρίσσειε βροτὸς ἄλλος·

οὐ τότε γ' ὦδ' Ὀδυσῆος ἀγασσάμεθ' εἰδὼς ἰδόντες.

Τὸ τρίτον αὖτ', Ἀἴαντα ἰδὼν, ἐρέειν ὁ γεραίός. 225

τίς τ' ἄρ' ὦδ' ἄλλος Ἀχαιοὺς ἀνὴρ ἧς τε μέγας τε,

ἔξοχος Ἀργείων κεφαλῇν τε καὶ εὐρέας ὤμους;

Τὸν δ' Ἑλένη τανύπεπλος ἀμείβετο, διὰ γυναικῶν·

οὗτος δ' Αἴας ἐστὶ πελώριος, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν·

<sup>1</sup> i. e. ἐνεκα ἀγγελίης (περὶ) σου

<sup>2</sup> They indeed standing.

<sup>3</sup> His brow being gathered into wrinkles, as is the case when a man of an expressive countenance collects his thoughts, gave a severity to his look, that might have been construed as a sign of anger, and his sceptre held motionless, on account of his being absorbed on the subject on which he was about to speak, gave him the air of a man whose mind is perfectly vacant. A head crowded with ideas, and a head with none in it, are often indicated by similar gestures.

<sup>4</sup> Or, and utterly devoid of reason.

Who was reared in the land of Ithaca, craggy though it be,  
 Acquainted with both wiles of all sorts, and prudent counsels."

[answered :

And her, on the other hand, the wisdom-inspired Antenor  
 "O lady, assuredly this is a very true word, that thou hast  
 spoken.

For once before now, the noble Ulysses came hither also 205  
 On account of an embassy concerning thee,<sup>1</sup> with the battle-  
 loving Menelaus ;

[received kindly,

And them I entertained with hospitality, and in my halls  
 And I became acquainted with the genius, and prudent  
 counsels of both.

[Trojans,

But certainly when they were mingled with the assembled  
 While indeed they were standing,<sup>2</sup> Menelaus overtopped  
 him by his broad shoulders,

210

But, both sitting, Ulysses was more dignified.

But when indeed they were putting together words and  
 counsels for all,

Certainly Menelaus harangued with rapid conciseness,

Few words indeed, but very clearly, since he was not a man  
 of many words,

[younger in age ; 215

Nor one to miss his meaning in words, even though he was  
 But when indeed the very wise Ulysses rose up,

He stood, and looked downwards, having fixed his eyes on  
 the ground,

[turn about,

And his sceptre neither backwards nor forwards did he  
 But held it unmoved, like a man unversed in art ;

You would have said that he was some one exceedingly  
 angry,<sup>3</sup> and devoid of reason as well.<sup>4</sup>

220

But, further, when at length he was sending forth from his  
 breast both his deep voice,

And words like the wintry flakes of snow,

Then not with Ulysses certainly could any other mortal vie ;  
 At that time, at least, we did not so much admire the  
 appearance of Ulysses, looking at him, (as his words.)<sup>5</sup>

Again in the third place, having observed Ajax, the old  
 man asked :

225

"And who then (is) that other Achæan hero both brave and  
 large,

[shoulders?"

Eminent above the Argives, both as to his head and broad  
 And to him long-robed Helen, most divine of women,

replied :

"But that is the mighty Ajax, a bulwark of the Achæans ;

<sup>5</sup> The poet has described and exemplified three kinds of eloquence: That of Nestor is sweet ; that of Menelaus is concise ; but that of Ulysses, copious and forcible, and rapid as the snow in winter. To him therefore, says Quintilian, shall no man be accounted comparable.

- ἴδομενεὺς δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐνὶ Κρήτεσσι, θεὸς ὤς, 230  
 ἔστη· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν Κρητῶν ἀγοὶ ἡγερέθονται·  
 πολλάκι μιν ξείνισσεν Ἀρηίφιλος Μενέλαος  
 οἴκῳ ἐν ἡμετέρῳ, ὁπότε Κρήτηθεν ἴκοιτο.  
 νῦν δ' ἄλλους μὲν πάντας ὀρῶ ἐλίκωπας Ἀχαιούς,  
 οὓς κεν ἐὺ γνώην, καὶ τοῦνομα μυθησάμεν· 235  
 δοιῶ δ' οὐ δύναμαι ἰδέειν κοσμήτορε λαῶν,  
 Κάστορά θ' ἱπποδάμον, καὶ πύξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυδεύκεα,  
 αὐτοκασινγήτω, τῷ μοι μία γείνατο μήτηρ.  
 ἦ οὐχ ἐσπέσθην Λακεδαίμονος ἐξ ἑρατεινῆς,  
 ἦ δεῦρο μὲν ἔποντο νέεσσ' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροιςι, 240  
 νῦν δ' αὐτ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι μάχην καταδύμεναι ἀνδρῶν,  
 αἴσχεα δειδυίτες καὶ δνειδεα πόλλ', ἃ μοι ἐστίν.  
 ὦς φάτο· τοὺς δ' ἤδη κατέχε φυσιζοὺς αἶα  
 ἐν Λακεδαίμονι αὖθι, φίλῃ ἐνὶ πατρίδι γαίῃ.  
 Κήρυκες δ' ἀνὰ ἄστν θεῶν φέρον ὄρκια πιστὰ, 245  
 ἄρνε δύω, καὶ οἶνον ἐύφρονα, καρπὸν ἀρούρης,  
 ἀσκῶ ἐν αἰγείῳ· φέρε δὲ κρητῆρα φαεινὸν  
 κήρυξ Ἰδαίος ἥδ' ἐ χρύσεια κύπελλα,  
 ὥτρυνε δὲ γέροντα παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν·  
 Ὅρσοο, Λαομεδοντιάδῃ, καλέουσιν ἄριστοι 250  
 Τρώων θ' ἱπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,  
 ἐς πεδίον καταβῆναι, ἵν' ὄρκια πιστὰ τάμηαι.  
 αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Ἀρηίφιλος Μενέλαος  
 μακρῆς ἐγγχείσιν μαχήσονται ἀμφὶ γυναικί·  
 τῷ δέ κε νικήσαντι γυνὴ καὶ κτήμαθ' ἔποιτο· 255  
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι, φιλότῃ καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες,  
 ναίοιμεν Τροίην ἐριβόλακα· τοὶ δὲ νέονται  
 Ἄργος ἐς ἱππόβοτον καὶ Ἀχαιῖδα καλλιγύναικα.  
 ὦς φάτο· ῥίγησε δ' ὁ γέρων, ἐκέλευσε δ' ἑταίροις,  
 ἵππους ζευγνύμεναι· τοὶ δ' ὀτραλεὺς ἐπίθοντο. 260  
 ἀν δ' ἄρ' ἔβη Πρίαμος, κατὰ δ' ἡνία τείνεν ὀπίσσω·  
 παρ δέ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσето δίφρον.

<sup>1</sup> νεοῖνται—i. e. shall return.



And Idomeneus stands on the other side among the Cre-  
tans, 230

Like a god; and about him are assembled the leaders of the  
Cretans; [hospitality

Often has the battle-loving Menelaus entertained him with  
In our house, when he came from Crete.

And now I perceive all the rest indeed of the black-eyed  
Achæans, [tell; 235

Whom I should recognize well, and whose name I could  
But two leaders of forces I am unable to discern, [ing,

Both the horse-taming Castor, and Pollux excelling in box-  
My own two brothers, whom one mother bore to me.

Did they not follow from lovely Lacedæmon?

Or did they indeed follow hither in the sea-passing ships, 240

But now afterwards are unwilling to enter the battle of he-  
roes, [attach to me?"

Ashamed of the disgraces and the many reproaches, which  
Thus she spake; but them the life-bestowing earth al-  
ready possessed

There in Lacedæmon, in their own native land.

But the heralds through the city were bringing the faith-  
ensuring pledges of the gods, 245

Two lambs, and gladdening wine, produce of the earth,

In a goat-skin bottle; and the herald Idæus bore

A resplendent bowl and golden cups,

And, placing himself beside him, excited the old man in  
(these) words: [horse-taming 250

"Arise, son of Laomedon, the principal men, both of the  
Trojans, and the brass-mailed Achæans invite thee

To descend into the plain, that thou mayest enter into  
faith-ensuring pledges.

Moreover, Alexander and the battle-loving Menelaus

Will fight with long spears about the woman;

And to whichever conquers let the woman and her pos-  
sessions be attached; 255

But let us, the others, having entered into a friendship and  
faith-ensuring pledges,

Inhabit fertile Troy; but they return<sup>1</sup> [women."

To horse-feeding Argos, and Achæa famed for beautiful

Thus he spake; but the old man shuddered, and ordered  
his attendants

To yoke the horses; and they promptly obeyed. 260

And Priam accordingly mounted, and drew tight back the  
reins; [him.

And Antenor mounted the very beautiful chariot beside

τῷ δὲ διὰ Σκαιῶν πεδίονδ' ἔχον ὠκέας ἵππους.

'Αλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἴκοντο μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς,

ἐξ ἵππων ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χθόνα πουλυβότειραν,

265

ἐς μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχόωντο.

ᾠρνυτο δ' αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,

ἄνδ' Ὀδυσσεὺς πολύμητις. ἀτὰρ κήρυκες ἀγαοὶ

ὄρκια πιστὰ θεῶν σύναγον, κρητῆρι δὲ οἶνον

μίσγον, ἀτὰρ βασιλεῦσιν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχενον·

270

'Ατρείδης δὲ, ἐρυσσάμενος χεῖρεςσι μάχαιραν,

ἣ οἱ παρ' ξίφους μέγα κουλεῖν αἰὲν ἄωρτο,

ἀρνῶν ἐκ κεφαλῶν τάμνε τρίχας· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα

κήρυκες Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν νείμαν ἀρίστοις·

τοῖσιν δ' Ἀτρείδης μεγάλ' εὐχετο, χεῖρας ἀνασχών·

275

Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἴδθθην μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε,

'Ἡελίος θ', ὃς πάντ' ἐφορᾷς, καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούεις,

καὶ Ποταμοὶ, καὶ Γαῖα, καὶ οἱ ὑπέρνερθε καμόντας

ἀνθρώπους τίνυσθον, ὅτις κ' ἐπίορκον ὁμόσση.

ὑμεῖς μάρτυροί ἐστε, φυλάσσετε δ' ὄρκια πιστά.

280

εἰ μὲν κε Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφνη,

αὐτὸς ἔπειθ' Ἑλένην ἐχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,

ἡμεῖς δ' ἐν νήεσσι νέωμεθα ποιτοπόροισιν·

εἰ δέ κ' Ἀλέξανδρον κτείνει ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,

Τρῶας ἔπειθ' Ἑλένην καὶ κτήματα πάντ' ὑποδοῦναι,

285

τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν, ἥντιν' εἴκειν,

ἣ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται.

εἰ δ' ἂν ἐμοὶ τιμὴν Πριάμος Πριάμοιο τε παῖδες

τίνειν οὐκ ἐθέλωσιν, Ἀλεξάνδρῳ πεσόντος,

αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ ἔπειτα μαχήσομαι εὖρεκα ποιῆς,

290

αὐθι μένων, εἴως κε τέλος πολέμοιο κιχέω.

Ἦ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλεῖ χαλκῷ·

καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,

θυμοῦ δεινομένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἴλετο χαλκός·

<sup>1</sup> ἄν, l. e. ἠᾶρνυτο

<sup>2</sup> viz. Pluto and Proserpine.—The dual verb shews this.

<sup>3</sup> ἀποδοῦναι—the infinitive depends on δοῦν, or εἶς omitted.



And they two directed the swift-horses through the Scæan gates towards the plain.

But when now they were come accordingly to the Trojans and Achæans, [earth, 265  
Having alighted from their horses upon the many-feeding  
They proceeded into the space between the Trojans and Achæans.

And then immediately Agamemnon, king of men, (arose,) And up the very wise Ulysses (arose.<sup>1</sup>) Then the illustrious heralds [mixed wine  
Brought together the faith-ensuring pledges of the gods, and In the bowl, and they poured water upon the hands of the kings; 270

And the son of Atreus, having drawn out with his hands his large knife, [sword,  
Which was always suspended beside the huge scabbard of his Cut off the hairs from the heads of the lambs; and then The heralds distributed them to the principal persons of the Trojans and Achæans; [lifted up his hands: 275

And the son of Atreus prayed earnestly among them, having "Father Jove, ruling from Ida, most glorious, most mighty, [things,  
And thou Sun, who beholdest all things, and hearest all And ye Rivers, and thou Earth, and ye two<sup>2</sup> who, beneath, punish

Deceased men, whoever has sworn a false oath.  
Be ye witnesses, and guard the faith-ensuring pledges. 280  
If indeed Alexander slay Menelaus,  
Then let him have Helen, and all her possessions,  
And let us return in our sea-traversing ships:  
But if the yellow-haired Menelaus kill Alexander,  
Then (let it be) that the Trojans restore<sup>3</sup> Helen and all her possessions, 285

And pay a compensation to the Argives, whatever is becoming,  
And which also may remain amongst men of future ages.  
But if Priam and the sons of Priam be unwilling  
To pay me the compensation, Alexander having fallen—  
I, however, even afterwards will fight for the sake of the penalty, 290  
Remaining here, until I attain the object of the war."

He said, and cut the throats of the lambs with the pitiless brass;  
And them indeed he laid down palpitating upon the ground,  
Wanting life: for the brass took away their strength;

οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσάμενοι δεπάεσσιν 295  
 ἔκχεον, ἦδ' εὐχοῦντο θεοῖς αἰετιγενέτησιν·  
 ὧδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·

Ζεῦ κύδιστε, μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,  
 ὀππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνεια,  
 ὧδῃ σφ' ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ῥέοι, ὥς ὅδε οἶνος, 300  
 αὐτῶν, καὶ τεκέων, ἄλοχοι δ' ἄλλοισι μυγίειν.

ἌΩς ἔφαν· οὐδ' ἄρα πῶ σφιν ἐπεκράαινε Κρονίων.  
 τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πριάμος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε·

Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί·  
 ἦτοι ἐγὼν εἴμι προτὶ Ἴλιον ἡνεμόεσσαν 305  
 ἄψ, ἐπεὶ οὐπῶ τλήσομ' ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρᾶσθαι  
 μαρνάμενον φίλον υἱὸν Ἀρηϊφίλῳ Μενελάῳ.  
 Ζεὺς μὲν που τόγε οἶδε καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,  
 ὀπποτέρῳ θανάτιο τέλος πεπρωμένον ἐστίν.

Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἐς δίφρον ἄρνας θέτο ἰσότητος φῶς· 310  
 ἂν δ' ἄρ' ἔβαιν' αὐτὸς, κατὰ δ' ἡνία τείνεν ὀπίσσω,  
 παρ δέ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφρον.  
 τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἄψορβροι προτὶ Ἴλιον ἀπονέοντο.

Ἐκτωρ δὲ, Πριάμοιο παῖς, καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς  
 χάρον μὲν πρῶτον διεμέτρεον, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα 315  
 κλήρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκῆρεϊ πᾶλλον ἐλόντες,  
 ὀππότερος δὴ πρὸςθεν ἀφείη χάλκεον ἔγχος.  
 λαοὶ δ' ἡρήσαντο θεοῖς, ἰδὲ χεῖρας ἀνέσχον,  
 ὧδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·

Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἰδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε, 320  
 ὀππότερος τάδε ἔργα μετ' ἀμφοτέρουσιν ἔθηκε,  
 τὸν δὸς ἀποφθίμενον δῦναι δόμον Ἀΐδος εἴσω,  
 ἡμῖν δ' αὖ φιλότιτα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ γενέσθαι.

ἌΩς ἄρ' ἔφαν· πᾶλλον δὲ μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ,  
 ἂψ ὄρώων· Πάριος δὲ θοῶς ἐκ κλῆρος ὄρουσεν. 325

<sup>1</sup> Priam carries the lambs home with him, that he may send them round the city for the information of those who were not present at the ceremony; for it was customary for the natives of a place to make that use of the victims slain in confirmation of a sworn treaty; but the strangers, who were parties to it, cast their victims into the sea.

<sup>2</sup> There is an appearance of great generosity in the behaviour of the Greeks

But having drawn off wine from the bowl in cups, 295  
They poured it out, and prayed to the ever-existing gods :  
And thus many a one, both of the Achæans and Trojans, said :

“Jove, most glorious, most mighty, and ye other im-  
mortal gods, [pledges,  
Whichever of the two first commit wrong contrary to the  
May their brains thus flow on the ground, as this wine, 300  
Their own, and (those) of their children, and may their  
wives have commerce with other men.”

Thus they said ; but not yet accordingly did the son of  
Saturn accomplish it for them.

And Priam the son of Dardanus addressed a word to them :

“Hear me, Trojans and well-greaved Achæans ;  
I assuredly go to windy Ilium 305  
Back again, since I shall never bear to behold with (these)  
eyes

My son contending with the battle-loving Menelaus.

Jove indeed surely knows this at least, and the other im-  
mortal gods,

For which of the two the end of death is destined.”

The god-like man spake, I say, and placed the lambs in  
the chariot ;<sup>1</sup> 310

And so he himself mounted and drew tight back the reins,  
And Antenor mounted the very beautiful chariot beside him.  
So they two indeed wheeling round returned to Ilium.

But Hector, son of Priam, and the noble Ulysses  
In the first place indeed measured out the ground, but im-  
mediately after 315

Having taken lots, they shook them in a brazen helmet, (to  
settle)

Which indeed of the two should first hurl his brazen spear.  
And the armies prayed to the gods and lifted up their hands,  
And thus many a one, both of the Achæans and Trojans,  
said : [mighty, 320

“Father Jove, ruling from Ida, most glorious, most  
Whichever of the two caused these deeds between us both,  
Grant that he, being destroyed, may descend within the  
house of Hades, [ship and faithful treaties.”

But that to us, on the other hand, there may result friend-  
Thus they accordingly said : and the mighty helmet-  
waving Hector shook (the lots,) [forth.<sup>2</sup> 325

Looking backward ; and swiftly the lot of Paris leaped

on this occasion, who confide the shaking of the lots to an enemy so interested  
in the event as Hector. And Hector shews himself worthy of that confidence,  
turning his face aside while he shakes them, lest his eye, if he saw them, should  
affect his hand, and he should favour the lot of Paris.

οἱ μὲν ἔπειθ' ἵζοντο κατὰ στίχας, ἦχι ἐκάστω  
 ἵπποι ἀερσίποδες, καὶ ποικίλα τεύχεα κείμε.  
 αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν ἐδύσατο τεύχεα καλὰ  
 δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἑλένης πόσις ἠϋκόμοιο. 330  
 κρημῖδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κνήμησιν ἔθηκε  
 καλὰς, ἀργυρέοισιν ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρυίας·  
 δεύτερον αὖ θώρηκα περὶ στήθεσσιν ἔδυνεν  
 οἷο κασιγνήτοιο Λυκάονος· ἤρμοσε δ' αὐτῷ·  
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὤμοισι βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον,  
 χάλκεον· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε· 335  
 κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἰφθίμῳ κυνέην ἐϋτυκτον ἔθηκεν  
 ἵππουριν· δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἔνευσεν·  
 εἶλετο δ' ἄλκιμον ἔγχος, ὃ οἱ παλάμφην ἀρήρει·  
 ὥς δ' αὐτως Μενέλαος Ἀρήϊος ἔντε' ἔδυνεν.  
 Οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἐκάτερθεν ὀμίλου θωρήχθησαν, 340  
 εἰς μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχώωντο,  
 δεινὸν δερκόμενοι· θάμβος δ' ἔχεν εἰσορόωντας,  
 Τρῳάς θ' ἵπποδάμους καὶ εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.  
 καὶ ῥ' ἐγχὺς στήτην διαμετρητῷ ἐνὶ χώρῳ,  
 σείοντ' ἐγχείας, ἀλλήλοισι κοτέοντε. 345  
 πρόσθε δ' Ἀλέξανδρος προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,  
 καὶ βάλεν Ἀτρεΐδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' εἴσην,  
 οὐδ' ἐρρήξεν χαλκός, ἀνεγνάμφθη δέ οἱ αἰχμὴ  
 ἀσπίδ' ἐνὶ κρατερῇ· ὃ δὲ δεύτερος ὄρνυτο χαλκῷ  
 Ἀτρεΐδης Μενέλαος, ἐπευξάμενος Διὶ πατρί· 350  
 Ζεῦ ἄνα, δὸς τίσασθαι, ὃ με πρότερος κάκ' ἔοργε,  
 δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον, καὶ ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δάμασσον·  
 ὅφρα τις ἐρρήγῃσι καὶ ὀψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων,  
 ξεινοδόκον κακὰ ρέξαι, ὃ κε φιλότητα παράσχη.  
 Ἥ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος, 355  
 καὶ βάλε Πριαμίδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' εἴσην.  
 διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἦλθε φαεινῆς ὀβριμον ἔγχος,  
 καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαυδαίου ἠρήριστο.

<sup>1</sup> Or, of late coming men.



They indeed then seated themselves in ranks, where to each  
man [lying.

His light-footed horses (stood,) and his variegated arms were  
But he, the noble Alexander, husband of the fair-haired  
Helen, put on his handsome arms round about his shoulders.  
First indeed he placed his handsome greaves about his 330  
Legs, fitted closely with silver clasps; [corslet

Again, in the second place, he put on about his breast the  
Of his brother Lycaon; but it fitted him; [studded sword,  
And further he cast round about his shoulders his silver-  
Of brass; but immediately after his shield both large and  
solid; 335

And he placed upon his valiant head his well-made helmet  
Of horse-hair crest; and the plume nodded awfully from  
above:

And he took his sturdy spear, which fitted to his hands.  
And thus, in the same manner, the warlike Menelaus put  
on his arms. [each side, 340

And when therefore they were armed from the throng on  
They advanced into the space between the Trojans and  
Achæans, [looked on them,

Looking fearfully; and amazement held possession, as they  
Both of the horse-taming Trojans and the well-greaved  
Achæans. [ground,

And so they two stood near (each other) in the measured  
Brandishing their spears, cherishing wrath against each  
other. 345

And Alexander first threw forward his long spear,  
And struck against Atreus's every-way-equal shield,  
But the brass did not rend it, but its point was bent back  
Upon the strong shield; and the other roused himself next  
with his brazen weapon, [350

Menelaus, the son of Atreus, having prayed to father Jove:  
"King Jove, grant to me to avenge myself on the noble  
Alexander, who first

Did me mischiefs, and do thou slay him under my hands;  
That each one, even of men of remote posterity, may shud-  
der

To do mischiefs to a host, whoever affords him friendship."

He said; and having poised on high he threw forward  
his long spear, 355

And it struck against the every-way-equal shield of Priam's  
son. [deed,

The weighty spear went through his resplendent shield in-  
And had been forced through his curiously-wrought corslet.

ἀντικρὺ δὲ παρὰ λαπάρην διάμησε χιτῶνα  
 ἔγχος· ὁ δ' ἐκλίνθη, καὶ ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν. 360  
 Ἀτρείδης δὲ, ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον,  
 πληξεν ἀνασχόμενος κόρυθος φάλον· ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῇ  
 τριχθὰ τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διατρῦφέν ἔκπεσε χειρός.  
 Ἀτρείδης δ' ὤμωξεν, ἰδὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν·  
 Ζεὺ πάτερ οὔτις σείῃ θεῶν ὀλοώτερος ἄλλος. 365  
 ἦ τ' ἐφάμην τίσεσθαι Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος.  
 νῦν δέ μοι ἐν χείρεσσ' ἄαγῃ ξίφος· ἐκ δέ μοι ἔγχος  
 ἦίχθη παλάμφιν ἐτώσιον, οὐδ' ἔβαλόν μιν.<sup>1</sup>  
 Ἦ, καὶ ἐπαΐξας κόρυθος λάβεν ἵπποδασείης,  
 ἔλκε δ' ἐπισρέψας μετ' ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοῦς· 370  
 ἄγχε δέ μιν πολύκεστος ἰμάς ἀπαλὴν ὑπὸ δειρήν,  
 ὅς οἱ ὑπ' ἀνθερώνας ὄχευς τέτατο τρυφαλείης.  
 καὶ νῦ κεν εἵρυσσέν τε, καὶ ἄσπετον ἦρατο κῦδος,  
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,  
 ἣ οἱ ῥῆξεν ἱμάντα βοῶς Ἴφι κταμένοιο· 375  
 κεινὴ δὲ τρυφάλεια ἅμ' ἔσπετο χειρὶ παχείῃ.  
 τὴν μὲν ἔπειθ' ἦρωσ μετ' ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοῦς  
 ῥίψ' ἐπιδιήσας, κόμισαν δ' ἐρίηρες ἐταῖροι.  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ ἄψ' ἐπόρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων  
 ἔγχρ' ἡ χάλκιον· τὸν δ' ἐξήρπαξ' Ἀφροδίτη 380  
 ῥεῖα μάλ', ὥστε θεός· ἐκάλυψε δ' ἄρ' ἠέρι πολλῇ,  
 καὶ δ' εἶσ' ἐν θαλάμῳ εὐώδεϊ, κηφόντι.  
 Αὐτὴ δ' αὖθ' Ἑλένην καλέουσα<sup>2</sup> ἔε· τὴν δ' ἐκίχανε  
 πύργῳ ἔφ' ὑψηλῷ· περὶ δὲ Τρωαὶ ἄλις ἦσαν.  
 χειρὶ δὲ νεκταρέου<sup>3</sup> ἑανοῦ<sup>4</sup> ἐτίναξε λαβοῦσα· 385  
 γρη῏ δέ μιν εἰκυῖα παλαιγενεῖ προσέειπεν,  
 εἰροκόμῳ, ἣ οἱ Λακεδαῖμονι ναιετάωσῃ

<sup>1</sup> This verse is considered almost the finest example of the sound made to correspond to the sense.

<sup>2</sup> The hide of a beast put to death by violence in health was said to be tougher and fitter for use than of one that died of disease or old age.

<sup>3</sup> κηφεις from *kaue*. Having perfumes burnt in it.

<sup>4</sup> *Oē*, *went going to call*.

<sup>5</sup> *eanou*, a substantive from *eanor*, with the last syllable but one *short*, whereas the adjective *eanos* has it *long*.



And the spear pierced right through his tunic beside  
The flank; but he bent himself sideways, and avoided black  
death. 360

And the son of Atreus, having drawn his silver-studded  
sword, [been shivered

Holding it up, smote the knob of his helmet: but, having so  
Upon it both into three and four pieces, it fell from his  
hand.<sup>1</sup>

But the son of Atreus, having looked up to the wide heaven,  
complained: [than thou. 365

"Father Jove, no other of the gods is more mischievous  
Of a truth I assured myself that I should avenge myself on  
Alexander for his wickedness. [spear

But now the sword has been broken in my hands; and my  
Was made to start from my hands without effect, neither  
did I hit him."

He said, and having rushed forward, he seized him by his  
helmet of bushy-horse-hair-crest,

And, having turned, was dragging him towards the well-  
greaved Achæans; 370

But the highly-embroidered thong under his tender throat  
was strangling him, [crested helmet.

Which had been stretched under his chin as the strap of his  
And now he would both have dragged him off, and gained  
unlimited glory, [perceived it,

If Venus, daughter of Jove, had not accordingly quickly  
Who burst for him the thong of an ox killed by violence;<sup>2</sup> 375

And the empty crested-helmet followed along with his  
powerful hand.

That indeed, the hero then, having whirled it round, threw  
Towards the well-greaved Achæans, and his attached com-  
panions took care of it.

But he rushed back upon him, wishing earnestly to kill him  
With his brazen spear; but Venus snatched him away 380  
Very easily, as (being) a goddess; and further she enveloped  
him in a thick haze,

And seated him in his sweet-scented, perfumed chamber.<sup>3</sup>

But she herself on the other hand, went to call<sup>4</sup> Helen;  
and her she found [in some numbers.

Upon the lofty tower; and around her were Trojan women  
And having taken hold of her ambrosial robe<sup>5</sup> with her  
hand she shook it: 385

And addressed her, making herself like an old woman of  
great age,

A wool-dresser, who for her, when she lived in Lacedæmon

ἥσκειν· εἴρια καλὰ, μάλιστα δέ μιν φιλέσκει·  
 τῇ μιν εἰσαμένη προσεφώνεε δι' Ἀφροδίτῃ·  
 Δεῦρ' ἴθι· Ἀλέξανδρός σε καλεῖ οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι· 390  
 κείνος ὅγ' ἐν θαλάμῳ καὶ δινωτοῖσι λέχεσσι,  
 κάλλει τε στίλβων καὶ εἵμασιν· οὐδέ κε φαίης  
 ἀνδρὶ μαχασσάμενον τόνγ' ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ χορόνδῃ  
 ἔρχεσθ', ἥ ἐ χοροῖο νέον λήγοντα καθίζειν.  
 Ὡς φάτο· τῇ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔρινε. 395  
 καὶ ῥ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησε θεῆς περικαλλέα δειρὴν,  
 στήθεά θ' ἱμερόεντα, καὶ δμματα μαρμαίροντα,  
 θάμβησέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·  
 Δαιμονίη, τί με ταῦτα λιλαιαὶ ἡπεροπεύειν;  
 ἦ πῇ με προτέρῳ πολλίων εὖ ναιομενάων 400  
 ἄξεις, ἦ Φρυγίης, ἦ Μηονίης ἐρατεινῆς,  
 εἴ τις τοὶ καὶ κείθι φίλος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων;  
 οὐνεκα δὴ νῦν δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον Μενέλαος  
 νικήσας ἐθέλει στυγερὴν ἐμὲ οἴκαδ' ἄγεσθαι,  
 τοῦνεκα δὴ νῦν δεῦρο δολοφρονέουσα παρέστης; 405  
 ἦσο παρ' αὐτὸν ἰούσα, θεῶν δ' ἀπόειπε κελεύθους·  
 μηδ' ἔτι σοῖσι πόδεσσιν ὑποστρέψειας Ὀλυμπον,  
 ἀλλ' αἰεὶ περὶ κείνων οἴζυε, καὶ ἐ φύλασσε,  
 εἰσόκε σ' ἡ ἄλοχον ποιήσεται, ἦ ὅγε δούλην.  
 κῆϊσε δ' ἐγὼν οὐκ εἶμι, νεμεσσητὸν δέ κεν εἴη, 410  
 κείνου πορσανέουσα λέχος· Τρῶαί δέ μ' ὀπίσσω  
 πᾶσαι μωμήσονται· ἔχω δ' ἄχε' ἄκριτα θυμῷ.  
 Τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη προσεφώνεε δι' Ἀφροδίτῃ·  
 μή μ' ἔρεθε, σχετλίη· μή χωσαμένη σε μεθείω,  
 τὼς δέ σ' ἀπεχθήρῳ, ὥς νῦν ἔκπαγλα φίλησα· 415  
 μέσσω δ' ἀμφοτέρων μητίσομαι ἔχθεα λυγρὰ,  
 Τρώων καὶ Δαναῶν· σὺ δέ κεν κακὸν οἶτον ὀλῃαι.  
 Ὡς ἔφατ'. ἔδδεισεν δ' Ἑλένη, Διὸς ἐκγεγαυία·  
 βῆ δὲ κατασχομένη ἑαυτῇ ἀργῇ φαιενῷ,  
 σιγῇ· πάσας δὲ Τρῶας λάθεν· ἦρχε δὲ δαίμων. 420

<sup>1</sup> Am not going to prepare, &c. The other clause is parenthetical.

Used to work beautiful fleeces, and especially loved her;  
Having assimilated herself to this (woman), the divine Venus  
accosted her:

"Come hither; Alexander invites thee to return home: 390  
He himself is in his chamber and lathe-wrought bed,  
Glistening both with beauty and garments; nor wouldest  
thou say [he was going  
That he had come after having fought with a man, but that  
To a dance, or that he was sitting down just ceasing from a  
dance." [within her breast. 395

Thus she spake; and accordingly she excited her soul  
And when then she further perceived the surpassingly beau-  
tiful neck of the goddess,

And her lovely breasts, and sparkling eyes, [ed her by name:  
She thereupon was both amazed, and spake a word, and accost-

"Divine lady, why dost thou desire to cajole me in these  
things? [habited 400

Wilt thou lead me somewhere farther on among well-in-  
Cities, either of Phrygia, or of lovely Mæonia,

In case there is some one of articulate-speaking men there  
also dear to thee? [noble

Is it indeed because Menelaus, having now conquered the  
Alexander, wishes to conduct me—odious as I am—home:

Is it indeed on this account that thou hast now presented  
thyself hither, planning deceit? 405

Having gone to him sit thou down, and abandon the ways  
of the gods; [Olympus;

And mayest thou no longer turn back with thy feet to  
But ever be miserable about him, and watch him,

Until he shall make thee either his wife or his slave.

But thither I am not going<sup>1</sup>—and it would be a thing wor-  
thy of reproach (to do so)— 410

To make ready his bed; but hereafter all the Trojan women  
Will mock me; and I have sorrows crowded together in my  
mind." [dressed:

But her the divine Venus, having become incensed, ad-  
"Provoke me not, wretched woman; lest, having become

angry, I abandon thee, [thee; 415

And hate thee, as much, as I have now exceedingly loved  
And devise destructive feelings of hatred against thee in  
the midst of both parties, [by an evil fate."

The Trojans and the Danai; but thou wouldst then perish  
She thus spake; and Helen, descended from Jove, was

afraid;

And she went, covering herself with her white shining robe,  
In silence; and she escaped the notice of all the Trojan  
women; and the goddess took the lead. 420

Αἰ δ' ὅτ' Ἀλεξάνδρου δόμον περικαλλέ' ἵκοντο,  
 ἀμφίπολοι μὲν ἔπειτα θοῶς ἐπὶ ἔργα τράποντο,  
 ἢ δ' εἰς ὑψόροφον θάλαμον κίε δια ῥ' ναϊκῶν.  
 τῇ δ' ἄρα δίφρον ἐλοῦσα φιλομειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη,  
 ἀντί' Ἀλεξάνδρου θεὰ κατέθηκε φέρουσα. 425

ἔνθα κάθιζ' Ἑλένη, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,  
 ὅσσε πάλιν κλῖνασα· πόσιν δ' ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ·  
 "Ἥλυθες ἐκ πολέμου· ὥς ὥφελες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι,  
 ἀνδρὶ δαμῆς κρατερῷ, ὃς ἐμὸς πρότερος πόσις ἦεν.  
 ἦ μὲν δὴ πρὶν γ' εὖχε' Ἀρηϊφίλου Μενελάου 430  
 σῇ τε βίῃ καὶ χερσὶ καὶ ἔγχεϊ φέρτερος εἶναι.  
 ἀλλ' ἴθι νῦν προκάλεσσαι Ἀρηϊφίλον Μενέλαον  
 ἐξαυτὶς μαχέσασθαι ἐναντίον. ἀλλὰ σ' ἔγωγε  
 παύσασθαι κέλομαι, μηδὲ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ  
 ἀντίβιον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι 435  
 ἀφραδέως, μήπως τάχ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δουρὶ δαμῆης.

Τὴν δὲ Πάρις μύθοισιν ἁμειβόμενος προσέειπε·  
 μή με, γύναι, χαλεποῖσιν ὀνειδεσι θυμὸν ἐνιπτε.  
 νῦν μὲν γάρ Μενέλαος ἐνίκησε σὺν Ἀθήνῃ·  
 κείνον δ' αὖτις ἐγώ· παρὰ γὰρ θεοὶ εἰσι καὶ ἡμῖν. 440  
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ φιλότῃτι τραπέομεν εὐνθέντε·  
 οὐ γάρ πώ ποτέ μ' ὤδε ἔρωσ φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψεν,  
 οὐδ' ὅτε σε πρῶτον Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐξ ἑρατεινῆς  
 ἔπλεον ἀρπάξας ἐν ποιντοπόροισι νέεσσι,  
 νήσω δ' ἐν Κρανίῃ ἐμίγην φιλότῃτι καὶ εὐνῇ, 445  
 ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι, καὶ με γλυκὺς ἴμερος αἰρεῖ.

"Ὥ ρα, καὶ ἥρχε λέχουσθε κίων, ἅμα δ' εἶπετ' ἅκοιτις.  
 τῷ μὲν ἄρ' ἐν τρητοῖσι κατεύνασθαι λεχέεσσιν.

Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἂν ὅμιλον ἐφοίτα, θηρὶ ἐοικὼς,  
 εἴ που ἐσαθρήσειεν Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα. 450  
 ἀλλ' οὕτις δύνατο Τρώων κλειτῶν τ' ἐπικούρων  
 δεῖξαι Ἀλέξανδρον τότε Ἀρηϊφίλῳ Μενελάῳ·  
 οὐ μὲν γὰρ φιλότῃτι γ' ἐκεύθανον, εἴ τις ἴδοιτο·  
 ἴσον γὰρ σφιν πᾶσιν ἀπήχθετο κηρὶ μελαίνῃ.

But when they came to the very beautiful mansion of Alexander,  
 Then the attendants indeed quickly turned to their duties,  
 But she, most divine of women, ascended to the lofty-roofed chamber. [taken a seat,  
 And for her the laughter-loving Venus accordingly having  
 The goddess carrying it, set it down opposite Alexander. 425  
 There Helen, daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove, sat down.  
 Having turned back her eyes; but she assailed her husband  
 with (this) speech: [hadst perished there,  
 "Thou hast come from the combat; would that thou  
 Having been slain by a brave man, who was my former  
 husband! [wast superior 430  
 Assuredly indeed before at least thou boastedst that thou  
 To the battle-loving Menelaus both in thy strength, and  
 hands, and spear.  
 But go now, challenge the battle-loving Menelaus  
 Again to fight against thee: but I, for my part, advise  
 Thee to desist, and not to wage a war of conflicting strength,  
 And fight against the yellow-haired Menelaus 435  
 Inconsiderately, lest, perhaps, thou art speedily slain beneath his spear."

But her Paris, replying, addressed in (these) words:  
 "Do not, lady, assail me in my soul with harsh reproaches.  
 For now indeed Menelaus has conquered with (the assistance  
 of) Minerva; [on our side also. 440  
 But I, in my turn, (shall conquer) him; for there are gods  
 But come now, let us, reclined on the couch, delight ourselves in love;  
 For never yet did love so envelope me in my mind,  
 Not even when, at first, having carried thee off  
 From lovely Lacedemon, I sailed in the sea-traversing ships,  
 And in the isle of Cranae, was mingled with thee in love  
 and concubinage, 445  
 As now I love thee, and sweet desire takes possession of me."  
 He spake in truth, and led the way, going to the couch,  
 and his wife followed at the same time.

They two indeed accordingly were laid down to sleep on  
 their perforated couch. [throng, like a wild beast,

But the son of Atreus was wandering about through the  
 If he might any where behold the godlike Alexander: 450  
 But no one was able of the Trojans, and their illustrious  
 auxiliaries [Menelaus;

To point out Alexander at that time to the battle-loving  
 For they would not indeed have concealed him through  
 friendship at all events, if any one had seen him;  
 For he was hated by them all equally with black death.

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων· 455

Κέκλυτέ μευ, Τρῶες, καὶ Δάρδανοι, ἧδ' ἐπίκουροι,

νίκη μὲν δὴ φαίνεται Ἀρηϊφίλου Μενελάου·

ὕμεις δ' Ἀργείην Ἑλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἅμ' αὐτῇ

ἔκδοτε, καὶ τιμὴν ἀποτινέμεν, ἥντιν' ἔοικεν,

ἧ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται. 460

Ὡς ἔφατ' Ἀτρεΐδης, ἐπὶ δ' ἦνεον ἄλλοι Ἀχαιοί.



But them also Agamemnon, king of men, addressed : 455  
“ Hear me, Trojans, and Dardans, and auxiliaries,  
Victory indeed is proved to be the battle-loving Menelaus's ;  
Now do ye restore the Argive Helen and her possessions  
Together with herself, and pay the compensation, whatever  
it is becoming, (to pay),  
And which also may remain amongst men of future ages.” 460  
Thus spake the son of Atreus, and the other Achæans  
applauded.



## BOOK IV.

### THE ARGUMENT.

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*The breach of the truce, and the first battle.*

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The gods deliberate in council concerning the Trojan war: they agree upon the continuation of it, and Jupiter sends down Minerva to bring about a violation of the truce. She persuades Pandarus to aim an arrow at Menelaus, who is wounded, but cured by Machaon. In the meantime some of the Trojan troops attack the Greeks. Agamemnon exhibits all the qualities of a good general; he reviews the troops, and excites the leaders, some by praises and others by reproof. Nestor is particularly celebrated for his superior knowledge of military discipline. The armies join battle, and great numbers are slain on both sides.

The same day continues through this, as through the last book (as it does also through the two following, and almost to the end of the seventh book.) The scene is wholly in the plain before Troy.

ΤΗΣ  
 ὍΜΗΡΟΥ ἸΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Δ.

ΟΙ δὲ θεοὶ παρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἡγορόωντο  
 χρυσέῳ ἐν δαπέδῳ, μετὰ δὲ σφίσι πότνια Ἥβη  
 νέκταρ ἔϋνοχόει, τοὶ δὲ χρυσέοις δεπάεσσι  
 δειδέχασθ' ἀλλήλους, Τρώων πόλιν εἰσορόωντες.  
 αὐτίκ' ἐπειρᾶτο Κρονίδης ἐρεθίζεμεν Ἥρην, 5  
 κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσι παραβλήδην ἀγορεύων·

Δοιαὶ μὲν Μενελάῳ ἀρηγόνες εἰσὶ θεάων,  
 Ἥρῃ τ' Ἀργεῖῃ, καὶ Ἀλακομενῆϊς Ἀθήνῃ·  
 ἀλλ' ἦτοι ταῖ, νόσφι καθήμεναι, εἰσορόωσαι  
 τέρπεσθον· τῷ δ' αὖτε φιλομειδῆς Ἀφροδίτῃ 10  
 αἰεὶ παρμέμβλωκε, καὶ αὐτοῦ κήρας ἀμύνει·  
 καὶ νῦν ἐξεσάωσεν δῖόνεμον θανέεσθαι.

ἀλλ' ἦτοι νίκη μὲν Ἀρηϊφίλου Μενελάου·  
 ἡμεῖς δὲ φραζώμεθ', ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα· 15  
 ἥ ῥ' αὖτις πόλεμόν τε κακὸν καὶ φύλοπιν αἰνὴν  
 ὄρσομεν, ἥ φιλόττητα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι βάλωμεν.  
 εἰ δ' αὖτως τόδε πᾶσι φίλον καὶ ἡδὺ γένοιτο·  
 ἦτοι μὲν οἰκείοιτο πόλιν Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,  
 αὐτὶς δ' Ἀργεῖν Ἑλένην Μενέλαος ἄγοιτο.

ὣς ἔφαθ'· αἱ δ' ἐπέμυξαν Ἀθηναίῃ τε καὶ Ἥρῃ 20  
 πλησῖαι αἶγ' ἦσθην, κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην.  
 ἦτοι Ἀθηναίῃ ἡκέων ἦν, οὐδέ τι εἶπε,  
 σκυζομένη Διὶ πατρὶ, χόλος δὲ μιν ἄγριος ἤρει·

<sup>1</sup> εὔνοχοι for ωνοχοι, the contracted imperfect of οἰνοχοεω

<sup>2</sup> δειδέχασθαι for εδεδεγασθαι, 3rd. p. pl. of εδεδεγμην

<sup>3</sup> viz. comparing the conduct of Venus with that of Juno and Minerva; or it may mean—with indirect attacks—sideways, as it were.

## HOMER'S ILIAD.

### BOOK IV.

But the gods were holding discourse, sitting near Jove  
On the golden pavement, and among them the venerable  
Hebe

Was pouring out<sup>1</sup> nectar, and they in golden cups, [jans.  
Pledged<sup>2</sup> one another, looking towards the city of the Tro-  
At this moment the son of Saturn was endeavouring to  
irritate Juno, 5

Speaking in the way of comparison<sup>3</sup> with taunting words :  
"Two of the goddesses indeed are inclined to aid Mene-  
laus,

Both Argive Juno, and Minerva the strong defender;<sup>4</sup>  
But they certainly, sitting apart from him, please themselves  
With looking on; but to this man, on the other hand, the  
laughter-loving Venus 10

Is ever present, and wards-off from him the fates; [die.  
And now she has brought him off safe, when expecting to  
But the victory indeed is undoubtedly the war-loving  
Menelaus's;

But let us consult, how these matters shall be;<sup>5</sup>  
Whether, that is, we shall again excite both pernicious war  
and the dire 15

Turmoil of battle, or introduce friendship between both.  
But, if this prove in this way agreeable and pleasing to all,  
Assuredly indeed the city of king Priam may be inhabited,  
And Menelaus convey back the Argive Helen."

Thus he spake; and they, both Minerva and Juno,  
uttered a murmur at it; 20  
These were sitting near, and were planning evils against  
the Trojans.

Minerva certainly was silent, nor said any thing,  
Being irritated against father Jove, and wild anger had  
taken possession of her;

<sup>1</sup> Or, of *Alalcomene*.

<sup>2</sup> I. e. what issue they shall have.

- "Ἡρῃ δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στῆθος χόλον, ἀλλὰ προσηύδα·  
 Αἰνότετε Κρονίδῃ, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες ; 25  
 πῶς ἐθέλεις ἄλιον θείναι πόνον, ἧδ' ἀτέλεστον,  
 ἰδρῶ θ', δν ἰδρωσα μόγῳ ; καμέτην δέ μοι ἵπποι  
 λαὸν ἀγειρούσῃ, Πριάμῳ κακὰ, τοιό τε παισίν.  
 ἔρδ'· ἀτὰρ οὐ τοι πάντες ἐπαινέομεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι.  
 Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς· 30  
 δαιμονίη, τί νύ σε Πριάμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες  
 τόσσα κακὰ ῥέζουσιν, ὅτ' ἀσπερχές μενεαίνεις  
 Ἰλίου ἐξαπατάξαι εὐκτίμενον πτολίεθρον ;  
 εἰ δὲ σύ γ', εἰσελθοῦσα πύλας καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ,  
 ὦμόν βεβρώθοις Πριάμον Πριάμοιό τε παῖδας, 35  
 ἄλλους τε Τρῶας, τότε κεν χόλον ἐξακέσαιο.  
 ἔρξον, ὅπως ἐθέλεις, μὴ τοῦτό γε νείκος ὀπίσσω  
 σοὶ καὶ ἐμοὶ μέγ' ἔρισμα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι γένηται.  
 ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν·  
 ὅππότε κεν καὶ ἐγὼ μεμαῶς πόλιν ἐξαπατάξαι 40  
 τὴν ἐθέλω, ὅθι τοι φίλοι ἄνδρες ἐγγεγάσσι,  
 μή τι διατρίβειν τὸν ἐμόν χόλον, ἀλλὰ μ' εἰᾶσαι·  
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σοι δῶκα ἐκὼν ἀέκοντί γε θυμῷ.  
 αἶ γὰρ ὑπ' ἡελίῳ τε καὶ οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι  
 ναιετάουσι πόλῃς ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων, 45  
 τάων μοι πέρι κῆρι τίεσκετο Ἰλῖος ἱρή,  
 καὶ Πριάμος, καὶ λαὸς εὐμμελίῳ Πριάμοιο.  
 οὐ γάρ μοι ποτὲ βωμὸς ἐδευέτο δαιτὸς εἵσης,  
 λοιβῆς τε, κνίσσης τε· τὸ γὰρ λάχομεν γέρας ἡμεῖς.  
 Τὸν δ' ἡμίβητ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρῃ· 50  
 ἦτοι ἐμοὶ τρεῖς μὲν πολλὴ φίλταται εἰσι πόλῃς,  
 Ἄργος τε, Σπάρτη τε καὶ εὐρυάγυια Μυκῆνῃ·  
 τὰς διαπέρσαι, ὅταν τοι ἀπέχθωνται πέρι κῆρι·  
 τάων οὐ τοι ἐγὼ πρόσθ' ἴσταμαι, οὐδὲ μεγαίρω.

<sup>1</sup> Or, and the horses to me, assembling the people, were fatigued.

<sup>2</sup> i. e. alive.

<sup>3</sup> περι, i. e. περι τισκετο μοι κηρι. περι having the force of περισσω, and the same in v. 53.



But Juno did not confine her anger to her breast, but  
addressed him: [that thou hast spoken? 25

"Most cruel son of Saturn, of what a nature is this speech  
How art thou willing to render ineffectual, and incomplete  
my labour, [were fatigued,

And the sweat which with toil I sweated? and my horses  
While I was assembling a host,<sup>1</sup> for evils to Priam, and to  
his children. [not applaud you."

Do it; nevertheless we, all the rest of the gods, certainly do

But her the cloud-collecting Jove, having become greatly  
indignant, addressed; 30

"Divine one, in what now do Priam and Priam's sons

Do thee so many wrongs that thou longest excessively

To destroy utterly the well-built city of Ilium? [walls,

But if thou indeed, having entered the gates and the lofty  
Wert to eat raw<sup>2</sup> Priam and Priam's sons, 35

And the other Trojans, then possibly thou wouldest allay  
thine anger. [hereafter

Do as thou wishest, that this altercation at least may not  
Prove to thee and me a great source of contention between  
us both. [in thy mind;

But another thing I will say to thee, and do thou lay it up  
Whenever I also, desiring it earnestly, choose to utterly  
destroy 40

That city, where men dear to thee have been born,

Do not at all retard my anger, but let me alone;

For I also have voluntarily granted it to thee, with soul  
indeed against it.

For whatever cities of earthly men

Are situated under both the sun and the starry heaven, 45  
Of these sacred Ilium was most especially esteemed by me  
in my heart,<sup>3</sup> [handled spear.

And Priam, and the people of Priam good at the ashen-  
For never did my altar lack the equal feast,<sup>4</sup> [allotted to us."

And the libation and the steam;<sup>5</sup> for this honour we had

And to him then full-eyed venerable Juno replied: 50

"To me certainly there are three cities indeed by far the  
dearest,

Both Argos, and Sparta, and the wide-streeted Mycenæ,

Destroy these, whenever they are especially hated by thee  
in thy heart; [them.

I do not stand before them against thee, nor grudge thee

<sup>1</sup> I. e. a feast where portions are equally divided.

<sup>2</sup> Or, smoke and odour of fat, or flesh in burning, particularly that offered in sacrifice.

- εἶπερ γὰρ φθονέω τε, καὶ οὐκ εἰὼ διαπέρσαι, 55  
οὐκ ἀνύω φθονέουσ'· ἐπειὴ πολὺν φέρτερος ἐσσί.  
ἀλλὰ χρὴ καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνον οὐκ ἀτέλεστον.  
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ θεός εἰμι, γένος δέ μοι ἔνθεν, ὅθεν σοί.  
καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκετο Κρόνος ἀγκυλομήτης,  
ἀμφότερον, γενεῇ τε, καὶ οὐνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις 60  
κέκλημαί, σὺ δὲ πᾶσι μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνόσσεις.  
ἀλλ' ἦτοι μὲν ταῦθ' ὑποείξομεν ἀλλήλοισι,  
σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ, σὺ δ' ἐμοί· ἐπὶ δ' ἔφονται θεοὶ ἄλλοι  
ἀθάνατοι. σὺ δὲ θᾶσσον Ἀθηναίη ἐπιτείλαι,  
ἐλθεῖν ἐς Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπιν αἰνὴν, 65  
πειρᾶν θ', ὥς κε Τρῶες ὑπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιοὺς  
ἄρξωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσασθαι.  
ἄΩς ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἀπίθῃσε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.  
αὐτίκ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·  
Αἴψα μάλ' ἐς στρατὸν ἐλθέ μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς, 70  
πειρᾶν θ', ὥς κε Τρῶες ὑπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιοὺς  
ἄρξωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσασθαι.  
ἄΩς εἰπὼν, ᾤτρυνε, πάρος μεμανῖαν, Ἀθήνην.  
βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων αἰῖσσα,  
οἷον δ' ἀστὲρ<sup>1</sup> ἔηκε Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομήτεω, 75  
ἥ ναύτησι τέρας, ἥ ἐστρατῶ εὐρέϊ λαῶν,  
λαμπρὸν, τοῦ δέ τε πολλοὶ ἀπὸ σπινθήρες ἵενται·  
τῷ εἰκυῖ ἦξιεν ἐπὶ χθόνα Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,  
καὶ δ' ἔθορ' ἐς μέσσον. θάμβος δ' ἔχεν εἰσορόωντας  
Τρῶάς θ' ἵπποδάμους, καὶ εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς. 80  
ὦδε δὲ τις εἶπεσκεν ἰδὼν ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·  
Ἦ ρ' αὐτὶς πύλεμός τε κακὸς καὶ φύλοπις αἰνὴ  
ἔσσεται, ἥ φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι τίθησι  
Ζεὺς, ὅστ' ἀνθρώπων ταμίης πολέμοιο τέτυκται.  
ἄΩς ἄρα τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε. 85

<sup>1</sup> Literally, thence, whence.<sup>2</sup> Or, looking at whoever was next him.

For although I both grudge them, and do not permit (thee)  
to destroy them, 55

I gain nothing by grudging; since thou art much the more  
powerful. [vailing.

But it becomes (thee) to render my labour also not una-  
For I also am a goddess, and I have descent from the same<sup>1</sup>  
origin from which thou (hast). [respect,

And the crafty Saturn begat me entitled to very great  
In both ways—both from my birth, and because I am styled 60

Thy wife, and thou reignest among all the immortals. [other,  
But, however, we will give up indeed in these matters to each

I indeed to thee, and thou to me; and the other immortal gods  
Will follow after. But do thou quickly charge Minerva,

To go to the dreadful battle-turmoil of the Trojans and  
Achæans, 65

And try (to effect) that the Trojans may make a beginning  
the first [pledges."

To injure the Achæans abounding in glory, contrary to the  
Thus she spake; and the father both of men and gods  
did not disobey.

Immediately he addressed winged words to Minerva:

"Go very quickly to the army, to the Trojans and the  
Achæans, 70

And try (to effect) that the Trojans may make a beginning  
the first [pledges."

To injure the Achæans abounding in glory, contrary to the  
Thus speaking, he urged Minerva, already eager (to do it.)

And she went having darted off from the tops of Olympus.  
And just such a meteor as the son of crafty Saturn is wont

to send, 75  
(As) a portent either to sailors, or to a wide encampment  
of troops,

Luminous, and from it many scintillations are shot forth;  
Like to this (meteor) Pallas Minerva darted towards the

earth, [possession, as they looked on her,  
And she sprang down into the midst. But amazement held

Of both the horse-taming Trojans and the well-greaved  
Achæans. 80

And thus many a one, looking to another close by,<sup>2</sup> said:  
"Either then there will be again both pernicious war and

the dreadful [of war  
Battle-din, or Jove, who has been appointed the dispenser

Among men, establishes friendship between both."

Thus, I say, spake many a one both of the Achæans, and  
the Trojans. 85

ἦ δ' ἄνδρ' ἱκέλη Τρώων κατεδύσεθ' ὄμιλον,  
 Λαοδόκῃ Ἀντηνορίδῃ, κρατερῷ αἰχιμητῇ,  
 Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζήμεν'· εἴ που ἐφεύροι.  
 εὔρε Λυκάονος υἱὸν ἀμύμονά τε, κρατερόν τε,  
 ἑσταότ'· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν κρατερὰι στίχες ἀσπιστάων 90  
 λαῶν οἳ οἱ ἔποντο ἀπ' Αἰθήπιοι βόων.

ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·  
 Ἥ ῥά νύ μοι τι πίθοιο, Λυκάονος νιὲ δαΐφρον·  
 τλαίης κεν Μενελάῳ ἐπιπροέμεν ταχὺν ἰόν·  
 πᾶσι δέ Τρώεσσι χάριν καὶ κῦδος ἄροιο, 95

ἐκ πάντων δὲ μάλιστα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ βασιλῆϊ·  
 τοῦ κεν δὴ πάμπρωτα πάρ' ἀγλαὰ δῶρα φέροιο,  
 αἷ κεν ἴδῃ Μενέλαον Ἀρήϊον, Ἀτρέος υἱόν,  
 σὺ βέλει δμηθέντα, πυρὴς ἐπιβάντ' ἀλεγεινῆς.  
 ἀλλ' ἄγ' οἷστευσον Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο. 100

εὔχεο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι Λυκηγενεῖ κλυτοτόξῳ,  
 ἡρνῶν πρωτογόνων ῥέξειν κλειτὴν ἐκατόμβην,  
 οἴκαδε νοστήσας ἱερῆς εἰς ἄστυ Ζελεΐης.

Ὡς φάτ' Ἀθηναίη· τῷ δὲ φρένας ἄφρονι πειῖθεν.  
 αὐτίκ' ἐσύλα τόξον εὖξοον, ἰξάλου αἰγὸς 105  
 ἀγρίου, ὃν ῥά ποτ' αὐτὸς ὑπὸ στέρνοιο τυχήσας,  
 πέτρης ἐκβαίνοντα δεδεγμένος ἐν προδοκῇσι,  
 βεβλήκει πρὸς στήθος, ὃ δ' ὕπτιος ἔμπεσε πέτρη.  
 τοῦ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐκκαυδεκάδωρα πεφύκει,  
 καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀσκήσας κεραοξόος ἥραρε τέκτων, 110  
 πᾶν δ' εὖ λειήνας, χρυσέην ἐπέθηκε κορώνην.

καὶ τὸ μὲν εὖ κατέθηκε τανυστάμενος, προτὶ γαίῃ  
 ἀγκλίνας· πρόσθεν δὲ σάκεα σχέθον ἐσθλοὶ ἑταῖροι,  
 μὴ πρὶν ἀναΐξειαν Ἀρήϊοι νῆες Ἀχαιῶν,  
 πρὶν βλῆσθαι Μενέλαον Ἀρήϊον, ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν. 115  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ σύλα πῶμα φαρέρρης, ἐκ δ' ἔλετ' ἰὸν  
 ἀβλήτα, πτερόεντα, μελαινῶν ἔρμ' ὀδυνάων·

<sup>1</sup> About two feet and a half.

<sup>2</sup> i. e. not used before.

<sup>3</sup> Literally, *black*.



But she entered the host of the Trojans like a man,  
 Laodocus, the son of Antenor, a mighty warrior,  
 Seeking the god-like Pandarus, if some where she might  
     find him.

She found Lycaon's son, both irreproachable and mighty,  
 Standing; and around him (were) the strong ranks of shield-  
     bearing 90

Tribes, who followed him from the streams of the Æsepus.  
 And, standing near him, she addressed to him winged  
     words: [warlike son of Lycaon?

"Wouldest thou now then be at all persuaded by me,  
 Wouldest thou venture to drive forward a swift arrow  
     against Menelaus? [Trojans, 95

Thou wouldest then acquire favour and honour with all the  
 But especially above all with prince Alexander; [gifts,  
 From him assuredly first of all thou mayest receive splendid  
 If he only see the warlike Menelaus, Atreus's son,  
 Having been subdued by thy weapon, ascending the  
     mournful funeral pile.

But come, aim an arrow at the famous Menelaus; 100  
 But vow to Lycian-born Apollo, renowned for archery,  
 That thou wilt sacrifice a noble hecatomb of first-born lambs,  
 On having returned home to the city of sacred Zeleia."

Thus spake Minerva; and she influenced his mind, ill-  
     judging (as he was.)

Forthwith he was stripping (of its case) his well-polished  
     bow, (made) from a wanton wild 105

Goat, which indeed he himself on a certain time, hitting it  
     under the breast, [for lying in wait,

Having caught it, as it descended from a rock, in a place  
 Had struck on the breast, and it fell on its back on the rock.  
 It's horns had grown from the head sixteen palms in length,<sup>1</sup>  
 And these indeed a horn-polishing artist, taking pains, fitted  
     together, 110

And having properly polished the whole, put on a golden  
     tip. [carefully, inclining it

And this (bow) indeed, after having stretched it, he set down  
 Against the earth; and his brave companions held their  
     shields before him, [before

Lest the martial sons of the Achæans should start up,  
 That the martial Menelaus, the commander of the Achæans,  
     was struck. 115

Furthermore he stripped off the cover of his quiver, and  
     took out an unshot<sup>2</sup>

Winged arrow, the cause of grievous<sup>3</sup> pains;

αἴψα δ' ἐπὶ νευρῇ κατεκόσμει πικρὸν οὔιστον,  
 εὐχετο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι Λυκηγενεῖ κλυτοτόξῳ,  
 ἄρνων πρωτογόνων ῥέξειν κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην, 120  
 οἵκαδε νοστήσας ἱερῆς εἰς αἶστυ Ζελεΐης.

ἔλκε δ' ὁμοῦ γλυφίδας τε λαβῶν καὶ νεῦρα βόεια  
 νευρὴν μὲν μαζῷ πέλασε, τόξῳ δὲ σίδηρον.  
 αὐτὰρ ἐπειδὴ κυκλοτερές μέγα τόξον ἔτεινε,  
 λίγξε βίος, νευρὴ δὲ μέγ' ἔαχεν, ἄλτο δ' οὔιστος 125  
 ὀξυβελῆς, καθ' ὁμίλον ἐπιπτέσθαι μενεαίνων.

Οὐδὲ σέθεν, Μενέλαε, θεοὶ μάκαρες λελάθοντο  
 ἀθάνατοι, πρώτη δὲ Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀγελείη,  
 ἣ τοι πρόσθε στάσα, βέλος ἐχεπενκὲς ἄμυνεν.  
 ἣ δὲ τόσον μὲν ἔεργεν ἀπὸ χροῦς, ὥς ὅτε μήτηρ 130  
 παιδὸς ἐέργει μῦϊαν, ὅθ' ἡδέϊ λέξεται ἕπῳ.

αὐτὴ δ' αὐτ' ἴθυνεν, ὅθι ζωστήρος ὄχῃες  
 χρύσειοι σύνεχον, καὶ διπλούς ἦντετο θώρηξ.  
 ἐν δ' ἔπεσε ζωστήρι ἀρηρότι πικρὸς οὔιστος<sup>1</sup>  
 διὰ μὲν ἄρ ζωστήρος ἐλήλατο δαιδαλίοιο, 135

καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαίδαλου ἡρήρειστο,  
 μίτρης θ', ἣν ἐφόρει, ἔρυμα χροῦς, ἔρκος ἀκόντων,  
 ἣ οἱ πλείστον ἔρυτο, διὰ πρὸ δὲ εἴσατο καὶ τῆς<sup>2</sup>  
 ἀκρότατον δ' ἄρ' οὔιστος ἐπέγραψε χρῶα φωτός.  
 αὐτίκα δ' ἔρβreen αἶμα κελαινεφὲς ἐξ ὠτειλῆς. 140

ὥς δ' ὅτε τίς τ' ἐλέφαντα γυνὴ φοῖνικι μῆνι  
 Μηονίς, ἥ ἐ Κάειρα, παρήϊον ἔμμεναι ἵππων<sup>3</sup>  
 κείται δ' ἐν θαλάμῳ, πολέες τέ μιν ἡρήσαντο  
 ἱππῆς φορέειν, βασιλῆϊ δὲ κείται ἄγαλμα,  
 ἀμφότερον, κόσμος θ' ἵππῳ, ἐλατήρι τε κῦδος<sup>4</sup> 145  
 τοιοῖ τοι, Μενέλαε, μάνθην αἵματι μηροὶ  
 εὐφύες, κηῖμαί τ', ἡδὲ σφυρὰ καλ' ὑπένερθε.

Ῥίγησεν δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,

<sup>1</sup> Literally, bitter.

<sup>2</sup> A notch cut in the extremity of the arrow to fix to the bowstring.

<sup>3</sup> An epithet of Minerva.

<sup>4</sup> Double, from its being there joined to the skirt, which lapped over it a little.

<sup>5</sup> εἴσατο, the first aorist middle, from εἶμι to go.



And immediately he arranged the stinging<sup>1</sup> arrow on the bowstring,

And vowed to the Lycian-born Apollo, renowned for archery,  
That he would sacrifice a noble hecatomb of first-born  
lambs, 120

On having returned home to the city of sacred Zeleia.

Then having taken hold at the same time, both of the notches<sup>2</sup> and the ox-hide thong, he drew them ;

The bowstring indeed he brought near to his breast, and the iron point to the bow. [round,

Moreover, when he bent the large bow (so as to be) perfectly  
The bow whizzed, and the string twanged loudly, and the sharp-pointed arrow 125

Bounded off, eager to fly among the crowd. [unmindful

Nor yet, Menelaus, were the blessed immortal gods  
Of thee, and first the Plundering goddess,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Jove,  
Who, having stood before, ward off for thee the deadly  
weapon. [when a mother 130

And she kept it off from his flesh, just as much indeed, as  
Keeps off a fly from her child, when it lies down in a sweet  
sleep.

And moreover she directed it, to where the golden clasps  
Of his belt held it together, and the double<sup>4</sup> corslet met  
(the blow) ;

And the stinging arrow fell upon his well-fitted belt.

So it was driven indeed through the curiously-wrought  
belt, 135

And was forced through the very curiously-made corslet,  
And the girdle which he wore, a protection of his body, a  
defence against javelins, [ward even through that ;<sup>5</sup>

Which most protected (his body) for him, but it went for-  
And further the arrow grazed the outermost skin of the  
hero. [orifice. 140

And immediately the dark-coloured blood flowed from the  
And, as when some Mæonian or Carian woman hath stained  
Ivory with purple, to be a cheek-ornament of horses ;

And it lies in the storeroom, and many charioteers are  
desirous

To possess it, but it lies by (to be) a treasure to the king,  
In both respects—both an ornament for the horse, and a  
glory for the driver ; 145

In such a way, Menelaus, were stained with blood thy  
well-shaped

Thighs, and legs, and fair ancles beneath. [upon,

And then Agamemnon, king of men, shuddered there-

ὥς εἶδε μέλαν αἶμα καταρρέον ἐξ ὤτειλῆς.  
 150  
 ῥίγησεν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος.  
 ὥς δὲ ἶδε νευρόν τε καὶ ὄγκους ἐκτὸς εὐντας,  
 ἄψορρόν οἱ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀγέρθη.  
 τοῖς δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,  
 χειρὸς ἔχων Μενέλαον· ἐπεστενάχοντο δ' ἑταῖροι.  
 Φίλε κασίγνητε, θάνατόν νύ τοι ὄρκι' ἔταμνον,  
 155  
 οἷον προστήσας πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν Τρωσὶ μάχεσθαι.  
 ὥς σ' ἔβαλον Τρῶες, κατὰ δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ πύτησαν.  
 οὐ μὲν πως ἄλιον πέλει ὄρκιον, αἱμά τε ἀρνῶν,  
 σπονδαὶ τ' ἄκρητοι, καὶ δεξιαί, ἧς ἐπέπιθμεν.  
 εἵπερ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ' Ὀλύμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεσεν,  
 160  
 ἔκ τε καὶ ὧς τέλει, σὺν τε μεγάλῳ ἀπέτισαν,  
 σὺν σφῆσι κεφαλῇσι, γυναιξὶ τε καὶ τεκέεσσιν.  
 εὖ γὰρ ἐγὼ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,  
 ἔσσεται ἡμαρ, ὅταν ποτ' Ὀλώλῃ Ἴλιος ἱρή,  
 καὶ Πριάμος, καὶ λαὸς εὐμμελίῳ Πριάμοιο·  
 165  
 Ζεὺς δέ σφιν Κρονίδης, ὑψίζυγος, αἰθέρι ναίων,  
 αὐτὸς ἐπισσεύσῃσιν ἐρεμνὴν αἰγίδα πᾶσι,  
 τῇσδ' ἀπάτης κοτέων· τὰ μὲν ἔσσεται οὐκ ἀτέλεστα.  
 ἀλλὰ μοι αἰνὸν ἄχος σέθεν ἔσσεται, ὦ Μενέλαε,  
 170  
 αἷ' κε θάνης, καὶ μοῖραν ἀναπλήσῃς βιότοιο·  
 καὶ κεν ἐλέγχιστος πολυδίψιον Ἄργος ἰκοίμην.  
 αὐτίκα γὰρ μνήσονται Ἀχαιοὶ πατρίδος αἵης,  
 καὶ δέ κεν εὐχολὴν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιμεν  
 Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην. σέο δ' ὅστέα πύσει ἄρουρα  
 175  
 κειμένου ἐν Τροίῃ, ἀτελευτήτῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ,  
 καὶ κέ τις ὧδ' ἐρέει Τρώων ὑπερνηορέοντων,  
 τύμβῳ ἐπιθρώσκων Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο·  
 αἶθ' οὕτως ἐπὶ πᾶσι χόλον τελέσει' Ἀγαμέμνων,  
 ὥς καὶ νῦν ἄλιον στρατὸν ἤγαγεν ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιῶν.

<sup>1</sup> i. e. the string that fastened on the barb of the arrow.

<sup>2</sup> ἀπεισεν, this may be used in the common sense of the aorist for, are about to pay—(they will pay), for such people usually pay, &c.

<sup>3</sup> μεγαλῶ, i. e. τοῦ αὐτοῦ omitted.

<sup>4</sup> Argos was said to have been originally destitute of water, the art of digging

When he saw the black blood flowing down from the orifice.  
And the war-loving Menelaus himself also shuddered. 150  
But, when he saw both the string<sup>1</sup> and the barbed points  
(of the arrow) outside,

His spirit was collected back in his breast.

And king Agamemnon, groaning heavily, spake to them,  
Holding Menelaus by the hand; and his companions were  
groaning in unison with him. [are] death to thee, 155

“Beloved brother, now I have entered into pledges (that  
Having set thee forward alone to fight for the Achæans  
against the Trojans. [the faithful pledges,

Since the Trojans have wounded thee, and trampled upon  
Yet not by any means is the pledge in vain, and the blood  
of the lambs, [we trusted.

And the unmixed libations, and the right hands to which  
For although the Olympian has not even at the moment  
accomplished it, 160

He will both perform it even late, and they will (then) have  
paid the penalty<sup>2</sup> with heavy (interest),<sup>3</sup>

With their own heads, and wives, and children.

For this I well know in my mind and in my soul,

The day will be, when sacred Ilium at length perishes,

And Priam, and the people of Priam skilled in the ashen-  
handled spear; 165

And Jove, the son of Saturn, enthroned on high, dwelling  
in the sky,

Himself shakes his gloomy Ægis against them all,

Indignant on account of this deceit; these things indeed  
shall not be unaccomplished. [Menelaus,

But grievous sorrow will be on me on thy account, O  
If thou diest and fillest up the destined term of life; 170

And (then) most infamous I should go to very thirsty Argos.<sup>4</sup>

For immediately the Achæans will bethink themselves of  
their native land,

And we should leave as a prize to Priam and the Trojans  
Argive Helen. And the ground shall rot the bones of thee

Lying in Troy, with our work not terminated, 175

And many a one of the arrogant Trojans will thus say,

Leaping upon the tomb of the glorious Menelaus:

‘I would that Agamemnon may accomplish his wrath  
against all in the same way, [purpose.

As now also he led hither the army of the Achæans to no

wells being unknown before Danaus came from Egypt and introduced it. This  
epithet therefore refers to the old state of the country. Others interpret it:—  
‘much longer for.’



καὶ δι' ἔβη οἰκόνδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν 180  
 σὺν κεινῇσι νηυσὶ, λιπὼν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον.  
 ὥς ποτέ τις ἑρέει. τότε μοι χάνοι εὐρεία χθών.

Τὸν δ' ἐπιθαροσύνων προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος·  
 θάρσει, μῦθέ τί πω δευδίσσεο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν.  
 οὐκ ἐν καιρίῳ δὲν πάγῃ βέλους, ἀλλὰ πάροιθεν 185  
 εἰρύσατο ζωστήρ τε παναίολος, ἥδ' ὑπένερθε  
 ζῶνιά τε, καὶ μίτρη, τὴν χαλκῆες κάμον ἄνδρες.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·  
 αἱ γὰρ δὴ οὕτως εἶν, φίλος δ' Μενέλαε.  
 ἔλκος δ' ἱγὴρ ἐπιμάσσεται, ἥδ' ἐπιθήσει 190  
 φάρμαχ', ἃ κεν παύσῃσι μελαινάων ὀδυνάων.

Ἢ, καὶ Ταλθύβιον, θεῖον κήρυκα, προσηύδα·  
 Ταλθύβι', ὅτι τάχιστα Μαχάονα δεῦρο κάλεσσον,  
 φῶτ', Ἀσκληπιοῦ υἱὸν ἀμόμονος ἱγῆρος,  
 ὅφρα ἴδῃ Μενέλαον Ἀρήϊον, ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν, 195  
 ὃν τις οὐστεύσας ἔβαλε, τόξων εὖ εἰδὼς,  
 Τρώων ἢ Λυκίων· τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἅμμι δὲ πένθος.

ᾧ ὥς ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἄρα οἱ κήρυξ ἀπὶθήσεν ἀκούσας·  
 βῆ δ' ἰέναι κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,  
 παπταίνων ἥρωα Μαχάονα. τὸν δ' ἐνόησεν 200  
 ἐσταότ'· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν κρατεραὶ στίχες ἀσπιστάων  
 λαῶν, οἳ αἱ ἔποντα Τρίκῃς ἐξ ἱπποβότοιο.  
 ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰστάμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Ὅρσ', Ἀσκληπιάδῃ. καλέει κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,  
 ὅφρα ἴδῃς Μενέλαον Ἀρήϊον, Ἀτρεΐος υἱόν, 205  
 ὃν τις οὐστεύσας ἔβαλε, τόξων εὖ εἰδὼς,  
 Τρώων ἢ Λυκίων· τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἅμμι δὲ πένθος.

ᾧ ὥς φάτο· τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὄρινε.  
 βᾶν δ' ἰέναι καθ' ὅμιλον ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν.  
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἔκανον, ὅθι ξανθὸς Μενέλαος 210  
 βλήμενος ἦν, περὶ δ' αὐτὸν ἀγῆγεράθ', ὅσσοι ἄριστοι,

<sup>1</sup> The skirt of the corslet which reached down to the knees: the girdle was worn under it, next the skin.

<sup>2</sup> Or, as many as were the best, or, the most distinguished.

And in truth he has gone home to his own native land 180  
With empty ships, having left the brave Menelaus.

Thus hereafter many a one will speak. At that time may  
the broad earth open her mouth for me." [him :

But the yellow-haired Menelaus encouraging, addressed,  
"Be of good cheer, and do not, in any way yet alarm the  
army of the Achæans.

The sharp dart was not fixed in a vital (part), but in front 185  
Both the variegated belt protected me, and underneath that  
Both the skirt<sup>1</sup> and the girdle, which men, workers in brass,  
fabricated."

And king Agamemnon, replying, addressed him :

"Would that it were indeed so, O beloved Menelaus.

But a surgeon shall probe the wound, and apply 190  
Remedies, such as may relieve you from black pains."

He said, and addressed Talthybius, the divine herald :

"Talthybius, summon here as quickly as possible Machaon,  
The man—the son of the irreproachable physician Æscula-  
pius, [the Achæans, 195

That he may see the martial Menelaus, the commander of  
Whom some one of the Trojans, or the Lycians, well skilled  
in archery, [but to us grief."

Having shot an arrow, hath hit ; a glory to him indeed,  
Thus he spake ; and so the herald, having heard, did not  
disobey him ; [Achæans,

But he proceeded to go through the host of the brass-mailed  
Looking round for the hero Machaon. And him he per-  
ceived 200

Standing ; and around him (were) the strong ranks of  
shield-bearing

Tribes, who followed him from horse-feeding Trica.

And, standing near him, he addressed to him winged words ;

"Arise, son of Æsculapius. The ruler Agamemnon  
summons thee,

That thou mayest see the martial Menelaus, Atreus's son, 205

Whom some one of the Trojans, or Lycians, well skilled in  
archery, [but to us grief."

Having shot an arrow, hath hit ; a glory indeed to him,

Thus he spake ; and accordingly he excited his soul  
within his breast. [army of the Achæans.

And they proceeded to go through the crowd up the wide  
But, when accordingly they were at length come where the  
yellow-haired Menelaus 210

Had been struck, and around him all the principal men<sup>2</sup>  
had been collected

κυκλῶς, ὁ δ' ἐν μέσσοισι παρίστατο ἰσόθεος φῶς,  
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐκ ζωστήρος ἱρηρότος ἔλκεν διστόν.  
 τοῦ ὕ' ἐξελκομένοιο, πάλιν ἄγεν ὀξέες ὄγκοι.  
 λῦσε δὲ οἱ ζωστήρα παναίολον, ἣδ' ὑπένερθε  
 ζῶϊά τε, καὶ μήτρην, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες.  
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ἴδεν ἔλκος, ὅθ' ἔμπεσε πικρὸς διστός,  
 αἶψ' ἐκρυζήσας, ἐπ' ὅρ' ἦπια φάρμακα εἰδὼς  
 πάσσε, τὰ οἱ ποτὲ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέων πόρε Χείρων.

215

“Οφρα τοὶ ἀμφεπέποντο βοῖην ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον,  
 τύφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχες ἦλυθον ἀσπιστάων·  
 οἱ δ' αὖτις κατὰ τεύχε' ἔδυν, μνήσαντο δὲ χάριμης.  
 ἔνθ' οὐκ ἂν βρίζοντα ἴδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα δῖον,  
 οὐδὲ καταπτώσσοντ', οὐδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι·  
 ἀλλὰ μάλα σπεύδοντα μάχην ἐς κυδιάνειραν.  
 ἵππους μὲν γὰρ ἔασε καὶ ἄρματα ποικίλα χαλκῶ.  
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν θεράπων ἀπάνενθ' ἔχε φυσιώοντας  
 Εὐρυμέδων, νῖος Πτολεμαίου Πειραῖδαο·  
 τῷ μάλα πολλὰ' ἐπέτελλε παρὶσχόμεν, ὅππότε κέν μιν  
 γυῖα λάβῃ κάματος, πολέας διακοιρανέοντα·  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ πεζὸς ἐὼν ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν·  
 καὶ ῥ' οὖς μὲν σπεύδοντας ἴδοι Δαναῶν ταχυπόλων,  
 τοὺς μάλα θαρσύνεσκε παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν·

220

225

230

Ἄργεῖοι, μή πώ τι μεθίετε θούριδος ἀλκῆς.  
 οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ ψεύδεσσι πατήρ Ζεὺς ἔσσειτ' ἀρωγός·  
 ἄλλ' οἵπερ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσαντο,  
 τῶν ἦτοι αὐτῶν τέρενα χροά γῦπες ἔδονται·  
 ἡμεῖς δ' αὐτ' ἀλόχους τε φίλας καὶ νήπια τέκνα  
 ἄξιμεν ἐν νήεσσιν, ἐπὴν πτολίεθρον ἔλωμεν.

235

Οὕσιν αὖ μεθιέντας ἴδοι στυγεροῦ πολέμοιο,  
 τοὺς μάλα νεκείεσκε χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσιν·

240

Ἄργεῖοι ἰώμωροι, ἐλεγχέες, οὐ νυ σέβσεθε;

<sup>1</sup> The δε, here shows the concluding clause of the sentence, and is emphatical, as in lib. 1, 58.

<sup>2</sup> ἀγεν for ἡγήσαν, from ἀγω.

<sup>3</sup> That is, the Achæans.

<sup>4</sup> Or, fighting with arrows. Some render the word, doomed to the enemies' missiles,—but εγχεσσιμωροι means, 'employed at the spear.'



In a circle, and he, a god-like man, was standing by in the  
midst, [joined belt.

Then immediately<sup>1</sup> he extracted the arrow from the closely-  
But, while it was being pulled out, the sharp barbs were  
bent<sup>2</sup> back. [it 215

And he loosened for him his variegated belt, and underneath  
Both his skirt and girdle, which men, workers in brass,  
fabricated. [on him,

But when he saw the wound, where the stinging arrow fell  
Having squeezed out the blood, he further skilfully  
sprinkled upon it soothing

Applications, which formerly Cheiron, entertaining friendly  
feelings for his father, gave him.

Whilst these were busying themselves about Menelaus  
brave at the battle-shout, 220

In the mean time the ranks of the shield-bearing Trojans  
came against them; [selves of battle.

But they<sup>3</sup> again put on their arms, and bethought them-  
Then you would not have seen the noble Agamemnon  
slumbering,

Nor cowering, nor unwilling to fight; [ing battle. 225

But exceedingly bestirring himself for the man-distinguish-  
For he left his horses indeed, and his chariot variegated  
with brass. [Ptolemæus,

And these indeed his attendant Eurymedon, the son of  
The son of Peirais, held snorting apart; [weariness

Him he very much enjoined to hold them near, whenever  
Seized him in his limbs while going along regulating num-  
bers: 230

But he being on foot went about the ranks of men;

And then, whomsoever indeed of the Danai having fleet  
horses he saw bestirring themselves,

These, standing by, he greatly encouraged in (these) words :  
" Argives, do not yet remit any thing of your impetuous  
ardour;

For father Jove will not be a defender of lies; 235

But those who first committed an injury contrary to the  
pledges, [soft flesh;

Of these doubtless themselves the vultures shall devour the  
And we moreover shall carry both their wives and infant

Children in our ships, after we have taken the city."

Whomsoever, on the contrary, he saw relaxing from  
hateful war, 240

These he strongly rebuked with angry words:

" Argives, men whose skill is in missiles,<sup>4</sup> bye-words, are  
ye not then ashamed of your cowardice?

τίφθ' οὕτως ἔστητε τεθηπότες, ἧῦτε νεβροί ;  
 αἷτ', ἐπεὶ οὖν ἔκαμον, πολέος πεδίοιο θέουσαι,  
 ἐστᾶσ', οὐδ' ἄρα τίς σφί μετὰ φρεσὶ γίγνεται ἀλήκη· 245  
 ὥς ὑμείς ἔστητε τεθηπότες, οὐδὲ μάχεσθε.

ἦ μένετε Τρῶας σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἔνθα τε νῆες  
 εἰρύατ' εὐπρυμνοί, πολιῆς ἐπὶ θυνὶ θαλάσσης,  
 ὄφρα ἴδῃτ' αἶ κ' ὕμιν ὑπέρσχη χεῖρα Κρονίων ;  
 \*Ὡς ὅγε κοιρανέων ἐπεπωλείτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν. 250

ἦλθε δ' ἐπὶ Κρήτεσσι, κιὼν ἀνὰ οὐλαμόν ἀνδρῶν,  
 οἱ δ' ἄμφ' Ἰδομενῆα δαΐφρονα θωρήσσαντο·  
 Ἰδομενεὺς μὲν ἐνὶ προμάχοις, συὶ εἵκελος ἀλκήν,  
 Μηριόνης δ' ἄρα οἱ πυμάτας ὤτρυνε φάλαγγας.  
 τοὺς δὲ ἰδὼν γήθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων, 255  
 αὐτίκα δ' Ἰδομενῆα προσηύδα μελιχίοισιν·

Ἰδομενεῦ, περὶ μὲν σε τῶ Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων,  
 ἦ μὲν ἐνὶ πτολέμῳ, ἦ δ' ἀλλοίῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ,  
 ἦ δ' ἐν δαΐθ', ὅτε πέρ τε γερούσιον αἴθοπα οἶνον  
 Ἀργείων οἱ ἄριστοι ἐνὶ κρητῆρι κέρωνται. 260  
 εἴπερ γάρ τ' ἄλλοι γε κερηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ  
 δαιτρὸν πίνωσι, σὸν δὲ πλεῖον δέπας αἰεὶ  
 ἔστηχ', ὥσπερ ἐμοί, πιέειν, ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι.  
 ἀλλ' ὄρσεν πόλεμόνδ', οἷος πάρος εὖχεαι εἶναι.

Τὸν δ' αὖ Ἰδομενεὺς, Κρητῶν ἀγὸς, ἀντίον ἠΰδα. 265  
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ, μάλα μὲν τοι ἐγὼν ἐρίηρος ἐταῖρος  
 ἔσσομαι ὥς τὸ πρῶτον ὑπέστην καὶ κατένευσα·  
 ἀλλ' ἄλλους ὤτρυνε κερηκομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς,  
 ὄφρα τάχιστα μαχώμεθ'. ἐπεὶ σὺν γ' ὄρκι' ἔχεαν  
 Τρῶες· τοῖσιν δ' αὖ θάνατος καὶ κήδε' ὀπίσσω 270  
 ἔσσειτ', ἐπεὶ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσαντο.

\*Ὡς ἔφατ'. Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ παρῶχετο γηθύσυνος κῆρ,  
 ἦλθε δ' ἐπ' Αἰάντεσσι, κιὼν ἀνὰ οὐλαμόν ἀνδρῶν.

<sup>1</sup> The guest who was held in highest honour, was thus distinguished. He had no sooner drunk, than the attendant filled his cup again to the brim, while others were served less liberally, and only in proportion to the place they held in the estimation of the public.

Why stand ye thus aghast, like fawns?

Which, when running across a large plain, they have  
accordingly become fatigued,

Stand still, nor moreover does any vigour arise in their  
breasts; 245

So ye stand aghast, and do not fight. [handsome-poooped

Do ye wait for the Trojans to come near, and to where the  
Ships have been drawn up on the shore of the hoary sea;

That ye may see whether the son of Saturn holds his hand  
over you?" [the men. 250

Thus regulating them, he was going about the ranks of  
And he came to the Cretans, going through the dense mass  
of warriors, [meneus;

And they were arming themselves around the warlike Ido-  
Idomeneus indeed (was) among the foremost fighters, like  
to a boar in strength,

And Meriones also was urging on the hindmost phalanxes  
for him, [255

And seeing these, Agamemnon king of men was delighted,  
And immediately he addressed Idomeneus in conciliating  
terms : [Danai,

"Idomeneus, I indeed honour thee above the swift-steeded

As well in battle, as also in employment of other kind,

And at the banquet, whenever the chiefs of the Argives  
mix [honour.) 260

In the bowl the dark-coloured wine, to old men (in

For, although the other long-haired Achæans indeed

Drink an assigned portion, yet thy goblet stands always

Full—as (mine does) for me—to drink, whenever thy in-  
clination prompts thee.<sup>1</sup> [to have been."

But rouse thyself to battle, such as before now thou boastest

But to him, on the other hand, Idomeneus, leader of the

Cretans, spake face to face: 265

"Son of Atreus, by all means indeed I will be to thee a  
closely attached [mise (to be);

Companion, as at the first I undertook and pledged my pro-  
But urge on the other long-haired Achæans,

That we may engage very speedily; since the Trojans cer-  
tainly have overset [be death and sorrows 270

The pledges; but to them, on the other hand, there shall  
Hereafter, since they first committed injury contrary to the

pledges." [at heart,

Thus he spake: and the son of Atreus passed on, joyous  
And he came to the Ajaxes, going through the dense mass  
of men.



τῷ δὲ κορυσσέσθην, ἅμα δὲ νέφος εἶπετο πεζῶν.  
 ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἀπὸ σκοπιῆς εἶδε νέφος αἰπόλος ἀνὴρ, 275  
 ἐρχόμενον κατὰ πόντον ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο ἰωῆς\*  
 τῷ δέ τ', ἀνευθεν εὐντι, μελάντερον, ἥτε πίσσα.  
 φαίνεται' ἰὸν κατὰ πόντον, ἄγει δέ τε λαίλαπα πολλήν\*  
 ῥίγησέν τε ἰδὼν, ὑπὸ τε σπέος ἤλασε μῆλα\*  
 τοῖαι ἅμ' Αἰάντεσσι Διοτρεφέων αἰζήων 280  
 δῆϊον ἐς πόλεμον πυκινὰι κίνυντο φάλαγγες  
 κυάεαι, σάκεσί τε καὶ ἔγχεσι πεφρικυῖαι,  
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν γήθησεν ἰδὼν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,  
 καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα\*  
 Αἴαντ', Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε χαλκοχιτώνων, 285  
 σφῶϊ μὲν, οὐ γὰρ ἔοικ', ὀτρυνέμεν οὔτι κελεύω\*  
 αὐτῷ γὰρ μάλα λαὸν ἀνώγετον ἴφι μάχεσθαι,  
 αἱ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ, καὶ Ἀθηναίη, καὶ Ἀπολλών,  
 τοίους πᾶσιν θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι γένοιο.  
 τῷ κε τάχ' ἡμύσειε πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος, 290  
 χερσὶν ὕψ' ἡμετέρησιν ἀλοῦσά τε, περβομένη τε.  
 ὦς εἰπὼν, τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ' ἄλλους\*  
 ἐνθ' ὅγε Νέστορ' ἔτετμε, λιγὺν Πυλίων ἀγορητὴν,  
 οὓς ἐτάρους στέλλοντα, καὶ ὀτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι,  
 ἀμφὶ μέγαν Πελάγοντά τ', Ἀλάστορά τε, Χρόμιόν τε, 295  
 Αἴμονά τε κρείοντα, Βιάντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν.  
 ἱππῆας μὲν πρῶτα σὺν ἵπποισι καὶ ὄχεσφι,  
 πεζοὺς δ' ἐξόπιθεν στήσε πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς,  
 ἔρκος ἔμεν πολέμοιο\* κακοὺς δ' ἐς μέσσον ἔλασσεν,  
 ὄφρα καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλων τις ἀναγκαίη πολεμήζοι. 300  
 ἱππεῦσι μὲν πρῶτ' ἐπετέλλετο\* τοὺς γὰρ ἀνώγει  
 σφοδρὺς ἵππους ἐχέμεν, μηδὲ κλονέεσθαι ὁμίλῳ,  
 μηδέ τις, ἵπποσύνη τε καὶ ἡνιόχῃ πεποιθὼς,  
 οἷος πρόσθ' ἄλλων μεμάτω Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,  
 μηδ' ἀναχωρεῖτω\* ἄλαπαδνότεροι γὰρ ἕστεσθε. 305  
 ὅς δέ κ' ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ ὧν ὀχέων ἕτερ' ἄρμαθ' ἵκηται,

\* In that case.

But they two were arming themselves, and along with them  
followed a cloud of foot soldiers.

And just as when a man that is a goatherd sees from a  
rising ground a cloud, 275

Coming over the sea before a blast of the south-west wind;  
And to him, being at a distance, it appears of unusual  
blackness, [great hurricane;

Like pitch, as it advances over the sea, and it brings on a  
And seeing it, he shudders, and drives his flocks under a cave;  
Such—along with the Ajaxes—dense phalanxes 280

Of Jove-reared youths were moving to destructive war,  
Dark-coloured, bristling with both shields and spears.

And seeing these indeed, king Agamemnon was delighted,  
And having called to them, addressed winged words to them:

“ Ajaxes, leaders of the brass-mailed Argives, 285

You two indeed—for it is not becoming—I do not at all  
exhort to excite (your troops); [with vigour.

For you yourselves do thoroughly urge your people to fight  
I would,—father Jove, and Minerva, and Apollo—

That such a spirit were produced in all hearts!

Then<sup>1</sup> would the city of king Priam quickly sink down, 290  
Both captured and sacked beneath our hands.”

Thus having spoken, he left them indeed there, and went  
on to the others;

Where he found Nestor, the musical orator of the Pylians,  
Putting in readiness his companions, and urging them on  
to fight. [Chromius, 295

Such as both<sup>2</sup> the mighty Pelagon, and Alastor, and  
And Hæmon the ruler, and Bias, shepherd of tribes. [chariots,  
The charioteers indeed he placed first with their horses and  
But the foot soldiers, both numerous and valiant, behind,  
To be the bulwark of the battle; but the cowards he drove  
into the middle, [compulsion. 300

That, even though unwilling, any one might fight from  
To the charioteers indeed he first gave orders; for he com-  
manded them [among the crowd.

To restrain their horses, and not to be carried tumultuously  
Neither, (said he), let any one, relying both on his skill in  
charioteering and on his manly spirit,

Seek to fight alone before the rest, with the Trojans,  
Nor let (any one) retreat; for (then) ye will be the more  
easily conquered. 305

And whatever man has gone from his own vehicle to  
another chariot,

<sup>2</sup> Literally, *those about*, &c.

ἔγχει ὀρεξάσθω· ἐπεὶ πολλὸν φέρτερον οὕτως.  
 ὦδε καὶ οἱ πρότεροι πόλιας καὶ τείχε' ἐπόρθουν,  
 τὸνδε νόον καὶ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔχοντες.

ᾧς ὁ γέρων ὦτρυνε, πάλαι πολέμων εὖ εἰδώς· 310

καὶ τὸν μὲν γήθησεν ἰδὼν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,  
 καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

ᾧ γέρον, εἴθ', ὥς θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλοισιν,  
 ὥς τοι γούναθ' ἔποιτο, βίη δέ τοι ἔμπεδος εἴη.  
 ἀλλὰ σε γῆρας τείρει ὁμοῖον. ὥς ὄφελέν τις 315  
 ἀνδρῶν ἄλλος ἔχειν, σὺ δὲ κουροτέροισι μετεῖναι.

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερῆνιος ἱππότης Νέστωρ·

Ἀτρεΐδῃ, μάλα μὲν τοι ἐγὼν ἐθέλωμι καὶ αὐτὸς  
 ὥς ἔμεν, ὥς ὅτε δῖον Ἑρευθαλίωνα κατέκταν.  
 ἀλλ' οὕπως ἅμα πάντα θεοὶ δόσαν ἀνθρώποισιν. 320

εἰ τότε κούρος ἔα, νῦν αὐτέ με γῆρας ἱκάνει.  
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἱππεῦσι μετέσσομαι, ἥδ' ἐκελεύσω  
 βουλῇ καὶ μύθοισι· τὸ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ γερόντων.  
 αἰχμᾶς δ' αἰχμάσσουσιν νεώτεροι, οἵ περ ἐμείο  
 ὀπλότεροι γεγάασι, πεποίθασί τε βίηφιν. 325

ᾧς ἔφατ'· Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ παρφύχετο γηθόσυνος κῆρ.

εὖρ' υἱὸν Πετewῶ, Μενεσθῆα πλήξιππον,  
 ἐσταότ'· ἀμφὶ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι μήστωρες αὐτῆς·  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ πλησίον ἐσθήκει πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς,  
 παρ δέ, Κεφαλλήνων ἀμφὶ στίχες οὐκ ἀλαπαδναί, 330

ἔστασαν· οὐ γὰρ πῶ σφιν ἀκούετο λαὸς αὐτῆς,  
 ἀλλὰ νέον συνορινόμεναι κίνυντο φάλαγγες

Τρώων θ' ἱπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν· οἱ δὲ μένοντες  
 ἔστασαν, ὅππότε πύργος Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἐπελθὼν  
 Τρώων ὀρμήσειε, καὶ ἄρξειαν πολέμοιο. 335

<sup>1</sup> That is:—whoever loses his own chariot and goes to another, let him fight rather than drive. Others render it:—whoever attacks another chariot,—viz. of the enemy—let him fight from the chariot with the spear rather than descend to fight on foot. There are other interpretations; but less probable than these.

<sup>2</sup> ὁμοῖον. A word always used in a bad sense, of some evil or calamity.

<sup>3</sup> Here Nestor only mentions the name of Ereuthalion, knowing the present to be an improper time for story-telling; in the seventh book he relates his



Let him stretch<sup>1</sup> forward with his spear; since in this manner it is much better.

Thus also the ancients sacked cities and fortresses, Keeping this purpose and resolution in their breasts."

Thus the old man urged them on, long since well skilled in battles; 310

And him indeed the ruler Agamemnon was delighted at having seen, [words:

And having addressed him, spake to him these winged "O old man, would that, as is thy soul in thy breast, So thy knees followed, and that thou hadst firm strength!

But old age, equally<sup>2</sup> grievous (to all,) exhausts thee; would that some 315

Other of the men had it, and that thou wert among the younger men."

And to him Nestor, the Gerenian knight, then replied: "Son of Atreus, I indeed should be very willing myself also To be just so, as when I slew the noble Ereuthalion.<sup>3</sup>

But not in any case are the gods wont to give all things to men at once. 320

If at that time I was a youth, now, on the other hand, old age is come to me. [them

But, even so, I will be among the charioteers, and will direct By my counsel and words; for this is the privilege of old men. [born

But the spears younger men shall handle, who have been Junior to me, and confide in their strength." 325

Thus he spake; and the son of Atreus passed along joyous at heart.

He found the son of Peteüs, the horse-driver Menestheus, Standing; and around him (were) Athenians skilled in battle;

But he, the very clever Ulysses, was standing near, But by him the ranks of the Cephalonians, not easily con-

quered, stood 330

Round about; for their people had not yet heard the battle-cry, [taming Trojans,

But, (only) lately roused, the phalanxes both of the horse- And Achæans were being set in motion; and these stood

Waiting, until another column of the Achæans, having advanced, [the battles.<sup>4</sup> 335

Should make a charge against the Trojans, and commence

fight and victory at length. This passage may serve to refute those who charge Nestor with indiscriminate loquacity.

<sup>1</sup> *πρὸς*. The genitive depends on *κατά* omitted, as is often the case after such verbs as *ορμαίνω*, *κινῶ*, &c.

τοὺς δὲ ἰδὼν νείκεσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,  
καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·  
ᾧ υἱὲ Πετewώ, Διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,  
καὶ σὺ, κακοῖσι δόλοισι κεκασμένη, κερδαλεύφρον,  
τίπτε καταπτῶσσοντες ἀφέστατε, μίμνετε δ' ἄλλους; 340  
σφῶϊν μὲν τ' ἐπέοικε μετὰ πρῶτοισιν ἐόντας  
ἐστάμεν, ἡδὲ μάχης καυστειρῆς ἀντιβολῆσαι.  
πρῶτω γὰρ καὶ δαιτὸς ἀκονάζεσθον ἐμεῖο,  
ὅππότε δαῖτα γέρουσιν ἐφοπλίζοιμεν Ἀχαιοί·  
ἐνθα φίλ', ὀπταλέα κρέα ἔδμεναι, ἡδὲ κύπελλα 345  
οἴνου πινέμεναι μελιηδέος, ὅφρ' ἐθέλητρον.  
νῦν δὲ φίλως χ' ὀρόωτε, καὶ εἰ δέκα πύργοι Ἀχαιῶν  
ὑμῶν προπάροιθε μαχοίατο ἠλγεῖ χαλκῷ.

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·  
Ἀτρείδη, ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὁδόντων; 350  
πῶς δὴ φῆς πολέμοιο μεθίμεν; ὅππότε Ἀχαιοὶ  
Τρωσὶν ἔφ' ἱπποδάμοισιν ἐγείρομεν ὄξυν Ἄρηα,  
ὄψεται, ἦν ἐθέλησθα, καὶ αἶ κεν τοὶ τὰ μεμήλη,  
Τηλεμάχοιο φίλον πατέρα προμάχοισι μεγόντα  
Τρώων ἱπποδάμων· σὺ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀνεμῶλια βάζεις. 355.

Τὸν δ' ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,  
ὥς γνῶ χωρόμενοιο· πάλιν δ' ὄγε λάξετο μῦθον·

Διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῦ,  
οὔτε σε νεικίῳ περιώσιον, οὔτε κελεύω.  
οἶδα γάρ, ὥς τοι θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλοισιν 360  
ἥπια δῆνεα οἶδε· τὰ γὰρ φρονέεις, ἄτ' ἐγὼ περ.  
ἄλλ' ἴθι, ταῦτα δ' ὀπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', εἴ τι κακὸν νῦν  
εἴρηται· τὰ δὲ πάντα θεοὶ μεταμῶνια θείεν.

Ὡς εἰπὼν, τοὺς μὲν λῖπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ' ἄλλους·  
εἶρε δὲ Τυδέος υἱὸν ὑπέρβυμον Διομήδεα, 365  
ἐσταθ' ἐν θ' ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι κολλητοῖσι.  
παρ δέ οἱ ἐσθήκει Σθένελος, Καπανῆϊος υἱός.  
καὶ τὸν μὲν νείκεσεν ἰδὼν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,

<sup>1</sup> εἴρηται, agreeing with σφεας omitted. Literally, it behoves you that you should stand.

And them Agamemnon, king of men, having seen them,  
reproached,

And, addressing them, spake to them (these) winged words:

“O son of Peteüs, a Jove-nourished king,

And thou, well versed in mischievous tricks, of crafty mind,

Why do ye two stand aloof cowering, and wait for others? 340

You two indeed it behoves, remaining<sup>1</sup> amongst the foremost,

To stand, and take part in the glowing fight.

For ye two are also the first invited to my banquet,

Whenever we Achæans prepare a banquet for the chiefs; 345

There (it is) pleasant<sup>2</sup> to eat slices of roasted flesh, and drink

Goblets of honey-sweet-wine, as long as ye choose.

But now ye would look on with pleasure, even if ten  
columns of Achæans

Were fighting before you with the merciless brass.”

But him then the very clever Ulysses, looking with a  
menacing air, addressed: [thy hedge of teeth? 350

“Son of Atreus, what sort of saying has escaped thee from

How indeed sayest thou that we are relaxing from the  
battle? Whenever we Achæans

Stir up the fierce conflict against the horse-taming Trojans,

Thou shalt behold, if thou wilt, and if these matters be

objects of care to thee, [foremost fighters

The beloved father of Telemachus mingled with the

Of the horse-taming Trojans; but these are empty words  
that thou utterest.” 355

But him the ruler Agamemnon addressed, smiling on him,

When he perceived him to be enraged:—and he turned his  
speech the opposite way:<sup>3</sup>—

“High-born son of Laertes, most ingenious Ulysses,

I do not very much either rebuke, or exhort thee.

For I know that thy soul, within thy breast, 360

Conceives kind intentions; for thou hast the same feelings  
that I have. [any thing faulty has now

But come on, and these things we will adjust hereafter, if

Been spoken; but may the gods render all these things vain.”

Thus having spoken, he left them indeed there, and went  
on to others; 365

And he found the son of Tydeus, the high-spirited Diomedes,

Standing among both his horses and well-fastened chariots,

And beside him was standing Sthenelus, the son of Capaneus.

And him indeed the ruler Agamemnon having seen, re-  
proached,

<sup>2</sup> φιλ, the neuter plural used adverbially,

<sup>3</sup> viz. to what he had said before.

- καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·  
 "ὦ μοι, Τυδεὸς υἱέ δαΐφρονος ἱπποδάμιοι, 370  
 τί πτώσσεις, τί δ' ὀπιπτεύεις πολέμοιο γεφύρας ;  
 οὐ μὲν Τυδεΐ γ' ὥδε φίλων πτωσκαζέμεν ἦεν,  
 ἀλλὰ πολὺν πρὸ φίλων ἐτάρων δηϊόισι μάχεσθαι.  
 ὥς φάσαν, οἳ μιν ἴδοντο πονεύμενον. οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε  
 ἦντησ', οὐδὲ ἴδον· περὶ δ' ἄλλων φασὶ γενέσθαι. 375  
 ἦτοι μὲν γὰρ ἄτερ πολέμου εἰσῆλθε Μυκῆνας  
 ξεῖνος, ἅμ' ἀντιθέω Πολυνείκεϊ, λαὸν ἀγείρων.  
 οἳ ῥα τότε στρατώνων<sup>1</sup> ἱερὰ πρὸς τείχεα Θῆβης,  
 καὶ ῥα μάλα λίσσοντο δόμεν κλειτοὺς ἐπικούρους.  
 οἳ δ' ἔθελον δόμεναι, καὶ ἐπήνεον, ὥς ἐκέλευον· 380  
 ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς ἔτρεψε, παραΐσια σήματα φαίνων.  
 οἳ δ', ἐπεὶ οὖν ῥέχοντ', ἦδ' ἐπὶ ὁδοῦ ἐγένοντο,  
 Ἄσωπόνδ' ἴκοντο βαθύσχοινον, λεχεποίην.  
 ἔνθ' αὐτ' ἀγγελίην ἔπι Τυδῇ στεῖλαν Ἀχαιοί.  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ, πολέας τε κιχήσατο Καδμείωνας 385  
 δαιτυμένους κατὰ δῶμα βίης Ἑτεοκλείης.  
 ἔνθ' οὐδὲ, ξείνός περ ἐὼν, ἱππηλάτα Τυδεὺς  
 τάρβει, μῦθος ἐὼν πολέσι μετὰ Καδμείοισιν·  
 ἀλλ' ὄγ' ἀεθλεύειν προκαλίζετο, πάντα δ' ἐνῖκα  
 ῥῆϊδίως· τοίη οἱ ἐπὶ ῥόθοις ἦεν Ἀθήνη. 390  
 οἳ δὲ χολωσάμενοι Κάδμειοι, κέντορες ἵππων,  
 ἅψ' οἳ ἀνερχομένῳ πυκινὸν λόχον εἶσαν ἄγοντες,  
 κούρους πενήκοντα· δύω δ' ἡγήτορες ἦσαν,  
 Μαίων Αἰμονίδης, ἐπεικέλος ἀθανάτοισιν,  
 υἱός τ' Αὐτοφόνοιο, μενεπτόλεμος Λυκοφόντης. 395  
 Τυδεὺς μὲν καὶ τοῖσιν ἀεικέα πότμον ἐφῆκε·  
 πάντας ἔπεφν', ἓνα δ' οἷον ἱεὶ οἴκονδε νέεσθαι·  
 Μαίων ἄρα προέηκε, θεῶν τεράεσσι πιθήσας.  
 τοῖος ἦεν Τυδεὺς Αἰτώλιος· ἀλλὰ τὸν υἱὸν  
 γαίνατο εἶο χέρεια μάχη, ἀγορῇ δέ τ' ἀμείνω. 400

<sup>1</sup> Literally, bridges.<sup>2</sup> Literally, without war.<sup>3</sup> εἴη. Placed here after the substantive which depends on it.

And, addressing him, spake to him (these) winged words ;  
 " Ah me ! son of the warlike horse-taming Tydeus 370  
 Why dost thou cower, and why dost thou gaze about upon  
     the vacant spaces<sup>1</sup> of the battle ? [cower,  
 Not indeed to Tydeus, at all events, was it agreeable thus to  
 But to fight with his enemies far before his comrades.  
 Thus they said, who saw him toiling : for I indeed did not  
 Meet, or see him : but they say that he surpassed others. 375  
 For indeed of a truth he, entered Mycenæ without warlike  
     array,<sup>2</sup> [force.  
 As a guest, along with the godlike Polynices, collecting a  
 These in fact were then making an expedition towards the  
     sacred walls of Thebes,  
 And accordingly earnestly intreated (the people) to give  
     them illustrious auxiliaries.  
 And they were willing to give them, and assented, as they  
     urged them ; 380  
 But Jupiter dissuaded them, displaying inauspicious omens ;  
 But these, when thus they were gone, and were become  
     advanced on their way, [grass.  
 Came to the Asopus, thickly set with reeds, having beds of  
 Then again the Achæans dispatched Tydeus on<sup>3</sup> a message.  
 And he went, and found many Cadmæans 385  
 Feasting in the house of the strong Eteocles. [Tydeus  
 Then not even, though he was a stranger, was the horseman  
 Terrified, being alone among many Cadmæans ;  
 But he challenged them to engage in matches with him,  
     and conquered in all (the contests)  
 Easily ; such an auxiliary was Minerva to him. 390  
 But they, the Cadmæans, spurrers of horses, having become  
     incensed, [him, as he was returning back,  
 Leading a strong body of ambuscade, posted them against  
 Fifty young men ; and there were two leaders,  
 Mæon, the son of Æmon, like to the immortals,  
 And the son of Autophonus, Lycophontes strong in war. 395  
 Tydeus indeed upon these also let fall an ignominious fate.  
 He slew them all, and one only he sent to return home ;  
 Mæon in fact he sent on, obeying the portents of the gods.<sup>4</sup>  
 Such was Tydeus the Ætolian ; but this, his son  
 He has begotten inferior to himself in battle, but superior  
     also to him in haranguing." 400

<sup>4</sup> When he was on the point of slaying Mæon also, Minerva whispered in his ear that *his spear was broken*. Mæon is by some supposed to have been a herald, as well as commander, and to have been spared for that reason. The herald's was a sacred office, inasmuch that the prohibition to harm them became proverbial.



ὦς φάτο· τὸν δ' οὔτι προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης,  
αἰδέσθεις βασιλῆος ἐνιπὴν αἰδοίοιο.

Τὸν δ' υἱὸς Καπανῆος ἀμείψατο κυδαλίμοιο·  
'Ατρεΐδῃ, μὴ ψεύδε', ἐπιστάμενος σάφα εἰπεῖν,  
ἡμεῖς τοι πατέρων μέγ' ἀμείνονες εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι. 405

ἡμεῖς καὶ Θήβης ἔδος εἴλομεν ἐπταπύλοιο,  
παυρότερον λαὸν ἀγαγόνθ' ὑπὸ τείχος Ἄρειον,  
πειθόμενοι τεράεσσι θεῶν καὶ Ζητὸς ἀρωγῇ·  
κεῖνοι δὲ σφετέρῃσιν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν ὄλοντο.  
τῷ μὴ μοι πατέρας ποθ' ὁμοίῃ ἐνθεο τιμῇ. 410

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·  
τέττα, σιωπῇ ἦσο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιείθεο μύθῳ.  
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ νεμεσῶ Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,  
ὀτρύνοντι μάχεσθαι εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς.  
τούτῳ μὲν γὰρ κῦδος ἄμ' ἔψεται, εἴ κεν Ἀχαιοὶ 415  
Τρῶας δηρώσωσιν, ἔλωσί τε Ἴλιον ἱρὴν·  
τούτῳ δ' αὖ μέγα πένθος, Ἀχαιῶν δηωθέντων.  
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ, καὶ νῶϊ μεδώμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς.

\*Ἡ ῥά, καὶ ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμᾶζε·  
δεινὸν δ' ἔβραχε χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσι νῆακος 420  
ὀρνυμένου· ὑπὸ κεν ταλασίφρονά περ δέος εἶλεν.

ὦς δ' ὅτ' ἐν αἰγιαλῷ πολυηχεῖ κῦμα θαλάσσης  
ὄρνυτ' ἐπαισσύτερον, Ζεφύρου ὑποκινήσαντος·  
πύοντ' αὖ τὰ πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα 425  
χέρσῳ ῥηγνύμενον μέγαλα βρέμει, ἀμφὶ δέ τ' ἄκρας  
κυρτὸν ἐὼν κορυφούται, ἀποπτύει δ' ἄλός ἄχνην·  
ὥς τότε ἐπαισσύτεροι Δαναῶν κίνυντο φάλαγγες  
νωλεμέως πόλεμόνδε· κέλευε δὲ οἷσιν ἕκαστος  
ἡγεμόνων· οἳ δ' ἄλλοι ἀκὴν ἴσαν, (οὐδέ κε φαίης  
τόσσον λαὸν ἔπεσθαι ἔχοντ' ἐν στήθεσιν αὐδὴν,) 430  
σιγῇ δευδιότες σημάτωντας. ἀμφὶ δὲ πᾶσι

<sup>1</sup> ἀγασσῃ is in the dual number showing that two are referred to, viz. Diomedes and himself.

<sup>2</sup> κεῖνοι. Tydeus died in great pain from a wound; Capaneus was blasted by a thunderbolt for defying Jupiter.



Thus he spake; but him the brave Diomede did not  
address at all,  
Paying respect to the reprimand of the august king.

But the son of the renowned Capaneus answered him:  
"Son of Atreus, do not lie, understanding how to speak  
accurately.

We certainly boast of being far superior to our fathers. 405  
We also captured the seat of the seven-gated Thebes,  
(We two)<sup>1</sup> conducting a smaller force beneath the wall of  
Mars, [Jove;

Relying on the portents of the gods, and the protection of  
But they perished by their own foolish rashness.<sup>2</sup>

Wherefore do not ever place our fathers in equal honour  
with me." 410

And him thereupon the mighty Diomede, looking sternly,  
addressed:

"My friend, sit in silence, and obey my word,  
For I do not blame Agamemnon, shepherd of forces,  
When exciting the well-greaved Achæans to fight.  
For to him indeed will glory at once be attached, if the  
Achæans 415

Destroy the Trojans, and capture sacred Ilium;  
And to him, on the other hand, (will be) great sorrow  
should the Achæans be destroyed.

But come now, and let us two attend to the impetuous fight."

He spake indeed, and leaped with his arms from the  
chariot to the ground; [the king, 420

And the brazen armour rattled terribly upon the breast of  
As he moved hastily; fear would have crept over even a  
firm-hearted person.

And as, when a wave of the sea is urged in close succession  
Against the loud-resounding beach, the south-west wind  
having agitated it beneath, [wards,

At first indeed it is raised to a head in the deep, but after-  
Breaking upon the shore, it roars loudly, and round the  
projections 425

Is heaped up, being bent aside, and it spits from it the  
spray of the sea; [close succession

So at that time the phalanxes of the Danaï were moving in  
Unceasingly to battle. And each of the leaders gave orders  
To his own (troops); but the rest went in silence, (and you  
would not say

That so great a force was following, having a voice within  
their breasts,) 430

Reverencing their commanders in silence. And upon all

τεύχεα ποικίλ' ἔλαμπε, τὰ εἰμένοι ἐστιχώωντο.  
 Τρώες δ', ὥστ' ὅιες πολυπάμονος ἀνδρὸς ἐν αὐλῇ  
 μυρίαί ἐστήκασιν ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκόν,  
 ἀζήχες μεμακυῖαι ἀκούουσai ὅπα ἀρνῶν· 435  
 ὡς Τρώων ἀλαλητὸς ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ὀρώρει.  
 οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν ὁμὸς θρόος, οὐδ' ἴα γήρυς,  
 ἀλλὰ γλῶσσαι μέμκτο, πολύκλητοι δ' ἔσαν ἄνδρες.  
 ὦρσε δὲ τοὺς μὲν Ἄρης, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,  
 Δεῖμός τ', ἡδὲ Φόβος, καὶ Ἔρις ἄμστον μεμαυῖα, 440  
 Ἄρεος ἀνδροφόνιοι κασιγνήτη, ἐτάρη τε,  
 ἥ τ' ὀλίγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα  
 οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη, καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει.  
 ἥ σφιν καὶ τότε νείκος ὁμοῖον ἔμβαλε μέσσω,  
 ἐρχομένη καθ' ὁμίλον, ὀφέλλουσα στόνον ἀνδρῶν. 445  
 Οἱ δ', ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐς χώρον ἓνα ξυνιόντες ἵκοντο,  
 σὺν ῥ' ἔβαλον ῥινούς, σὺν δ' ἔγχεα, καὶ μένε' ἀνδρῶν  
 χαλκεοθωρήκων. ἀτὰρ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλόεσσαι  
 ἔπληντ' ἀλλήλησι, πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ὀρώρει.  
 ἐνθάδ' ἄμ' οἰμωγὴ τε καὶ εὐχολὴ πέλεν ἀνδρῶν, 450  
 ὀλλύντων τε, καὶ ὀλλυμένων· ῥέε δ' αἵματι γαῖα.  
 ὥς δ' ὅτε χεῖμαρροι ποταμοὶ, κατ' ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες,  
 ἐς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὀβριμον ὕδωρ  
 κρουνῶν ἐκ μεγάλων, κοίλης ξντοσθε χαράδρης,  
 τῶν δὲ τε τηλόσε δοῦπον ἐν οὐρεσιν ἔκλυε ποιμήν. 455  
 ὡς τῶν μισγομένων γένετο ἰαχὴ τε φόβος τε.  
 Πρῶτος δ' Ἀντίλοχος Τρώων ἔλεν ἄνδρα κορυστήν  
 ἐσθλὸν ἐνὶ προμάχοισι, Θαλυσιάδην Ἐχέπωλον,  
 τόν ῥ' ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἵπποδασεῖς·  
 ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε, πέρησε δ' ἄρ' ὀστέον εἷσω 460  
 αἰχμὴ χαλκείῃ· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν·  
 ἥριπε δ', ὥς ὅτε πύργος, ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὕσμίνῃ.  
 τὸν δὲ πεσόντα ποδῶν ἔλαβε κρείων Ἑλεφήνωρ  
 Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων·  
 ἔλκε δ' ὑπ' ἐκ βελέων λελημένος, ὄφρα τάχιστα 460

Arms of varied hue were glittering, clad in which they  
marched in regular rank. [great possessions

But the Trojans,—as sheep in the court-yard of a man of  
Stand innumerable, yielding white milk,

Incessantly bleating, hearing the voice of their lambs;—435  
So the tumultuous shouting of the Trojans arose throughout  
the wide army.

For the cry of all was not similar, neither the speech one;  
But the language was mingled, and the men were convoked  
from various places. [Minerva,<sup>1</sup>

And these indeed Mars urged on, but those the blue-eyed  
And Terror (urged them), and Rout, and Strife insatiably  
raging, 440

The sister and companion of man-slaying Mars, [wards  
Who also raises her head, small indeed at first, but after-  
Fixes her head in heaven, and treads upon the earth.

Who at that time also cast in the midst upon them conten-  
tion, grievous alike (to all), [the men. 445

Advancing through the crowd, increasing the groaning of  
And they, when they now accordingly having met  
reached one place,

Cast together shields and spears, and the strength of men  
Clad in brazen corslets. And their bossed shields

Were brought near each other, and a great din arose. [men, 450  
There was there at once both the wailing and the exultation of  
The destroying, and those that were being destroyed; and  
the earth was flowing with blood. [mountains,

And as when (two) wintry streams, flowing down from the  
Cast together into a common basin a mighty mass of water  
From great springs, within a hollow ravine,

And the shepherd hears the murmur of them to a distance  
on the mountains; 455

So was both the shouting and terror of these mingled together.

And first, Antilochus slew an helmeted hero of the Trojans,  
Brave among the foremost fighters, Echeolus, son of

Thalysias, [set with horse-hair;  
Him, I say, he first struck on the cone of his helmet thickly

And he fixed (his spear) in his forehead, and moreover the  
brazen point 460

Penetrated within the bone; and darkness enveloped him  
in his eyes:

And he fell in the mighty conflict, as when a tower (falls).  
And him, having fallen, the prince Elephenor seized by the  
feet, [Abantes;

The son of Chalcodon, the commander of the high-spirited  
And was withdrawing him from out of the reach of the  
darts with eager desire, that he might very speedily 465

<sup>1</sup> These the Trojans; those the Græcians. Terror, &c. urged them both.

τεύχεα συλήσειε· μίνυνθα δέ οἱ γένεθ' ὀρμή.  
 νεκρὸν γάρ ἐρύοντα ἰδὼν μεγάλθυμος Ἀγήνωρ,  
 πλευρὰ, τὰ οἱ κύψαντι παρ' ἀσπίδος ἐξεφάανθη,  
 οὔτησε ξυστῶ χαλκήρεϊ, λύσε δέ γυῖα.  
 ὥς τὸν μὲν λίπε θυμός. ἐπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἔργον ἐτύχθη 470  
 ἀργαλέον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν. οἱ δέ, λύκοι ὦς,  
 ἀλλήλοισ ἐπόρουσαν, ἀνὴρ δ' ἄνδρ' ἐδνοπάλιζεν.  
 ἔνθ' ἔβαλ' Ἀνθεμίωνος υἱὸν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,  
 ἡΐθεον θαλερὸν, Σιμοείσιον· ὃν ποτε μήτηρ  
 Ἰδηθεν κατιούσα, παρ' ὄχθησι Σιμόεντος 475  
 γείνατ', ἐπεὶ ῥα τοκεῦσιν ἄμ' ἔσπετο, μῆλα ἰδέσθαι·  
 τοῦνεκά μιν κάλεον Σιμοείσιον. οὐ δέ τοκεῦσι  
 θρέπτρα φίλοισ ἀπέδωκε, μινυνθάδιος δέ οἱ αἰὼν  
 ἔπλεθ', ὑπ' Αἴαντος μεγάλθυμου δουρὶ δαμέντι.  
 πρῶτον γάρ μιν ἰόντα βάλε στήθος, παρὰ μαζὸν 480  
 δεξιόν· ἀντικρὺ δέ δι' ὤμου χάλκεον ἔγχος  
 ἦλθεν, ὃ δ' ἐν κονίησι χαμαὶ πέσεν, αἰγείρος ὥς,  
 ἧ ῥά τ' ἐν εἰαμενῇ ἔλεος μεγάλοιο πεφύκει,  
 λείη, ἀτάρ τέ οἱ ὀζοὶ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῃ πεφύασι·  
 τὴν μὲν θ' ἄρματοπηγὸς ἀνὴρ αἰθωνι σιδήρῳ 485  
 ἐξέταμ', ὄφρα ἵτυν κάμψῃ περικαλλεῖ δίφρῳ,  
 ἧ μὲν τ' ἀζομένη κείται ποταμοίοιο παρ' ὄχθας·  
 τοῖον ἄρ' Ἀνθεμίδην Σιμοείσιον ἐξενάριξεν  
 Αἴας Διογενὴς· τοῦ δ' Ἄντιφος αἰολοθώρηξ  
 Πριαμίδης καθ' ὅμιλον ἀκόντισεν ὀξεῖ δουρί. 490  
 τοῦ μὲν ἄμαρθ'· ὃ δέ Λεῦκον, Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐσθλὸν ἐταῖρον,  
 βεβλήκει βουβῶνα, νέκυν ἐτέρωσ' ἐρύοντα·  
 ἥριπε δ' ἄμφ' αὐτῷ, νεκρὸς δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε χειρός.  
 τοῦ δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς μάλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένοιο χολώθη·  
 βῆ δέ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἰθοπι χαλκῷ, 495  
 στῆ δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ἰὼν, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,

<sup>1</sup> Literally, work.

<sup>2</sup> θρεπτρα, the provision of children for their parents in return for their own maintenance, called τροφεία, and by the poets θρεπτρα, or θρεπτηρία.

<sup>3</sup> αἰολοθώρης, like κορυθαίολος, lib. 2, 816. Some render the word here of variegated corselets.

Despoil him of his arms; but the attempt was made by him  
for a short time. [dead body,

For the high-spirited Agenor, having seen him dragging the  
Wounded him with his brass-compacted polished spear in  
the side, which was exposed to view

From his shield as he stooped, and relaxed his limbs.

Thus him indeed his soul left. But over him was caused 470

An arduous engagement<sup>1</sup> of the Trojans and Achæans. And  
they, like wolves,

Rushed upon one another, and man overthrew man.

Then the Telamonian Ajax struck the son of Anthemion,

The blooming youth, Simoïsïus; whom on a time his mother,  
Descending from Ida, bore beside the banks 475

Of the Simois, when in fact she was accompanying her  
parents to see their flocks; [rendered

On this account they called him Simoïsïus, but he never  
To his beloved parents<sup>2</sup> the return for their care of him, but

his life was [spirited Ajax.

Of short duration, being slain beneath the spear of the high-

For he struck him the first, as he advanced, on the breast  
near the right 480

Pap; and the brazen spear went quite through

His shoulder, but he fell in the dust on the ground, as a  
poplar tree, [of an extensive marsh,

And one which has grown moreover in the verdant region  
Smooth, yet boughs also have grown upon the very top of it:

And it indeed a chariot-builder hath cut down with his  
glittering 485

Steel, that he may bend it, the fellow (of a wheel) for a very  
beautiful chariot,

And it indeed lies drying beside the banks of the river;

Such, I say, did the nobly-born Ajax deprive of life Simoïsïus,  
The son of Anthemion, and at him Antiphus, of rapidly-

moving corslet,<sup>3</sup> [crowd. 490

The son of Priam, hurled with his sharp spear, through the  
Him indeed it missed: but he struck Leucus, the faithful

companion

Of Ulysses, in the groin, as he was dragging the corpse in  
another direction;

And he fell upon him, and the corpse fell from his hand.

And Ulysses was greatly exasperated in his soul on account  
of his being slain; [shining brass, 495

And he went through the foremost fighters, armed in darkly-

And, having gone very near, he stood (there), and he  
hurled with his shining spear



ἄμφι ἐ παπτήνας· ὑπὸ δὲ Τρῶες κεκάδοντο,  
 ἀνδρὸς ἀκοντίσσαντος· ὁ δ' οὐχ ἄλιον βέλος ἤκεν,  
 ἀλλ' νιδὸν Πριάμοιο νόθον βάλε Δημοκύνοντα,  
 ὅς οἱ Ἀβυδόθεν ἦλθε, παρ' ἵππων ὠκειάων. 500  
 τὸν ῥ' Ὀδυσσεύς, ἐτάριοι χολωσάμενος, βάλε δουρὶ  
 κόρσην· ἢ δ' ἐτέριοι διὰ κροτάφοιο πέρησεν  
 αἰχμὴ χαλκείῃ· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψε·  
 δούπησεν δὲ πεσὼν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.  
 χώρησαν δ' ὑπὸ τε πρόμαχοι, καὶ φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ. 505  
 Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγα ἱάχον, ἐρύσαντο δὲ νεκρούς,  
 ἴθυσαν δὲ πολὺν προτέρω. νεμέσθησε δ' Ἀπόλλων,  
 Περγάμου ἐκκατιδὼν, Τρώεσσι δὲ κέκλετ' αὖτας·  
 "Ὀρυσθ', ἵππῳδαμοι Τρῶες, μηδ' εἴκετε χάρμης  
 Ἀργείοις· ἐπεὶ οὐ σφί λίθος χρῶς, οὐδὲ σίδηρος, 510  
 χαλκὸν ἀνασχέσθαι ταμεσίχροα, βαλλομένοισιν.  
 οὐ μὰν οὐδ' Ἀχιλεὺς, Θέτιδος πᾶϊς ἡυκόμοιο,  
 μάρναται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶ χύλον θυμαλγέα πέσσει.  
 Ὡς φάτ' ἀπὸ πτόλιος δεινὸς θεός· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς  
 ὥρσε Διὸς θυγάτηρ, κυδίστη Τριτογένεια, 515  
 ἐρχομένη καθ' ὁμίλον, ὅθι μεθιέντας ἴδοιτο.  
 "Ἐνθ' Ἀμαρυνκείδην Διώρεα μοῖρα πέδησε·  
 χερμαδίῳ γάρ βλῆτο παρὰ σφυρὸν ὀκρίεντι,  
 κήμην δεξιτερὴν· βάλε δὲ Θρηκῶν ἀγὸς ἀνδρῶν,  
 Πείρως Ἰμβρασιδῆς, ὅς ἄρ' Αἰνόθεν εἰληλούθει· 520  
 ἡμφοτέρω δὲ τένοντε καὶ ὅστέα λᾶας ἀναιδῆς  
 ἄχρῃς ἀπηλοίησεν· ὁ δ' ὑπτιος ἐν κονίησι  
 κάππεσεν, ἄμφω χεῖρε φίλοις ἐτάριοις πετάσσας,  
 θυμὸν ἀποπνείων· ὁ δ' ἐπέδραμεν, ὅς ῥ' ἔβαλέν μιν,  
 Πείρως· οὐτα δὲ δουρὶ παρ' ὀμφαλόν· ἐκ δ' ἄρα πᾶσαι 525  
 χύντο χαμαὶ χολάδες· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψε.  
 Τὸν δὲ Θόας Αἰτωλὸς ἐπεσσύμενος βάλε δουρὶ  
 στέρνον, ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο, πᾶγῃ δ' ἐν πνεύμονι χαλκός·

<sup>1</sup> i. e. from taking care of Priam's mares there.

<sup>2</sup> i. e. one thrown by hand, not from a machine.



Having looked carefully around him; and the Trojans retired before him,

When the hero hurled it; but he sent not the weapon in vain;  
But struck Democoon, a bastard son of Priam, [mares.<sup>1</sup> 500  
Who came to him from Abydos, from among the swift  
Him, I say, Ulysses, having been enraged on account of his  
companion, struck with his spear

On the temple; but it, the brazen point, passed through  
The other temple; and darkness enveloped him in his eyes.  
And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms  
clanged upon him. [gave ground; 505

But both the foremost-fighters and the illustrious Hector  
And the Argives loudly shouted, and dragged off the corpses,  
And they rushed straight on much more forward. But  
Apollo was indignant [he excited the Trojans:

Looking down from the Citadel of Troy, and, shouting out,  
"Rouse yourselves, horse-taming Trojans, nor yield in  
fight

To the Argives; since their flesh is not stone nor iron, 510  
To hold out against the flesh-cutting brass, when struck.

Nor indeed does Achilles either, the son of the fair-haired  
Thetis, [ships." 515

Fight, but broods over his soul-distressing anger in the  
Thus the awful God spake from the city; but the Achæans  
The daughter of Jove, the most glorious Triton-born, stirred  
up, 515

Going through the host,—wherever she saw them relaxing.

Then fate shackled Diore's son of Amarynceus;  
For he was struck by a rugged hand<sup>2</sup>-stone near the ankle,  
On the right leg; and the leader of the Thracian men  
struck him, [Ænus; 520

Pirus, son of Imbrassus, who moreover had come from  
And the monstrous stone entirely bruised to pieces both  
the tendons

And bones: and he fell down flat on his back [companions  
In the dust, having stretched out both hands to his beloved  
Breathing out his spirit: but the other ran upon him, who  
in fact had struck him, [and then all 525

Pirus: and he wounded him with his spear near the navel;  
His bowels were poured out on the ground; and darkness  
enveloped him in his eyes.

But Thoas, the Ætolian, rushing on, struck the other<sup>3</sup>  
with his spear [his lungs;  
On the breast, above the pap, and the brass was fixed in

<sup>1</sup> i. e. Pirus.

ἀγχίμολον δέ οἱ ἦλθε Θόας, ἐκ δ' ὄβριμον ἔγχος  
 ἐσπάσατο στέρνοιο· ἐρύσσατο δὲ ξίφος ὀξύ, 530  
 τῷ ὅγε γαστέρα τύψε μέσσην, ἐκ δ' αὖντο θυμόν.  
 τεύχεα δ' οὐκ ἀπέδυσε· περίστησαν γὰρ ἑταῖροι  
 Θρήϊκες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες,  
 οἳ ἔ μέγαν περ ἔοντα, καὶ ἱφθιμον, καὶ ἀγανόν,  
 ὦσαν ἀπὸ σφείων· ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμήχθη. 535  
 ὧς τῶγ' ἐν κονίησι παρ' ἀλλήλοισι τετάσθην,  
 ἦτοι ὁ μὲν Θρηκῶν, ὁ δ' Ἑπειῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,  
 ἡγεμόνες· πολλοὶ δὲ περικτείνοντο καὶ ἄλλοι.  
 "Ενθα κεν οὐκέτι ἔργον ἀνὴρ ὀνόσαιτο μετελθὼν,  
 ὅστις ἔτ' ἀβλητος καὶ ἀνούτατος ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ 540  
 δινέουσι κατὰ μέσσον, ἄγοι δέ ἑ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη  
 χειρὸς ἐλοῦσ', αὐτὰρ βελέων ἀπερύκοι ἐρωήν.  
 πολλοὶ γὰρ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἤματι κείνῳ  
 πρηνέες ἐν κονίησι παρ' ἀλλήλοισι τέταντο,

<sup>1</sup> βαλεῖν is always applied to wounds given from a distance; οντάσαι to those given from the hand.

And Thoas came near to him, and drew forth the massy  
spear

From his breast; then he drew his sharp sword, 530

With which he smote him in the middle of his belly, and  
despoiled him of life. [around,

But he did not strip off his arms; for his companions stood  
The hairy-scalped Thracians, holding long spears in their  
hands,

Who drove him from them, although great,

And brave, and illustrious: and he having retired was  
agitated with fear. 535

Thus these two at least were stretched near one another in  
the dust, [brass-mailed

Leaders, truly, the one of the Thracians, and the other of the  
Epeans; and many others also were slain around them.

At that time a man having come up, would not at all  
have found fault with the action,

Whoever, still free from distant blows<sup>1</sup> and free from strokes  
at hand with the sharp brass, 540

Strolled about through the midst of it, and Pallas Minerva  
were to lead him, [darts.

Taking him by the hand, and ward off the violence of the  
For many of the Trojans and Achæans on that day

Were stretched prostrate in the dust beside each other.



## BOOK V.

### THE ARGUMENT.

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#### *The Acts of Diomede.*

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Diomede, assisted by Pallas, performs wonders in this day's battle. Pandarus wounds him with an arrow; but the goddess cures him, enables him to discern gods from mortals, and prohibits him from contending with any of the former, excepting Venus. Æneas joins Pandarus to oppose him, Pandarus is killed, and Æneas is in great danger but is saved by the intervention of Venus, who, however, as she is removing her son from the fight, is wounded on the hand by Diomede. Apollo seconds her in the rescue, and at length carries off Æneas to Troy, where he is healed in the temple of the god in Pergamus. Mars rallies the Trojans, and assists Hector to make a stand. In the meantime Æneas is restored to the field, and the Trojans overthrow several of the Greeks; among the rest Tlepolemus is slain by Sarpedon. Juno and Minerva descend to resist Mars; the latter incites Diomede to go against that god; he wounds him, and sends him groaning to heaven.

The first battle continues through this book. The scene is the same as in the former.

ΤΗΣ  
 ὈΜΗΡΟΥ ἸΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Ε.

ἜΝΘ' αὖ Τυδεΐδῃ Διομήδεϊ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη  
 δῶκε μένος καὶ θάρσος, ἵν' ἔκδηλος μετὰ πᾶσιν  
 Ἀργείοισι γένοιτο, ἰδὲ κλέος ἑσθλὸν ἄροιτο.  
 δαΐε οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός τε καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ,  
 ἀστέρ' ὕπωριν' ἐναλίγκιον, ὅς τε μάλιστα 5  
 λαμπρὸν παμφαίνῃσι λελουμένος Ὠκεανοῖο·  
 τοῖόν οἱ πῦρ δαΐεν ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὤμων,  
 ὥρσε δέ μιν κατὰ μέσσον, ὅθι πλείστοι κλονέοντο.  
 Ἦν δέ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δάρης, ἀφνειὸς, ἀμύμων,  
 ἱρεὺς Ἥφαίστοιο· δύω δέ οἱ νιέες ἦσθην, 10  
 Φηγεὺς, Ἰδαῖος τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.  
 τῷ οἱ, ἀποκρινθέντε, ἐναντίω ὀρμηθήτην·  
 τὸ μὲν ἀφ' ἵπποϊν, ὃ δ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὥρνυτο πεζός.  
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,  
 Φηγεὺς ῥα πρότερος προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος, 15  
 Τυδεΐδῃ δ' ὑπὲρ ὤμων ἀριστερὸν ἦλυθ' ἄκωκῇ  
 ἔγχος, οὐδ' ἔβαλ' αὐτόν. ὃ δ' ὕστερος ὥρνυτο χαλκῷ  
 Τυδεΐδης· τοῦ δ' οὐχ ὄλιον βέλος ἔκφυγε χειρὸς,  
 ἀλλ' ἔβαλε στήθος μεταμάζιον, ὥς δ' ἀφ' ἵππων.  
 Ἰδαῖος δ' ἀπόρουσε, λιπὼν περικαλλέα δίφρον, 20  
 οὐδ' ἔτλη περιβῆναι ἀδελφείου κταμένοιο,  
 οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ κεν αὐτὸς ὑπέκφυγε κῆρα μελαιναν·

<sup>1</sup> i. e. Sirius. By bathed in the ocean is expressed the apparent rising of the star out of the sea.

<sup>2</sup> i. e. from their friends in the crowd.

<sup>3</sup> i. e. Diomedes.



## HOMER'S ILIAD.

### BOOK V.

THEN moreover Pallas Minerva gave strength and confidence  
To Diomede, son of Tydeus, that he might become conspicuous among

All the Argives, and might obtain good reputation.  
She lighted up for him from both his helmet and shield an  
inexhaustible fire, [direction 5

Like to the autumnal star,<sup>1</sup> and (that) which shines in every  
Most brilliantly, having been bathed in the Ocean;

Such a fire she lighted up for him from both his head and  
shoulders, [numbers were in commotion.

And urged him on towards the midst, where the greatest  
And there was among the Trojans one Dares, wealthy,  
exempt from reproach,

The priest of Vulcan; and to him were two sons, 10  
Phegeus and Idæus, well skilled in every mode of fighting.

These two, having been separated,<sup>2</sup> rushed forward in opposition to him;<sup>3</sup>

The two indeed (attacked) from their two horses,<sup>4</sup> but he  
made the attack on foot from the ground.

And when now they were near, advancing upon one another,  
Phegeus, thereupon, first hurled forward his long spear, 15

And the point of the spear passed over the left shoulder

Of the son of Tydeus, and did not hit him. But he, the son  
of Tydeus next made an attack [in vain,

With his brass; and the weapon did not fly from his hand  
But struck his breast between the paps, and thrust him from

the horses. [20

But Idæus rushed off, having left his very beautiful chariot,  
Nor did he dare to place himself<sup>5</sup> before his slaughtered

brother, [death;

For (then)—not even he himself would have escaped black

<sup>4</sup> i. e. their two-horse chariot.

<sup>5</sup> Or, *walk round*—as those did who tried to guard a body.

ἀλλ' Ἥφαιστος ἔρυτο, σάωσε δὲ νυκτὶ καλύψας,  
ὥς δὴ οἱ μὴ πάγχυ γέρων ἀκαχημένος εἴη.  
ἵππους δ' ἐξελάσας μεγαθύμου Τυδεὸς υἱός, 25  
δῶκεν ἐταίροισι κατὰγειν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας.

Τρῶες δὲ μεγάλθυμοι ἐπεὶ ἴδον νῆε Δάρητος,  
τὸν μὲν ἀλενάμενον, τὸν δὲ κτάμενον παρ' ὄχεσφι,  
πᾶσιν ὀρίνθη θυμός. ἀτὰρ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη  
χειρὸς ἐλοῦσ', ἐπέεσσι προσηύδα θοῦρον Ἄρηα' 30

Ἄρες, Ἄρες βροτολογιγέ, μαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλήγη,  
οὐκ ἂν δὴ Τρῶας μὲν ἐάσαμεν καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς  
μάρνασθ', ὅπποτέροισι πατὴρ Ζεὺς κῦδος ὀρέξῃ,  
νῶϊ δὲ χαζώμεσθα, Διὸς δ' ὑλεώμεθα μῆνιν;

ὣς εἰπούσα, μάχης ἐξήγαγε θοῦρον Ἄρηα. 35  
τὸν μὲν ἔπειτα καθείσεν ἐπ' ἡϊόνετι Σκαμάνδρῳ.

Τρῶας δ' ἔκλιναν Δαναοί· ἔλε δ' ἄνδρα ἕκαστος  
ἡγεμόνων. πρῶτος δὲ ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων  
ἄρχον Ἀλιζώνων, Ὀδίων μέγαν, ἔκβαλε δίφρου·  
πρῶτῳ γὰρ στρεφθέντι μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρῳ πῆξεν 40  
ῥάμων μεσσηγνύς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσε·  
δοῦπησεν δὲ πεσῶν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἄρα Φαῖστον ἐνήρατο, Μήνορος υἱόν  
Βώρου, ὃς ἐκ Τάρνης ἐριβώλακος εἰληλούθει·  
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουνικλυτὸς ἔγχρ' μακρῷ 45  
νύξ', ἵππων ἐπιβησόμενον, κατὰ δεξιὸν ῥάμων  
ἤριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, στυγερὸς δ' ἄρα μιν σκότος εἶλε.  
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἰδομενεὺς ἐσύλευον θεράποντες.

Υἱὸν δὲ Στροφίῳ Σκαμάνδριον, αἶμονα θήρης,  
Ἀτρεΐδης Μενέλαος ἔλ' ἔγχει ὀξυόεντι, 50  
ἐσθλὸν θηρητῆρα· διδάξε γὰρ Ἀρτεμις αὐτὴ  
βάλλειν ἄγρια πάντα, τὰ τε τρέφει οὔρεσιν ὕλη.  
ἀλλ' οὐ οἱ τότε γε χραῖσμ' Ἀρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα,

<sup>1</sup> He was priest of Vulcan, v. 10.

<sup>2</sup> αἶμων is an old word for δαίμων, contracted from δαίμων, skilled.

<sup>3</sup> From ὄσση, a kind of thorn. Some render it merely, sharp, as if the same as ὄσση.

<sup>4</sup> ἰος and χρω, to pour.

But Vulcan drew him away, and, having covered him with  
darkness, saved him, [tressed.

In order indeed that his old man<sup>1</sup> might not be utterly dis-  
But the son of the high-souled Tydeus, having driven off  
the horses, 25

Gave them to his companions to lead down to the hollow  
ships. [of Dares,

And the high-spirited Trojans, when they saw the two sons  
The one indeed avoiding (the encounter), and the other slain  
beside his chariot:

The spirit of all was staggered. But blue-eyed Minerva,  
Having taken him by the hand, addressed impetuous Mars  
in (these) words; 30

"Mars, man-destroying Mars, stained with blood, batterer  
of walls,

Shall we not now leave the Trojans and Achæans  
To fight, (that we may see,) to which of the two father Jove  
extends glory;

But let us two retire, and avoid the anger of Jove?" [battle.35

Thus having spoken, she led away impetuous Mars from the  
Him indeed she then seated on the edge of the deep-banked  
Scamander. [generals

But the Danaï made the Trojans give way; and each of the  
Despatched his man. And first Agamemnon, king of men,  
Hurled from his chariot the commander of the Halizonians,  
mighty Hodius; [spear 40

For in his back, being turned the first (in flight,) he fixed a  
Between the shoulders, and drove it through his breast;

And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms  
clanged upon him. [nian

And, further, Idomeneus slew Phæstus, son of the Mæo-  
Borus, who had come from very fertile Tarne; [long 45

Him indeed, I say, spear-famed Idomeneus pierced with his  
Lance, in the right shoulder, as he was about to mount his  
horses; [him.

And he fell from the chariot, and so horrid darkness seized  
Him indeed, accordingly, the attendants of Idomeneus  
stripped. [chase,

And Scamandrius, the son of Strophius, clever<sup>2</sup> in the  
Menelaus, the son of Atreus dispatched with his thorn<sup>3</sup>-  
wood lance, 50

An excellent hunter; for Diana herself taught him  
To hit all the wild (animals,) and (those) which the wood  
supports on the mountains. [him

But not then, at least, did the missile<sup>4</sup>-darting Diana avail

οὐδὲ ἐκηβολίαι, ἦσι τὸ πρὶν γ' ἐκέκαστο·  
 ἀλλὰ μιν Ἀτρείδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος 55  
 πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα, μετάφρενον οὔτασε δουρὶ,  
 ὦμων μεσσηγὺς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσεν.  
 ἦριπε δὲ πρηνής, ἀράβησε δὲ τευχέ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

Μηριόνης δὲ Φέρεκλον ἐνήρατο, τέκτονος υἱὸν  
 Ἀρμονίδεω, ὃς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο δαίδαλα πάντα 60  
 τεύχειν· ἔξοχα γάρ μιν ἐφίλατο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη·  
 ὃς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τεκτῆνατο νῆας εἴσας

ἀρχεκάκους, αἱ πᾶσι κακὸν Τρώεσσι γέγοντο,  
 οἱ τ' αὐτῷ· ἐπεὶ οὔτι θεῶν ἐκ θέσφατα ἦδη.  
 τὸν μὲν Μηριόνης, ὅτε δὴ κατέμαρπτε διώκων, 65  
 βεβλήκει γλουτὸν κατὰ δεξιόν· ἡ δὲ διὰ πρὸ  
 ἀντικρὺ κατὰ κύστιν ὑπ' ὀστέον ἤλυθ' ἀκωκή·  
 γυνὴ δ' ἔριπ' οἰμῶσας, θάνατος δὲ μιν ἀμφεκάλυψε.

Πηδαῖον δ' ἄρ' ἔπεφνε Μέγης, Ἀντήνορος υἱόν,  
 ὃς ῥα νόθος μὲν ἦν, πύκα δ' ἔτρεφε διὰ Θεανῶ 70  
 ἴσα φίλοισι τέκεσσι, χαριζομένη πόσει ᾧ.  
 τὸν μὲν Φυλείδης δουρικλυτὸς, ἐγγύθεν ἐλθὼν,  
 βεβλήκει κεφαλῆς κατὰ ἰνίον ὀξεῖ δουρί.  
 ἀντικρὺ δ' ἂν ὀδόντας ὑπὸ γλῶσσαν τάμε χαλκός.  
 ἦριπε δ' ἐν κονίῃ, ψυχρὸν δ' ἔλε χαλκὸν ὁδοῦσιν. 75

Εὐρύπυλος δ' Εὐαϊμονίδης Ὑψήνορα δῖον,  
 υἱὸν ὑπερθύμου Δολοπίονος, ὃς ῥα Σκαμάνδρον  
 ἀρητῆρ ἐτέτυκτο, θεὸς δ' ὥς τίετο δῆμῳ,  
 τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός,  
 πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα, μεταδρομάδην ἔλασ' ὤμον 80  
 φασγάνῳ αἶζας· ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα βαρεῖαν.  
 αἱματώεσσα δὲ χεῖρ πεδῖῳ πέσε· τὸν δὲ κατ' ὅσσε

<sup>1</sup> A famine prevailing in Sparta, recourse was had to the oracle. The answer was, that they must propitiate the gods of Troy. Menelaus went to Troy for the purpose, and, while there, consulted the oracle on his own concerns, and in particular enquired, when he should be a father. Paris, as it happened, repaired thither at the same time, to enquire concerning a wife. The Trojans, for their part, are said to have been admonished by the oracle of Greece, to addict themselves to husbandry, and to abstain from naval arts, otherwise they would destroy both themselves and their city. Neither of these premonitions could be well understood till the event explained it.



Nor the power of shooting to a distance, in which he had been before eminent :

But him spear-famed Menelaus, son of Atreus, 55

As he was flying before him, wounded with his spear in the back

Between his shoulders, and drove it through his breast.

And he fell headlong, and his arms clanged upon him.

And Merion slew Phereclus, son of the mechanic,  
The son of Harmon, who knew how to fabricate with his hands all kinds 60

Of curious works : for Pallas Minerva preeminently loved him ;

Who also had built for Alexander the equal-sided ships,

The beginning of evil, which became an evil to all the Trojans,

And to himself ; since he did not at all understand the oracles of the gods.<sup>1</sup> [him, 65

Him indeed Merion, just when, following, he had overtaken  
Had struck on the right buttock, and the point penetrated forwards

Right through under the bone in the direction of the bladder ;  
And groaning, he fell upon his knees, and death enveloped him around.

And then Meges killed Pedæus, son of Antenor,  
Who indeed was a bastard, but the noble Theano carefully brought him up 70

In the same way with her own children, gratifying her husband. [near,

Him indeed the spear-famed son of Phyleus, having come  
Had struck on the hollow part of the back of the head with his sharp spear ; [across the teeth.

And the brass cut underneath the tongue quite through  
And he fell in the dust, and seized the cold brass with his teeth. 75

And Eurypylus, son of Evæmon, (slew) the noble Hypsenor, [made

Son of the high-spirited Dolopion, who indeed had been  
The priest of Scamander, and was honoured as a god by the people.

Him indeed, I say, Eurypylus, the illustrious son of Evæmon,  
Struck on the shoulder, as he was flying before him, in the midst of his running, 80

Having rushed upon him with his sword ; and he cut off his heavy hand.

And the bloody hand fell on the plain ; and dismal<sup>2</sup> death

<sup>2</sup> Literally, *dark-coloured*.

ἔλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταίη.

Ἔως οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.  
Τυδείδην δ' οὐκ ἂν γνοίης, ποτέροισι μετείη, 85

ἥ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὀμιλέοι, ἥ μετ' Ἀχαιοῖς.  
θύνε γὰρ ἂν πεδίον, ποταμῷ πλήθοντι ἑοικῶς  
χειμάρρῳ, ὅστ' ὄκα ῥέων ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας·  
τὸν δ' οὐτ' ἄρ' τε γέφυραι ἐεργμέναι ἰσχανόωσιν,  
οὐτ' ἄρα ἔρκεα ἴσχει ἀλωάων ἐρίθηλέων, 90

ἐλθόντ' ἐξαπίνης, ὅτ' ἐπιβρίση Διὸς ὄμβρος·  
πολλὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔργα κατήριπε κἀλ' αἰζῶν·  
ὥς ὑπὸ Τυδείδῃ πυκιναὶ κλονέοντο φάλαγγες  
Τρώων, οὐδ' ἄρα μιν μίμνον, πολέες περ ἐόντες.  
Τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς 95

θύνοντ' ἂν πεδίον, πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέοντα φάλαγγας,  
αἴψ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδῃ ἐτιταίνετο καμπύλα τόξα,  
καὶ βάλ' ἐπαίσσοντα, τυχὼν κατὰ δεξιὸν ὄμον  
θώρηκος γύαλον· διὰ δ' ἔπτατο πικρὸς οἷστος,  
ἀντικρὺ δὲ διέσχε· παλάσσετο δ' αἵματι θώρηξ. 100  
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν αὔσε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·

Ὅρνυσθε, Τρῶες μεγάθυμοι, κέντορες ἵππων·  
βέβληται γὰρ ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν. οὐδέ ἐ φημι  
δηθ' ἀνσχήσεσθαι κρατερὸν βέλος, εἰ ἐτεόν με  
ῶρσεν ἀναξ, Διὸς υἱός, ἀπορνύμενον Λυκίηθεν. 105

Ἔως ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τὸν δ' οὐ βέλος ὦκ' ἀμάσασεν,  
ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας, προσθ' ἵπποῖν καὶ ὄχεσφιν  
ἔστη, καὶ Σθέnelον προσέφη, Καπανήϊον υἱόν·

Ὅρσο, πέπον Καπανηϊάδῃ, καταβήσσο διφρουν,  
ῥῥα μοι ἐξ ὁμοιο ἐρύσσης πικρὸν οἷστόν. 110

Ἔως ἄρ' ἔφη· Σθέnelος δὲ καθ' ἵππων ἄλτο χαμᾶζε,

<sup>1</sup> i. e. a loud cry.



And powerful fate seized him in his eyes. [conflict.

Thus these indeed were toiling in the strongly-contested  
But as to the son of Tydeus, you could not discern to which  
side he belonged, 85

Whether he was keeping company with the Trojans, or  
with the Achæans. [stream

For he was tearing along across the plain, like an inundating  
Of winter current, and (one) which, flowing rapidly, is wont  
to disperse the bridges :

And this then neither the strongly-secured bridges restrain,  
Nor indeed do the fences of richly-blooming gardens check  
it, 90

Having come suddenly, when the rain of Jove falls on it  
heavily ; [it ;

And many fair works of men in the vigour of youth fall by  
Thus by the son of Tydeus were thrown into disorder the  
close phalanxes [they were numerous.

Of the Trojans, nor did they, in fact, await him, although  
But when therefore the illustrious son of Lycaon perceived  
him 95

Tearing along across the plain, throwing into disorder the  
phalanxes before him, [Tydeus,

He quickly stretched his crooked bow against the son of  
And wounded him, as he was rushing on, hitting him on the  
right shoulder, [flew through,

In the hollow part of the corslet ; and the stinging arrow  
And held its way quite through ; and the corslet was  
stained with blood. 100

And upon this the illustrious son of Lycaon uttered a cry  
to a long<sup>1</sup> distance :

"Rouse yourselves, high-souled Trojans, drivers of horses,  
For the bravest of the Achæans has been struck. And I  
say that he will not

Long hold up against the powerful dart, if the king,  
The son of Jove, truly prompted me, when hastening away  
from Lycia." 105

Thus he spake boasting : but the sharp dart did not  
overcome the other,

But, having stepped back, he stood in front of his two horses  
And his chariot, and addressed Sthenelus, the son of  
Capaneus : [from the chariot,

"Rouse yourself, kind friend, son of Capaneus, alight  
That thou mayest draw the stinging arrow for me from my  
shoulder." 110

Thus then he spake : and Sthenelus leaped down from  
the horses on the ground,

πάρ δὲ στὰς, βέλως ὥκῃ διαμπερές ἐξέρυσ' ὦμον·  
αἷμα δ' ἀνηκόντιζε διὰ στρεπτοῖο χιτῶνος.  
δὴ τότε ἔπειτ' ἤρατο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

Κλυθί μοι, αἰγίοχοιο Διὸς τέκος, ἀτρυτώνη.

115

εἴ ποτέ μοι καὶ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέουσα παρέστης  
δηῖφ' ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν αὖτ' ἐμέ φίλαι, Ἀθήνη·  
δὸς δέ τέ μ' ἄνδρα ελεῖν, καὶ ἐς ὄρμην ἔγχεος ἐλθεῖν,  
ὅς μ' ἔβαλε φθάμενος, καὶ ἐπεύχεται, οὐδέ με φησὶ  
δρῶν ἐτ' ὄψεσθαι λυμπρὸν φάος ἡελίοιο.

120

ᾧς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,  
γυῖα δ' ἔθηκεν ελαφρὰ, πόδας, καὶ χεῖρας ὑπερθεν·  
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἴσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Θαρσῶν νῦν, Διόμηδες, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·

ἐν γάρ τοι στήθεσσι μένος πατρώϊον ἦκα  
ἄτρομον, οἷον ἔχεσκε σακέσπαλος ἱππότα Τυδεύς.

125

ἀχλὺν δ' αὖ τοι ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἔλον, ἥ πρὶν ἐπῆεν,  
ᾧφρ' εὖ γινώσκης ἡμὲν θεὸν ἠδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα.  
τῷ νῦν, αἶ κε θεὸς πειρώμενος ἐνθάδ' ἵκηται,  
μή τι σύγ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι  
τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτὰρ εἴ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη  
ἔλθῃσ' ἐς πόλεμον, τὴν γ' οὐτάμεν ὀξείῃ χαλκῷ.

130

Ἥ μὲν ἄρ' ὥς εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.

Τυδείδης δ' ἐξαῦτις ἰὼν προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη·

καὶ, πρὶν περ θυμῷ μεμαῶς Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,

135

δὴ τότε μιν τρὶς τόσσον ἔλε μένος, ὥστε λέοντα,

ὃν βά τε ποιμὴν ἀγρῷ ἐπ' εἰροπόκοις οἶεσσι

χραύσῃ μὲν τ' αὐλῆς ὑπεράλμενον, οὐ δὲ δαμάσῃ·

τοῦ μὲν τε σθένος ὥρσεν· ἔπειτα δέ τ' οὐ προσαμύνει,

ἀλλὰ κατὰ σταθμούς δύεται, τὰ δ' ἐρῆμα φοβεῖται·

140

αἱ μὲν τ' ἀγχιστῖναι ἐπ' ἀλλήλησι κέχυνται,

αὐτὰρ ὁ ἐμμεμαῶς βαθέης ἐξάλλεται αὐλῆς·

<sup>1</sup> That is, his breastplate—made of *flexible* materials; not of plates of metal as the other sort of breastplate was.

<sup>2</sup> Or, kill.

<sup>3</sup> i. e. surrounded by a high fence.

And, standing beside him, he drew out the sharp dart quite through from his shoulder :

And the blood darted through his twisted<sup>1</sup> tunic. [prayed :  
Then indeed afterwards Diomedes, brave in the battle-cry,  
"Hear me, daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove, indefatigable  
one. 115

If ever thou stoodest by me and my father with friendly feelings

In the devouring battle, now again, Minerva, befriend me ;  
And grant me both to reach<sup>2</sup> the man, and to come to an attack of the spear (with him.)

Who struck me, being beforehand with me, and exults on account of it, and says that I shall not

Long yet behold the splendid light of the sun." 120

Thus he spake praying : and Pallas Minerva heard him,  
And rendered his limbs active, his feet, and his hands above,  
And, placing herself near him, she spake (these) winged words :

"Taking courage now, Diomedes, fight against the Trojans ;  
For I have put into thee in thy breast thy father's strength, 125  
Void of fear, such as the shield-shaking horseman Tydeus possessed. [the mist, which before was upon them,  
And, moreover, I have removed for thee, from (thine) eyes  
That thou mayest clearly discern, as well a god, as also a man.  
Therefore, now, if a god come hither making an attempt  
(against thee), [the immortal 130

Do not thou at least fight at all in opposition to the rest of Gods ; but if Venus, the daughter of Jove, [brass."

Come to the battle, do certainly wound her with thy sharp  
She indeed accordingly, the blue-eyed Minerva, having  
thus spoken, departed. [the foremost fighters ;

And the son of Tydeus, going forth again, was mingled with  
And, although before he was eager in soul to fight with the  
Trojans, 135

Then indeed thrice as much spirit took possession of him,  
just as a lion, [fleece sheep,

And (one), in fact, which a shepherd in the field beside his  
Has just wounded indeed, while jumping over the pen, but  
has not killed ; [also ward him off ;

And has roused his might indeed ; but does not afterwards  
But he retires to the huts, and they, the deserted (sheep)  
are struck with dismay ; 140

These indeed have been huddled close together upon one  
another,

But the other eager springs from the deep<sup>3</sup> pen ;

ὥς μεμῶς Τρώεσσι μίγῃ κρατερὸς Διομήδης,

ἔνθ' ἔλεν Ἀστυνόον καὶ Ὑπείνορα, ποιμένα λαῶν·

τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο βαλὼν χαλκῆρεϊ δουρὶ, 145

τὸν δ' ἕτερον ξίφει μεγάλῳ κληῖδα παρ' ὤμων

πλήξ'· ἀπὸ δ' αὐχένος ὤμων ἐέργαθεν, ἥδ' ἀπὸ νώτου.

τοὺς μὲν ἔασ', ὁ δ' Ἀβαντα μετῴχετο, καὶ Πολύειδον,

υἱέας Εὐρυδάμαντος, ὄνειροπόλοιο γέροντος·

τοῖς οὐκ ἐρχομένοις ὁ γέρων ἐκρίνατ' ὀνείρους, 150

ἀλλὰ σφεας κρατερὸς Διομήδης ἐξενάριξε.

βῆ δὲ μετὰ Ξάνθον τε, Θόωνά τε, Φαίνοπος υἱέ,

ἄμφω τηλυγέτω· ὁ δὲ τείρετο γηραῖ λυγρῷ,

υἷον δ' οὐ τέκετ' ἄλλον, ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι λιπέσθαι.

ἔνθ' ὄγε τοὺς ἐνάριξε, φίλον δ' ἐξάιντο θυμὸν 155

ἀμφοτέρω, πατέρι δὲ γόον καὶ κήδεα λυγρὰ

λείπ'· ἐπεὶ οὐ ζῶοντε μάχης ἐκνοστήσαντε

δέξατο, χηρωσταὶ δὲ διὰ κτῆσιν δατέοντο.

ἔνθ' υἱας Πριάμοιο δῶν λάβε Δαρδανίδαο

εἰν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἐόντας, Ἑχήμενά τε, Χρόμόν τε. 160

ὥς δὲ λέων ἐν βουσὶ θορῶν ἐξ αὐχένα ἄξῃ

πόρτιος, ἥε βοδὸς, ξύλοχον κατὰ βοσκομενάων·

ὥς τοὺς ἀμφοτέρους ἐξ ἵππων Τυδέος υἱὸς

βῆσε κακῶς ἀέκοντας, ἔπειτα δὲ τεύχε' ἐσύλα·

ἵππους δ' οἷς ἐτάροισι δίδου μετὰ νῆας ἐλαύνειν. 165

Τὸν δ' ἴδεν Αἰνεΐας ἀλαπάζοντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,

βῆ δ' ἴμεν ἂν τε μάχην καὶ ἀνὰ κλόνον ἐγχειδάων,

Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζήμενος, εἴ που ἐφεύροι.

εὗρε Λυκάονος υἷον ἀμύμονά τε, κρατερὸν τε·

στή δὲ προσθ' αὐτοῖο, ἔπος τέ μιν ἀντίον ἤυδα· 170

Πάνδαρε, ποῦ τοι τόξον, ἰδὲ πτερόεντες οἰστοί,

καὶ κλέος; ᾗ οὔτις τοι ἐρίζεται ἐνθάδε γ' ἀνὴρ,

οὐδέ τις ἐν Λυκίῃ σέο γ' εὐχεται εἶναι ἀμείνων.

ἀλλ' ἄγε, τῷδ' ἔφες ἀνδρὶ βέλως, Διὶ χεῖρας ἀνασχών,

ὅστις ὕδε κρατέει, καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε 175



So eager, the mighty Diomede was mingled with the Trojans.

Then he slew Astynous and Hypenor, a shepherd of tribes;  
Having struck the one indeed above the breast with his  
brass-compacted spear, 145

But the other he smote with his huge sword on the collar-  
bone near [and from the back.

The shoulder; and separated the shoulder from the neck

These indeed he let be, but he went after Abas and Polyidus,  
Sons of Eurydamas, an aged dream-interpreter;

For them the old man did not interpret dreams, at their  
departure, 150

But the mighty Diomede deprived them of life. [Phænops,  
And he went after both Xanthus and Thoön, the two sons of  
Both born in his old age: and he was worn down with a  
mournful old age, [possessions.

And had not begotten another son, to leave over his  
Then he spoiled these of life, and took away their soul 155  
From both, and left their father lamentation and doleful  
Cares: since not alive returning out of the battle

Did he receive them, but collateral heirs divided among  
themselves his property. [Dardanus,

Then he seized two sons of Priam, the descendants of  
Being in one chariot, both Echemon and Chromius. 160

And as a lion, springing upon cattle, is wont to break off  
the neck

Of a heifer or cow, of those grazing in a thicket;  
So both these the son of Tydeus miserably dislodged from  
their horses,

Against their will, and afterwards stripped off their arms:  
And the horses he gave to his companions to drive to the  
ships. 165

But Æneas saw him laying waste the ranks of men,  
And proceeded to go both through the fight, and through  
the tumultous movement of the spears, [find him.

Seeking after the godlike Pandarus, if any where he might  
He found the at once irreproachable and valiant son of

Lycaon; [him face to face: 170

And he stood in front of him, and uttered (this) speech to

"Pandarus, where hast thou thy bow, and winged arrows,  
And reputation? in which not any man, here at least, con-  
tends with thee, [all events.

Nor does any one in Lycia boast of being superior to thee at  
But come, having lifted up thy hands to Jove, send a dart at  
this man, [many evils 175

Whosoever this is that is prevailing, and indeed hath done

Τρῶας· ἐπεὶ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν γούνατ' ἔλυσεν·  
εἰ μὴ τις θεὸς ἐστί, κοτεσσάμενος Τρῶεσσιν,  
ἱρῶν μηνίσας, χαλεπὴ δὲ θεοῦ ἐπι μῆνις.

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·  
Αἰνεία, Τρώων βουληφόρε χαλκοχιτώνων, 180

Τυδεΐδῃ μιν ἔγωγε δαΐφρονι πάντα εἴσκω,  
ἀσπίδι γιγνώσκων, αὐλώπιδί τε τρυφαλείῃ,  
ἵππους τ' εἰσορόων· σάφα δ' οὐκ οἶδ', εἰ θεὸς ἐστί.

εἰ δ' ὅγ' ἀνὴρ, ὃν φημι, δαΐφρων Τυδῆος υἱός,  
οὐχ ὅγ' ἀνευθε θεοῦ τάδε μαίνεται, ἀλλὰ τις ἄγχι 185

ἔστηκ' ἀθανάτων, νεφέλῃ ἐιλυμένος ὦμος,  
ὃς τούτου βέλος ὠκὺ κιχήμενον ἔτραπεν ἄλλῃ·  
ἦδη γάρ οἱ ἐφῆκα βέλος, καὶ μιν βάλλον ὦμον  
δεξιόν, ἀντικρὺ διὰ θώρηκος γυάλιο·

καὶ μιν ἔγωγ' ἐφάμην Ἀἰδωνῇ προιάψειν, 190

ἔμπης δ' οὐκ ἐδάμασσα· θεὸς νύ τις ἐστὶ κοτήεις.

ἵπποι δ' οὐ παρέασι, καὶ ἄρματα, τῶν κ' ἐπιβαίην.

ἀλλὰ που ἐν μεγάροισι Λυκάονος ἔνδεκα δίφροι  
καλοὶ, πρωτοπαγεῖς, νεοτευχές· ἀμφὶ δὲ πέπλοι

πέπτανται· παρὰ δὲ σφιν ἐκάστω δίζυγες ἵπποι 195

ἐστᾶσι, κρὶ λευκὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας.

ἦ μέν μοι μάλα πολλὰ γέρων αἰχμητὰ Λυκάων

ἐρχομένῳ ἐπέτελλε δόμοις ἐνὶ ποιητοῖσιν.

ἵπποισί μ' ἐκέλευε καὶ ἄρμασιν ἐμβεβαῶτα

ἀρχεύειν Τρῶεσσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὕσμινας· 200

ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οὐ πιθόμην, ἦτ' ἂν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦεν,

ἵππων φειδόμενος, μή μοι δευοίατο φορβῆς,

ἀνδρῶν εἰλομένων, εἰωθότες ἔδμεναι ἄδδην.

ὥς λίπον, αὐτὰρ πεζὸς ἐς Ἴλιον εἰλήλουθα, 205

τόξοισι πίσυνος· τὰ δέ μ' οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλεν ὀνήσειν.

ἦδη γάρ δοιοῖσιν ἀριστήεσσιν ἐφῆκα,

<sup>1</sup> The αυλος or cone was for the insertion of the crest.

<sup>2</sup> Literally, *built for the first time*.

<sup>3</sup> i. e. I disobeyed by refraining, &c.



To the Trojans; since he hath relaxed the limbs of both many and gallant men:

If he is not some god, that is incensed against the Trojans, Having become angry on account of sacrifices, and the anger of a god is severe." [ed:

And him, in return, the illustrious son of Lycaon addresses—  
"Æneas, counsellor of the bronze-mailed Trojans, 180

I for my part deem him like in all respects to the warlike son of Tydeus,

Judging by his shield and his cone-fronted<sup>1</sup> plumed helmet, And beholding his horses; but I do not know clearly whether he is a god. [of Tydeus,

But, if this is the man, whom I speak of, the warlike son He does not rage on in this way without the aid of a divinity, but some one of the immortals 185

Stands near him, wrapped round as to his shoulders with a cloud, [arrow which reached him;

Who turned aside from him in another direction the swift For before now I sent an arrow at him, and I struck him on the right

Shoulder, quite through the hollow part of his corslet, And I, for my part, said that I should prematurely send him to Pluto, 190

But nevertheless I did not kill him; some divinity then is wrathful. [I might mount.

But there are not present to me horses, and a chariot which But somewhere in the halls of Lycaon (there are) eleven chariots [are expanded

Beautiful, fresh from building,<sup>2</sup> recently made; and coverings Around them; and beside each of them horses yoked in pairs 195

Are standing, eating white barley and rye. [injunctions

Of a truth indeed the aged warrior Lycaon gave me very many In his well-built mansion, as I was setting out;

He bade me lead the Trojans in the strongly-contested Battles, mounted on my horses and chariot; 200

But I obeyed<sup>3</sup> not,—truly it would have been far more advantageous (to have obeyed)—

Refraining from using my horses, lest they should be in want of my provender, [to eat to satiety.

When men were crowded together, having been accustomed Thus I left them, but I came on foot to Ilium,

Relying on my archery; but this seemingly was not to benefit me. 205

For already have I discharged at two chiefs,

- Τυδεΐδῃ τε, καὶ Ἀτρεΐδῃ· ἐκ δ' ἀμφοτέροισιν  
 ἀτρεκέες αἶμ' ἔσσευα βαλὼν· ἥγαιρα δὲ μᾶλλον.  
 τῷ ῥα κακῇ αἴσῃ ὑπὸ πασσάλου ἀγκύλα τόξα  
 ἤματι τῷ ἐλόμην, ὅτε Ὕλιον εἰς ἐρατεινὴν 210  
 ἡγεύμην Τρώεσσι, φέρων χάριν Ἑκτορι δίφ.  
 εἰ δέ κε ροστήσω, καὶ ἐσόνφομαι ὀφθαλμοῖσι  
 πατρίδ' ἐμὴν, Ἀλοχόν τε, καὶ ὑψερεφές μέγα δῶμα,  
 αὐτίκ' ἔπειτ' ἀπ' ἐμείου κάρη τάμοι ἀλλότριος φῶς.  
 εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ τάδε τόξα φαεινῷ ἐν πυρὶ θεῖον, 215  
 χερσὶ διακλάσσας· ἀνεμῶλια γάρ μοι ὕπηθεϊ.  
 Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Αἰνείας, Τρώων ἀγός, ἑταῖον ἠῦδα·  
 μηδ' οὕτως ἀγόρευε. πάρος δ' οὐκ ἔσσεται ἄλλως,  
 πρὶν γ', ἐπὶ νῶ τῷδ' ἀνδρὶ σὺν ἵπποισι καὶ ὄχεσφιν  
 ἀντιβίην ἐλθόντε, σὺν ἔντεσι πειρηθῆναι. 220  
 ἀλλ' ἄγ', ἐμῶν ὀχέων ἐπιβήσαιο, ὅφρα ἴθαι  
 οἷοι Τρώιοι ἵπποι, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίοιο  
 κραιπνὰ μάλ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα διωκόμεν, ἥδ' ἐφέβεσθαι.  
 τῶ καὶ νῶϊ πόλινδε σαώσετον, εἴπερ ἂν αὐτε  
 Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Τυδεΐδῃ Διομήδεϊ κῦδος ὀρέξῃ. 225  
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, νῦν μάλιστα καὶ ἡνία σιγαλόεντα  
 δέξαι, ἐγὼ δ' ἵππων ἀποβήσομαι, ὅφρα μάχωμαι·  
 ἥε σὺ τόνδε δέδεξο, μελήσουσιν δ' ἐμοὶ ἵπποι.  
 Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·  
 Αἰνεία, σὺ μὲν αὐτὸς ἔχ' ἡνία καὶ τεῶ ἵππῳ 230  
 μᾶλλον ὑφ' ἡνιόχῳ εἰωθότι καμπύλον ἄρμα  
 οἴσετον, εἴπερ ἂν αὐτε φεβώμεθα Τυδέος υἱόν.  
 μὴ τῶ μὲν δείσαντε ματήσεται, οὐδ' ἐθέλητον  
 ἐκφερέμεν πολέμοιο, τεὸν φθόγγον ποθέοντε·  
 νῶϊ δ' ἐπαίξας μεγαθύμου Τυδέος υἱός 235  
 αὐτῷ τε κτείνῃ, καὶ ἐλάσῃ μώνυχας ἵππους.  
 ἀλλὰ σύ γ' αὐτὸς ἔλαινε τέ ἄρματα καὶ τεῶ ἵππῳ,  
 τόνδε δ' ἐγὼν ἐπιόντα δεδέξομαι ὀξείῃ δουρί.  
 Ὅς ἄρα φωνήσαντες, ἐς ἄρματα ποικίλα βάντες,  
 ἐμμεμαῶτ' ἐπὶ Τυδεΐδῃ ἔχον ὤκείας ἵππους. 240

Both the son of Tydeus, and the son of Atreus; and from both I caused to flow real blood, having hit them: but I roused them the more. [the curved bow from the

Wherefore in truth it was with an ill destiny, that I took Peg on that day, when to lovely Ilium 210

I led the Trojans, bringing a benefit to the noble Hector.

But if I return and look with my eyes

On my native land, and wife, and lofty-roofed large mansion,

Then immediately may a man of foreign race cut off my head, If I do not put this bow in the bright fire, 215

Having broken it in sunder with my hands; for it accompanied me to no purpose." [face to face :

But to him, in return, Aeneas, leader of the Trojans, spake

"Do not talk thus. But (things) will not be otherwise, before At least that we two, having gone in open defiance against

this man with horses

And chariots, make an attempt upon him with arms. 220

But come, mount my chariot, that thou mayest see

Of what sort the horses of Tros<sup>1</sup> are, skilled to pursue

And fly very rapidly hither and thither, over the plain. [Jove

These two also will carry us two safe to the city, if indeed

Again extend glory to Diomedes the son of Tydeus. 225

But come, take now the whip and the magnificent

Reins, and I will alight from the horses, that I may fight;

Or do thou await this man, and the horses shall be my care."

But him, again, the illustrious son of Lycaon addressed :

"Aeneas, do thou indeed thyself hold the reins, and thy own two horses : 230

—They will bear the curved chariot better under a charioteer [the son of Tydeus.—

Accustomed (to guide them), if indeed we again flee from

Lest they, indeed, becoming affrighted, be restive<sup>2</sup> and be unwilling

To carry us forth from the battle, missing thy voice; [us 235

And the son of the high-spirited Tydeus having rushed upon

Both kill ourselves, and drive away the solid-hoofed horses.

But do thou certainly thyself drive thy chariot and thy two horses. [my sharp spear."

And I will await this man, as he advances upon us, with

Thus then having spoken, having mounted the variegated chariot, [of Tydeus. 240

They two ardent directed the swift horses against the son

<sup>1</sup> This is the true meaning of *τροῖες ἵπποι*—for the horses of Troy were like other horses, and by no particular excellence distinguished from them; but the horses of Tros were a gift from Jupiter, and said to be immortal.

<sup>2</sup> Properly, move uselessly from *μαρην* 'in vain.'

τοὺς δὲ ἴδε Σθένελος, Καπανήϊος ἀγλαὸς υἱός,  
αἶψα δὲ Τυδείδην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Τυδείδῃ Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,  
ἄνδρ' ὀρώω κρατερῶ ἐπὶ σοὶ μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι,  
ἵν' ἀπέλεθρον ἔχοντας· ὁ μὲν τόξων εὖ εἰδώς, 245  
Πάνδαρος, υἱὸς δ' αὖτε Λυκάονος εὐχεται εἶναι·  
Αἰνείας δ', υἱὸς μὲν ἀμύμονος Ἀγχίσαο  
εὐχεται ἐκγεγάμεν, μήτηρ δέ οἱ ἔστ' Ἀφροδίτη.  
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ χαζώμεθ' ἐφ' ἵππων, μηδὲ μοι οὕτω  
θῦνε διὰ προμάχων, μήπως φίλον ἦτορ ὀλέσσης. 250

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·  
μή τι φόβονδ' ἀγόρευ', ἐπεὶ οὐδέ σε πεισέμεν οἶω.  
οὐ γάρ μοι γενναῖον ἀλυσκάζοντι μάχεσθαι,  
οὐδὲ καταπτώσσειν. ἔτι μοι μένος ἔμπεδόν ἐστιν.  
ὀκνεῖω δ' ἵππων ἐπιβαινέμεν. ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτως, 255  
ἀντίον εἴμ' αὐτῶν. τρεῖν μ' οὐκ ἐξ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνης.  
τούτῳ δ' οὐ πάλιν αὖτις ἀποίσειτον ὥκεές ἵπποι  
ἄμφω ἅφ' ἡμείων, εἰ γοῦν ἑτερός γε φύγησιν.  
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν·  
αἶκεν μοι πολύβουλος Ἀθήνη κῦδος ὀρέξῃ, 260  
ἀμφοτέρω κτεῖναι, σὺ δὲ τούσδε μὲν ὥκεας ἵππους  
αὐτοῦ ἐρυκακέειν, ἐξ ἄντυγος ἡνία τείνας·  
Αἰνείαιο δ' ἐπαίξαι μεμνημένος ἵππων,  
ἐκ δ' ἐλάσαι Τρώων μετ' εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοῦς.  
τῆς γάρ τοι γενεῆς, ἧς Τρωῖ περ εὐρυόπα Ζεὺς 265  
δῶχ', υἱὸς ποιῆν Γανυμήδεος· οὐνεκ' ἄριστοι  
ἵππων, ὅσσοι ἔασιν ὑπ' ἡῶ τ' ἡελιόν τε.  
τῆς γενεῆς ἔκλεψεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγχίσης,  
λάβηρ Λαομέδοντος ὑποσχὼν θήλεας ἵππους·  
τῶν οἱ ἐξ ἐγένοντο ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γενέθλης. 270  
τοὺς μὲν τέσσαρας αὐτὸς ἔχων ἀτίταλλ' ἐπὶ φάτῃ,  
τῶ δὲ δὴ Αἰνεία δῶκε, μῆστωρε φόβοιο.

<sup>1</sup> The construction is ἐπιμεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι σοι.

<sup>2</sup> i. e. to a peg fixed upon the circular rim which ran round the front of the chariot. By fastening the reins to this, the horses were kept still.

<sup>3</sup> Or, far-sounding.

But Sthenelus, the illustrious son of Capaneus, saw them,  
And quickly addressed (these) winged words to the son of  
Tydeus:

"Diomedes, son of Tydeus, dear to my soul, [desiring  
I see two valiant men, possessing immense strength, eagerly<sup>1</sup>  
To fight with thee; the one indeed (is) well skilled in  
archery, 245

Pandarus, moreover he boasts to be the son of Lycaon;  
And (the other) Æneas boasts to have been born the son  
Of the irreproachable Anchises, and he has Venus as a mother.  
But come now, let us retire in the chariot, and do not, I  
pray, thus [thou shouldst lose thy life." 250

Rush through the foremost fighters, lest by some means  
But him then the brave Diomedes, having viewed him  
with a stern air, addressed:

"Do not talk at all of flight, since I am of opinion that  
thou wilt not persuade me (to it).

For it is not inborn in me to fight in a skulking manner,  
Nor to cower with fear; my spirit is still unimpaired. [255  
And I am loth to mount my horses; but even thus (as I am,)  
I will go to meet them; Pallas Minerva does not permit  
me to tremble.

But their swift horses shall not carry away back again both  
These two from us, even in fact, if one indeed should escape.  
And I will tell thee another thing, and do thou lay it to thy  
mind;

If the deep-counselling Minerva extends to me the glory, 260  
To kill both, then do thou (take care) these swift horses  
indeed

To detain here, having stretched the reins upon the rim;<sup>2</sup>  
But, bethinking thyself (take care) to spring upon the horses  
of Æneas,

And drive them away from the Trojans to the well-greaved  
Achæans. [gave 265

For they (are) of that breed which the far-seeing<sup>3</sup> Jove  
To Tros—a compensation for his son Ganymede: wherefore  
they are the best [the sun.

Of all horses, as many as there are under both Aurora and  
Of this breed Anchises, king of men, stole (some),  
Having admitted mares to them without the knowledge of  
Laomedon: [him in his halls. 270

From the breeding of these, six (horses) were produced to  
Four indeed he himself keeping cherished carefully in his  
stable,

But the other two he gave to Æneas, skilful in flight.

εἰ τοῦτω κε λάβοιμεν, ἀροίμεθά κε κλέος ἐσθλόν.

ᾧ οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον·  
τὼ δὲ τάχ' ἐγγύθεν ἦλθον, ἐλαύνοντ' ὠκέας ἵππους. 275  
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·

Καρτερόθυμε, δαΐφρον, ἀγαυοῦ Τυδείος υἱέ,  
ἧ μάλα σ' οὐ βέλος ὦκ' ἀμαδάσματο, πικρὸς οὔστός·  
νῦν αὖτ' ἐγγεῖη πευρήσομαι, αἶκε τύχοιμι.

Ἥ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προΐει δοιλιχόσκιον ἔγχος, 280  
καὶ βάλε Τυδεΐδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα· τῆς δὲ διὰ πρὸ  
αἰχμῇ χαλκείῃ πατημένη θώρηκι πελάσθη.

τῷ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν αὔσε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·  
Βέβληται κεκνωῶνα διαμπερές, οὐδέ σ' οἶω  
δηρὸν ἔτ' ἀνσχήσεσθαι, ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγ' εὐχος ἔδωκας. 285

Τὸν δ' οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·  
ἧμβροτες, οὐδ' ἔτυχες. ἀτὰρ οὐ μὲν σφῶί γ' οἶω  
πρίν γ' ἀποπαύσεσθαι, πρίν γε ἡ ἕτερόν γε πεσόντα  
αἵματος ἄσαι Ἄρρη ταλαύρινον πολεμιστήν.

ᾧ φάμενος προέηκε, βέλος δ' ἵθυνεν Ἀθήνη 290  
ρίνα παρ' ὀφθαλμόν· λευκοὺς δ' ἐπέρησεν ὀδόντας.  
τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν γλῶσσαν πρυμνὴν τάμε χαλκὸς ἀτειρής,  
αἰχμῇ δ' ἐξελύθη παρὰ νεύατον ἀνθερεῶνα.

ἦριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ  
αἰόλα, παμφανόωντα· παρέτρεσαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι 295  
ὠκίποδες· τοῦ δ' αὖθι λύθη ψυχὴ τε, μένος τε.

Αἰνείας δ' ἀπόρουσε σὺν ἀσπίδι, δουρί τε μακρῷ,  
δείσας, μήπως οἱ ἐρυσαιάτο νεκρὸν Ἀχαιοί.  
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῷ βαίνει, λέων ὧς, ἀλκὶ πεποιθώς.  
πρόσθε δέ οἱ δόρυ τ' ἔσχε, καὶ ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' εἶσεν, 300  
τὸν κτάμεναι μεμῶως, ὅστις τοῦ γ' ἀντίος ἔλθοι·  
σμερδαλέα λάχων. ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ  
Τυδεΐδης, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν,



If we were to take these two, we should acquire great glory."

Thus these indeed were talking such things to one another:  
But the other two quickly came near, driving their swift  
horses. 275

Him the illustrious son of Lycaon first addressed :

"Gallant-souled, warlike son of the illustrious Tydeus,  
Assuredly the sharp dart, a stinging arrow, did not subdue  
thee : [I may succeed."

Now again will I make trial with my spear if perchance  
He spake, I say, and having brandished it aloft, he hurled  
forward his long spear, 280

And struck against the shield of the son of Tydeus : and  
through this the brazen

Point, flying forwards, was brought near the breast-plate.

And on this the illustrious son of Lycaon uttered a cry to  
a great distance : [I do not think that thou

"Thou hast been struck quite through in the belly, and  
Wilt still hold out long, and to me thou hast given great  
glory." 285

But him the valiant Diomede, not having been terrified,  
addressed : [think that you two certainly

"Thou didst miss, nor didst thou hit me : but I do not indeed  
Will desist before at least that one of you, at all events,  
falling,

Shall have satiated with his blood the hardy warrior Mars."

Thus saying, he hurled forward, and Minerva directed  
the dart 290

To the nose beside the eye ; and it passed through his  
white teeth.

And the durable brass cut off indeed the end of his tongue,  
And the point was spent beside the lowest part of his chin.

And he fell from the chariot, and his variegated, all-glittering  
Arms clanged upon him ; and the swift-footed horses 295

Started aside from fright ; and there both his life and  
strength were exhausted.

But Æneas sprang forth with his shield and long spear,  
Fearing, lest by some means the Achæans should drag off  
his dead body. [strength.

And so he walked around it, as a lion, confiding in his  
And he held before him both his spear and his every-way-  
equal shield, 300

Eagerly desirous to kill that man, whosoever should indeed  
come to meet him ; [seized a throwing stone

Shouting fearfully. But the other—the son of Tydeus—  
In his hand, a huge affair, which not even two men could  
bear,

οἶοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἶσ', ὁ δέ μιν ρέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος·  
 τῷ βάλεν Αἰνεΐαιο κατ' ἰσχίον, ἔνθα τε μηρὸς 305  
 ἰσχύϊ ἐνστρέφεται· κοτύλην δέ τέ μιν καλέουσι·  
 θλάσσε δέ οἱ κοτύλην, πρὸς δ' ἄμφω ῥήξε τένοντε·  
 ὥσε δ' ἄπο ῥίνον τρηχὺς λίθος. αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἦρως  
 ἔστη γνῦξ ἐριπών, καὶ ἐρείσατο χειρὶ παχείῃ  
 γαίης· ἀμφὶ δέ ὅσσε κελαυνή νύξ ἐκάλυψε. 310

Καὶ νῦ κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνεΐας,  
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,  
 μήτηρ, ἣ μιν ὑπ' Ἀγχίσῃ τέκε βουκολέοντι·  
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἐὼν φίλον υἱὸν ἔχευατο πτήγῃ· ἐκάλυψεν, 315  
 πρόσθε δέ οἱ πέπλοιο φαινοῦ πτύγμ' ἐκάλυψεν,  
 ἔρκος ἔμεν βελέων, μὴ τις Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων  
 χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν, ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.  
 ἣ μὲν ἐὼν φίλον υἱὸν ὑπεξέφερε πολέμοιο.

οὐδ' υἱὸς Καπαῆος ἐλήθετο συνθεσιῶν  
 τάων, ἃς ἐπέελλε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης. 320

ἀλλ' ὅγε τοὺς μὲν εἰσὺς ἠρύκακε μώνυχας ἵππους  
 νόσφιν ἀπὸ φλοίσβου, ἐξ ἄντυγος ἡνία τείνας·  
 Αἰνεΐαιο δ' ἐπαΐξας καλλίτριχας ἵππους  
 ἐξέλασε Τρώων, μετ' εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς,  
 δῶκε δὲ Δηϊπύλῳ, ἐτάρῳ φίλῳ, ὃν περὶ πάσης 325  
 τίεν ὀμηλικίης, ὅτι οἱ φρεσὶν ἄρτια ᾔδη,  
 νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῇσιν ἐλαυνέμεν· αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἦρως  
 ὦν ἵππων ἐπιβὰς ἔλαβ' ἡνία σιγαλόεντα,  
 αἶψα δὲ Τυδεΐδην μέθεπε κρατερώνυχας ἵππους,  
 ἐμμεμάως. ὁ δὲ Κύπριν ἐπύχετο νηλεῖ χαλκῷ, 330  
 γιγνώσκων, ὅτ' ἀναλκις ἔην θεός, οὐδὲ θεάων  
 τάων, αἵτ' ἀνδρῶν πόλεμον κατακοιρανέουσιν,  
 οὔτ' ἄρ' Ἀθηναίῃ, οὔτε πτολίπορθος Ἑννώ.  
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥα κίχανε πολὺν καθ' ὄμιλον ὀπάζων,  
 ἔνθ' ἐπορεξάμενος μεγαθύμου Τυδεὸς υἱὸς 335

Such as mortals are now, but he wielded it easily even alone;  
 With this he struck against the hip of Æneas, and where  
 the thigh 305

Turns itself in the hip; and they call it the socket: [dons:  
 And it crushed his socket, and, moreover, burst both the ten-  
 And the rough stone tore away the skin. But he—the hero—  
 Falling on his knees, rested, and supported himself with  
 his large hand

Upon the ground: and black night enveloped his eyes. 310

And now Æneas, king of men, would have perished there,  
 Had not then Venus, daughter of Jove, quickly remarked it,  
 His mother, who bore him to Anchises as he was tending  
 herds:

And she threw her white arms around her beloved son,

And made a screen of the fold of her shining robe in front  
 of him, 315

To be a wall against darts, lest any one of the Danai  
 having fleet horses, [away his spirit.

Having planted his brazen weapon in his breast, should take  
 She indeed carried forth privately her own beloved son  
 from the battle.

Nor was the son of Capaneus forgetful of those

Arrangements, which Diomedes, brave at the battle-shout,  
 enjoined upon him. 320

But the one set indeed, his own solid-hoofed horses he  
 detained [the rim;

Apart from the turmoil, having stretched the reins upon  
 And the beautiful-maned horses of Æneas having sprung  
 upon them, [Achæans,

He drove away from the Trojans to the well-greaved  
 And gave them to Deiphylus his beloved companion—whom  
 he especially honoured 325

Above the whole set of those of the same age, because he  
 possessed feelings in his mind [he—the hero,

Congenial to himself,—to drive to the hollow ships: but  
 Having mounted his own chariot, took the magnificent reins,  
 And immediately drove the strong-hoofed horses in pursuit  
 of the son of Tydeus, [brass, 330

Eagerly. But he was pursuing Venus with his merciless  
 Knowing that she was a feeble deity, and not (one) of those  
 Goddesses, who rule over the battle of men,

Neither, in fact, Minerva, nor the city-destroying Bellona.

But when at length, accordingly, he overtook her following  
 her among a great crowd, [forward against her, 335

Then the son of the high-souled Tydeus, having stretched

ἄκρην οὔτασε χεῖρα μετάλμενος ὀξείῃ χαλκῷ  
 ἀβληχρήν· εἴθαρ δὲ δόρυ χροὸς ἀντετόρησεν,  
 ἀμβροσίου διὰ πέπλου, ὃν οἱ Χάριτες κάμον αὐταί,  
 πρυμνὸν ὑπὲρ θέναρος· ῥέει δ' ἄμβροτον αἶμα θεοῦο,  
 ἰχθῶρ, οἷός περ τε ῥέει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν· 340  
 οὐ γὰρ σῖτον ἔδουσ', οὐ πίνουσ' αἶσπα οἶνον,  
 τοῦνεκ' ἀναίμονές εἰσι, καὶ ἀθάνατοι καλέονται.  
 ἦ δὲ μέγα ἰάχουσα ἀπὸ ἐο κάββαλεν νιόν·  
 καὶ τὸν μὲν μετὰ χερσὶν ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων  
 κυανέη νεφέλῃ, μή τις Δαναῶν ταχυπόλων 345  
 χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν, ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.  
 τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν αὔσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·  
 Εἴκε, Διὸς θύγατερ, πολέμου καὶ δῆϊότητος.  
 ἦ οὐχ ἔλεις, ὅττι γυναικάς ἀνάλκιδας ἠπεροπενύεις;  
 εἰ δὲ σύ γ' ἐς πόλεμον πωλήσεται, ἥτέ σ' οἶω 350  
 ῥιγίσειεν πόλεμόν γε, καὶ εἴ χ' ἐτέρωθι πύθηαι.  
 'Ὡς ἔφαθ'· ἦ δ' ἀλύουσ' ἀπεβήσατο· τείρετο δ' αἰνῶς.  
 τὴν μὲν ἄρ' Ἴρις ἐλοῦσα ποδὴννεμος ἔξαγ' ὀμίλου,  
 ἀχθομένην ὀδύνῃσι· μελαίνετο δὲ χροά καλόν.  
 εὗρεν ἔπειτα μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ θοῦρον Ἄρηα 355  
 ἦμενον· ἥερι δ' ἔγχος ἐκέκλιτο, καὶ ταχέ' ἵππῳ·  
 ἦ δὲ, γνῖξ ἐριπούσα, κασιγνήτοιο φίλοιο,  
 πολλὰ λισσομένη, χρυσάμπυκας ἤττεεν ἵππους·  
 Φίλε κασίγνητε, κόμισαί τε με, δός τε μοι ἵππους,  
 ὄφρ' ἐς Ὀλυμπον ἵκωμαι, ἵν' ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἐστί. 360  
 λίην ἀχθομαί ἔλκος, ὃ με βροτὸς οὔτασεν ἀνὴρ  
 Τυδείδης, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο.  
 'Ὡς φάτο· τῇ δ' ἄρ' Ἄρης δῶκε χρυσάμπυκας ἵππους·  
 ἦ δ' ἐς δῖφρον ἔβαινε, ἀκχεμένη φίλον ἦτορ.  
 παρ δὲ οἱ Ἴρις ἔβρινε, καὶ ἡνία λάξετο χερσὶ, 365

Springing after her, wounded the extremity of her weak  
 hand [through the skin,  
 With his sharp spear. And immediately the spear pierced  
 Through the ambrosial robe,—which the Graces themselves  
 had worked for her,—

At the extremity (of the hand) above the palm: and the  
 immortal blood of the goddess flowed; [340

Ichor, such at least as flows in the case of the blessed gods:  
 For they eat not bread, nor drink dark-coloured wine;  
 On this account they are bloodless, and are called immortal.  
 But she, loudly shrieking, let fall her son from her:

And him indeed Phœbus Apollo protected with his hands  
 In a dark cloud, lest any of the Danaï, possessing swift  
 horses, 345

Having planted his brazen weapon in his breast, should  
 take away his spirit. [far-reaching shout:

But after her Diomedæ, brave at the battle-cry, uttered a  
 "Retreat, daughter of Jove, from war and the death-  
 struggle.

Is it not enough, that thou cajolest weak women?

But, if thou at least wilt resort to war, truly I am of  
 opinion that thou 350

Wilt shudder at war at all events, even if thou hear of it  
 elsewhere." [and she was terribly exhausted.

Thus he spake; but she departed, distracted with pain,  
 Her indeed, thereupon, the wind-footed Iris having taken,  
 led forth from the throng, [fair skin.

Distressed with pains; and she was turned black as to her  
 Then she found impetuous Mars sitting towards the left-  
 hand 355

Of the fight; and his spear had been laid in a mist, and his  
 two swift horses: [brother,

And she, falling on her knees, begged from her beloved  
 Beseeching him much, his horses with golden head-pieces:

"Beloved brother, both help me out, and grant me thy  
 horses, [immortals. 360

That I may go to Olympus, where is the seat of the  
 Greatly am I distressed in a wound, with which a mortal  
 man hath wounded me, [father Jove."

The son of Tydeus, who now certainly would even fight with  
 Thus she spake: and to her accordingly Mars gave the  
 horses with golden head-pieces:

And she mounted the chariot, afflicted in her heart.  
 And Iris mounted beside her, and laid hold of the reins with  
 her hands, 365

- κῆρ ἀχέων, ὀδύνησι πεπαρμένους· αὐτὰρ διςτὸς  
 ὦμῳ ἐνὶ στιβαρῷ ἡλήλατο, κῆδε δὲ θυμόν· 400  
 τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὀδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσω,  
 ἡκέσας· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι καταβητός γε τέτυκτο.  
 σχέτιλιος, ὀβριμοεργός, ὃς οὐκ ὄβητ' αἴσυλα βέζων,  
 ὃς τόξοισιν ἔκηδε θεοὺς, οἳ Ὀλυμπον ἔχουσι.  
 σοὶ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦτον ἀνῆκε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη. 405  
 νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὸ οἶδε κατὰ φρένα Τυδέος υἱός,  
 ὅττι μάλ' οὐ δηναῖος, ὃς ἀθανάτοισι μάχοιτο,  
 οὐδέ τί μιν παῖδες προτὶ γούνασι παππάζουσιν,  
 ἐλθόντ' ἐκ πολέμοιο καὶ αἰνῆς δηϊότητος.  
 τῷ νῦν Τυδεΐδης, εἰ καὶ μάλα καρτερός ἐστι, 410  
 φραζέσθω, μή τις οἱ ἡμείνων σείο μάχηται.  
 μὴ δὴν Αἰγιάλεια, περίφρων Ἀδρηστήνη,  
 ἐξ ὕπνου γοώσασα φίλους οἰκῆας ἐγείρῃ,  
 κουρίδιον ποθέουσα πόσιν, τὸν ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν,  
 ἰφθίμη ἄλοχος Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο. 415  
 ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμφοτέρησιν ἀπ' ἰχῶ χειρὸς ὁμόργνη·  
 ἄλθετο χεῖρ, ὀδύναι δὲ κατηπιόωντο βαρεῖαι.  
 Αἰ δ' αὖτ' εἰσορόωσαι Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη,  
 κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσι Δία Κρονίδην ἐρέθιζον· 420  
 τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·  
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ ῥα τί μοι κεχολώσεται, ὅ ττι κεν εἴπω;  
 ἦ μάλα δὴ τινα Κύνρις Ἀχαιῶν ἀνείισα  
 Τρῶσιν ἅμα σπέσθαι, τοὺς νῦν ἔκπαγλ' ἐφίλησε,  
 τῶν τινα καρρέζουσα Ἀχαιῶν ἐνπέπλων,  
 πρὸς χρυσῇ περόνῃ καταμύξατο χεῖρα ἀραιήν. 425  
 ὣς φάτο· μείδισεν δὲ πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε,  
 καὶ ῥα καλεσσάμενος προσέφη χρυσέην Ἀφροδίτην·  
 Οὗ τοι, τέκνον ἐμὸν, δέδοται πολεμῆϊα ἔργα·  
 ἀλλὰ σύ γ' ἡμερόεντα μετέρχεο ἔργα γάμοιο.



Distressed at heart, pierced through with pains; and the  
 arrow [his soul: 400  
 Had been driven into his thick shoulder, and was disturbing  
 But Pæon, sprinkling upon him pain-extinguishing remedies,  
 Cured him; for indeed he had not been formed at all  
 mortal at all events.

A frantick man (was he,) a doer of acts of violence, who did  
 not feel concerned about performing unjust deeds,  
 Who with his archery harassed the gods, who possess  
 Olympus. [405

But the blue-eyed goddess Minerva set this man upon thee.  
 Senseless (is he), nor does the son of Tydeus know this in  
 his mind, [immortals,

That (that man) is not at all long-lived, who fights with the  
 Neither at all do children on his knees call him father,  
 On his coming from battle and the terrible death-struggle.  
 Therefore now let the son of Tydeus, even if he is very  
 strong, 410

Take thought, lest some one mightier than thou fight with  
 him. [of Adrastus,

Lest for a long time Ægialea, the eminently prudent daughter  
 The brave wife of the horse-taming Diomede, [domestics,  
 Breaking out into lamentations from sleep, rouse her  
 Regretting the loss of the husband of her virginity, the  
 bravest of the Achæans." 415

She spake, I say, and with both hands wiped off the ichor  
 from her hand:

The hand was healed, and the violent pains were mitigated.

But they, on the other hand, both Minerva and Juno,  
 beholding them, [words;

Were exciting Jupiter, the son of Saturn, with sarcastic  
 And the blue-eyed goddess Minerva made a beginning of  
 words to them: 420

"Father Jove, wilt thou then be at all angry with me for  
 whatever I say? [Achæan women

Assuredly now Venus, while inciting some one of the  
 To follow along with the Trojans, for whom she hath now  
 shewn an excessive fondness,

Stroking some one of these well-robed Achæan women,  
 Hath torn her delicate hand against her golden clasp." 425

Thus she spake; and the father, both of gods and men,  
 smiled,

And so, having called golden Venus, he addressed her:

"Not to thee, my child, have warlike deeds been assigned:  
 But do thou pursue the delightful affairs of marriage.

- ταῦτα δ' Ἀρηϊ βοῶ καὶ Ἀθήνη πάντα μελήσει. 430  
 ὥς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον.  
 Αἰνεΐα δ' ἐπόρουσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,  
 γινώσκων, ὃ οἱ αὐτὸς ὑπείρεχε χεῖρας Ἀπόλλων'  
 ἀλλ' ὄγ' ἄρ' οὐδὲ θεὸν μέγαν ἄζετο, ἵετο δ' αἰεὶ  
 Αἰνεΐαν κτείνει, καὶ ἀπὸ κλυτὰ τεύχεα δύσαι. 435  
 τρὶς μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπόρουσε, κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων,  
 τρὶς δέ οἱ ἐστυφελίξε φαιεὴν ἄσπιδ' Ἀπόλλων'  
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο, δαίμονι ἴσος,  
 δεινὰ δ' ὁμοκλήσας προσέφη ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων'  
 Φράζεο, Τυδείδῃ, καὶ χάζεο, μῆδὲ θεοῖσιν 440  
 ἴσ' ἔθελε φρονέειν. ἐπεὶ οὐποτε φύλον ὁμοῖον  
 ἀθανάτων τε θεῶν, χαμαὶ ἔρχομένων τ' ἀνθρώπων.  
 ὥς φάτο· Τυδείδης δ' ἀνεχάξετο τυτθὸν ὀπίσσω,  
 μῆνιν ἀλευόμενος ἐκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος.  
 Αἰνεΐαν δ' ἀπάτερθεν ὀμίλου θήκεν Ἀπόλλων 445  
 Περγᾶμω εἰν ἱερῇ, ὅθι οἱ νηὸς γε τέτυκτο·  
 ἦτοι τὸν Λητώ τε καὶ Ἄρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα  
 ἐν μεγάλῳ ἁδύτῳ ἀκέοντό τε, κύδαινόν τε.  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ εἰδὼλον τεύξ' ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,  
 αὐτῷ τ' Αἰνεΐα ἵκελον καὶ τεύχεσι τοῖον 450  
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' εἰδῶλῳ Τρῶες καὶ δῖοι Ἀχαιοὶ  
 δῆον ἀλλήλων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι βοεΐας  
 ἄσπιδας εὐκύκλους, λαισῆϊά τε πτερόεντα.  
 δὴ τότε θοῦρον Ἄρηα προσήυδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων'  
 Ἄρες, Ἄρες, βροτολοιγέ, μαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα, 455  
 οὐκ ἂν δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἐρύσαιο μετελθὼν,  
 Τυδείδην, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο;  
 Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οὔτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ,  
 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο, δαίμονι ἴσος.  
 ὥς εἰπὼν, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐφέζετο Περγᾶμω ἄκρῃ. 460

And all these things shall be matters of care to the prompt  
Mars, and Minerva." 430

Thus these indeed were talking such things to one another.  
But Diomed, brave at the war-shout, rushed impetuously  
upon Æneas, [hands over him :

Though knowing the way in which Apollo himself held his  
But he in fact did not even stand in awe of the mighty god ;  
but he was incessantly longing

To slay Æneas, and to strip off his renowned arms. 435

Thrice indeed he then rushed impetuously upon him,  
wishing earnestly to slay him,

And thrice Apollo violently struck his glittering shield :

But when he had now made an onset against him the fourth  
time, equal to a god, [him :

Then the far-darting Apollo terribly rebuking him, said to

"Beware, son of Tydeus, and retire, nor choose 440

To meditate equal things with the gods. Since the race of  
the immortal

Gods, and of men moving on the earth is at no time alike."

Thus he spake ; and the son of Tydeus retired back a little,  
Shrinking from the rage of the far-darting Apollo.

But Apollo placed Æneas apart from the crowd 445

In sacred Pergamus, where a temple indeed had been built  
to him :

Him in truth both Latona and missile-darting Diana<sup>1</sup>

In the spacious shrine were both curing and restoring to  
majesty.

But he,—Apollo of the silver bow—formed a phantasm,

Both resembling Æneas himself, and such (as he was) in  
his arms : 450

And accordingly around the phantasm the Trojans and the  
noble Achæans

Were cutting in pieces the ox-hide well-rounded shields

And light leathern bucklers around each other's breasts.

Then indeed Phœbus Apollo addressed impetuous Mars :

"Mars, Mars, man-destroyer, polluted with blood, batterer  
of walls, 455

Wouldest thou not now, having pursued after him, draw this  
man away from the battle, [father Jove ?

The son of Tydeus, who now indeed would even fight with

First indeed he wounded Venus, close to her, in the hand  
by the wrist, [god."

And afterwards he made an onset on myself, equal to a

Thus having spoken, he indeed himself sat down on the  
summit of Pergamus. 460

Τρωάς δὲ στίχας οὖλος Ἄρης ὤτρυνε μετελθὼν,  
εἰδόμενος Ἀκάμαντι βοῶ ἡγήτορι Θρηκῶν  
υἱάσι δὲ Πριάμοιο Διοτρεφέεσσι κέλευεν·

ᾧ υἱεῖς Πριάμοιο, Διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,  
ἐς τί ἔτι κτείνεσθαι ἐάσετε λαὸν Ἀχαιοῖς ; 465

ἢ εἰσόκεν ἀμφὶ πύλῃσ' εὐ ποιητῆσι μάχωνται ;  
κεῖται ἀνὴρ, ὃν τ' ἴσον ἐτίομεν Ἑκτορι δίω,  
Αἰνείας, υἱὸς μεγαλήτορος Ἀγχίσαιο·  
ἀλλ' ἄγετ', ἐκ φλοίσβοιο σαώσομεν ἐσθλὸν ἐταῖρον.

ᾧ Ως εἰπὼν, ὤτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου. 470  
ἐνθ' αὖ Σαρπηδὼν μάλα νείκεσεν Ἑκτορα δῖον.

Ἑκτορ, πῇ δὴ τοι μένος οἴχεται, ὃ πρὶν ἔχεσκες ;  
φῆς που ἄτερ λαῶν πόλιν ἐξέμεν ἡδ' ἐπικούρων,  
οἷος, σὺν γαμβροῖσι, κασιγνήτοισί τε σοῖσι·  
τῶν νῦν οὐ τιν' ἐγὼν ἰδέειν δύναμ' οὐδὲ νοῆσαι, 475

ἀλλὰ καταπτώσσουσιν, κύνες ὥς ἀμφὶ λέοντα.  
ἡμεῖς δ' αὖ μαχόμεσθ', οἷπερ τ' ἐπικούροι ἐνεμμεν.  
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν, ἐπίκουρος ἔων, μάλα τηλόθεν ἦκω·  
τηλοῦ γὰρ Λυκίῃ, Ξάνθῳ ἐπὶ δινῆεντι,  
ἐνθ' ἄλοχόν τε φίλῃν ἔλιπον καὶ νήπιον υἱόν, 480

καὶ δὲ κτήματα πολλὰ, τά τ' ἔλδεται ὅς κ' ἐπιδευῆς.  
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς Λυκίους ὀτρύνω, καὶ μέμον' αὐτὸς  
ἀνδρὶ μαχήσασθαι· ἀτὰρ οὔτι μοι ἐνθάδε τοῖον,  
οἷόν κ' ἡὲ φέροιεν Ἀχαιοὶ, ἢ κεν ἄγοιεν·  
τύνη δ' ἔστηκας, ἀτὰρ οὐδ' ἄλλοις κελεύεις 485

λαοῖσι μενέμεν, καὶ ἀμυνέμεναι ὥρεσσι.  
μήπως, ὥς ἀνίστι λίνου ἀλόντε πανάγρου,  
ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γένεσθε.  
οἱ δὲ τάχ' ἐκέρσουσ' εὐ ναιομένην πόλιν ὑμῖν.  
σοὶ δὲ χρὴ τὰδε πάντα μέλειν νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμαρ, 490  
ἀρχοὺς λισσομένῃ τηλεκλήτῳ ἐπικούρων,  
νωλεμέως ἐχέμεν, κρατερὴν δ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐνιπὴν.

ᾧ ὣς φάτο Σαρπηδὼν· δάκε δὲ φρένας Ἑκτορι μῦθος·

<sup>1</sup> This verse may be translated in connection with the preceding, *to defend*

But destructive Mars, having gone among them, urged on  
the ranks of the Trojans. [Thracians :

Assimilating himself to Acamas, the active leader of the  
And he encouraged the Jove-reared sons of Priam :

"O sons of Priam, the Jove-reared king,

How long still will ye permit the people to be slaughtered by  
the Achæans? 465

(Shall it be) until they fight about the well-built gates?

A hero is prostrate—and (one) whom we honoured equally  
with noble Hector,—

Æneas, the son of the great-hearted Anchises : [battle."

But come let us save our brave companion from the din of  
Having thus spoken, he excited the strength and soul of  
each. 470

Then, farther, Sarpedon greatly reprov'd the noble Hector :

"Hector, where now is thy might gone, which before  
thou hadst?

Thou saidst, in a manner, that, thou wouldest hold the city  
without (thy own) tribes and the auxiliaries,

Alone, with thy brothers in law, and thine own brothers :

Not any one of whom am I now able to see or to observe, 475

But they are cowering, just as dogs around a lion.

But we on the other hand fight, and whoever of us are in  
(the place) as auxiliaries. [distance :

For I also, being an auxiliary, am come from a very great

For Lycia is at a great distance, upon the eddying Xanthus,

Where I left both my wife and infant son, 480

And (left) many possessions, and (those) which whoever is  
in want, wishes for.

Yet even thus I urge on the Lycians, and am myself eager

To fight with any man : Yet I have not any thing here such,

As the Achæans would either carry off or drive away ;

But thou standest, and dost not even urge the other 485

Troops to remain firm, and to defend their partners.<sup>1</sup>

(Beware) lest by any means having been taken as in the  
meshes of an all-catching net,

Ye become a spoil and a gain to hostile men,

And they quickly destroy your well-inhabited city.

But all these things ought to be objects of care (to thee)  
both night and day, 490

Entreating the commanders of the far-summoned allies,

To hold themselves in perseverance, and to lay aside harsh  
reproof." [of Hector :

Thus spake Sarpedon ; and the speech stung the soul

*their partners, test &c.*

αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμάζε·  
 πᾶλλων δ' ὀξέα δοῦρα, κατὰ στρατὸν ὦχετο πάντη, 495  
 ὀτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνὴν.  
 οἱ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν, καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν.  
 Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπέμειναν ἀολλέες, οὐδὲ φόβηθεν.

Ὡς δ' ἄνεμος ἄχνας φορέει ἱερὰς κατ' ἀλωὰς,  
 ἀνδρῶν λικμώντων, ὅτε τε ξανθὴ Δημήτηρ 500  
 κρίνη, ἐπειγομένων ἀνέμων, καρπὸν τε καὶ ἄχνας·  
 αἱ δ' ὑπολευκαίνονται ἀχυρμαί· ὥς τότε Ἀχαιοὶ  
 λευκοὶ ὑπερθε γέγοντο κοινισάλω, ὅν ῥα δι' αὐτῶν  
 οὐρανὸν ἐς πολύχαλκον ἐπέπληγυν πόδες ἵππων,  
 ἅψ' ἐπιμισγομένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρεφον ἥνιοχῆς. 505  
 οἱ δὲ μένος χειρῶν ἰθὺς φέρον. ἀμφὶ δὲ νύκτα  
 θοῦρος Ἄρης ἐκάλυψε μάχη, Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγων,  
 πάντοσ' ἐποιχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἐκραίαιεν ἐφετμὰς  
 Φοῖβου Ἀπόλλωνος χρυσάουρου, ὅς μιν ἀνώγει  
 Τρωσὶν θυμὸν ἐγείρει, ἐπεὶ ἶδε Παλλὰδ' Ἀθήνην 510  
 οἰχομένην· ἥ γάρ ῥα πέλε Δαναοῖσιν ἀρηγών.  
 αὐτὸς δ' Αἰνείαν μάλα πίονος ἐξ ἀδύτοιο  
 ἦκε, καὶ ἐν στήθεσσι μένος βῆλε ποιμένι λαῶν.

Αἰνείας δ' ἐτάροισι μεθίστατο· τοὶ δ' ἐχάρησαν,  
 ὡς εἶδον ζῶόν τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα προσιόντα, 515  
 καὶ μένος ἐσθλὸν ἔχοντα· μετάλλησάν γε μὲν οὐ τι·  
 οὐ γὰρ ἔα πόνος ἄλλος, ὃν Ἀργυρότοξος ἔγειρεν,  
 Ἄρης τε βροτολογὸς, Ἔρις τ' ἄμοτον μεμανία.  
 τοὺς δ' Αἶαντε δύο καὶ Ὀδυσσεὺς καὶ Διομήδης  
 ὤτρυνον Δαναοὺς πολεμιζέμεν. οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ 520  
 οὔτε βίας Τρώων ὑπεδείδισαν, οὔτε ἰωκάς·  
 ἀλλ' ἔμενον, νεφέλῃσιν ἐοικότες, ἃς τε Κρονίων  
 νηνεμὴς ἔστησεν ἐπ' ἀκροπόλοισιν ὄρεσσιν  
 ἀτρέμας, ὅφρ' εὖδῃσι μένος Βορέας, καὶ ἄλλων  
 ζαχρειῶν ἀνέμων, οὔτε νέφεα σκιόεντα 525  
 πνοιῇσι λιγυρῇσι διασκιδνᾷσιν ἀέντες·



And immediately he leaped from the chariot with his arms  
to the ground, [in every direction, 495

And, brandishing his sharp spears, went through the army  
Urging them to fight, and roused up the dreadful din of battle.  
And they were wheeled about, and stood in opposition  
against the Achæans. [body, and were not terrified.

But the Argives stood their ground against them in a close

And just as the wind carries the chaff along the sacred  
threshing grounds, [Ceres 500

While men are winnowing, and (at the time) when yellow  
Separates both the grain and the chaff, the winds urging it  
along: [at that time the Achæans

And they, the heaps of chaff, become white from above; so  
Became white from above by the dust which, in fact, the feet  
Of the horses struck up to the brazen-founded heaven  
through them, [charioteers were turning back. 505

As (the Trojans) mingled with them back again; and the  
And these advanced the strength of their hands straight on.

But impetuous Mars

Cast a covering of night over the battle, aiding the Trojans,  
Going about in every direction, and he fulfilled the commands  
of the other,

Phœbus Apollo of the golden sword, who had bidden him  
To arouse the spirit of the Trojans, when he saw Pallas  
Minerva 510

Departing: for she, in fact, was an auxiliary to the Danaï.  
And he himself sent forth Æneas from his very rich

Shrine, and inspired strength into the breast of the shepherd  
of his tribes. [were delighted,

But Æneas placed himself among his companions; and they  
When they saw him approaching, both alive and sound, 515  
And having good strength: they did not indeed however  
question him at all: [silver-bow was stirring up,

For a different toil forbad them, which the bearer of the  
And man-destroying Mars, and Discord insatiably raging.

But those—the Danaï—the two Ajaxes and Ulysses and [520  
Diomedes were rousing to war. But they even of themselves  
Dreaded neither the strength nor the battle-cries of the  
Trojans: [of Saturn,

But awaited them, like the clouds, and those, which the son  
During a calm, has caused to stand on lofty-topped moun-  
tains [the other

Without motion, as long as sleeps the force of Boreas, and  
Impetuous winds, which, blowing with shrill blasts, 525  
Disperse the overshadowing clouds;

ὥς Δαναοὶ Τρῶας μένον ἔμπεδον, οὐδὲ φέβοντο.

'Ατρείδης δ' ἄν' ὄμιλον ἐφοίτα, πολλὰ κελεύων·

ἽΩ φίλοι, ἀνέρες ἔστέ, καὶ ἄλκιμον ἦτορ ἔλεσθε,

ἀλλήλους τ' αἰδέισθε κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.

530

αἰδομένων δ' ἀνδρῶν πλέονες σόοι, ἥε πέφανται·

φευγόντων δ' οὐτ' ἄρ' κλέος ὄρνυται, οὔτε τις ἀλκή.

ἽΗ, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ θοῶς· βάλε δὲ πρόμον ἄνδρα,

Αἰνείεω ἔταρον μεγαθύμον, Δηϊκόωντα

Περγασίδην, δν Τρῶες ὁμῶς Πριάμοιο τέκεσσι

535

τίον, ἐπεὶ θοὸς ἔσκε μετὰ πρώτοισι μάχεσθαι·

τόν ῥα κατ' ἀσπίδα δουρὶ βάλε κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων·

ἥ δ' οὐκ ἔγχος ἔρυτο, διὰ πρὸ δὲ εἷσατο καὶ τῆς,

νεαίρῃ δ' ἐν γαστρὶ διὰ ζωστήρος ἔλασσε.

δοῦπήσεν δὲ πεσὼν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

540

"Ενθ' αὐτ' Αἰνείας Δαναῶν ἔλεν ἄνδρας ἀριστους,

υἷε Διοκλῆος, Κρήθωνά τε, 'Ορσίλοχόν τε·

τῶν ῥα πατὴρ μὲν ἔναιεν εὐκτιμένη ἐνὶ Φηρῇ,

ἀφνειὸς βιότοιο· γένος δ' ἦν ἐκ ποταμοῖο

'Αλφειοῦ, ὅστ' εὐρὺ ῥέει Πυλίων διὰ γαίης.

545

ὅς τέκετ' 'Ορσίλοχον πολέεσσ' ἀνδρεσσιν ἀνακτα·

'Ορσίλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἔτικτε Διοκλῆα μεγαθύμον·

ἐκ δὲ Διοκλῆος διδυμάουε παῖδε γενέσθην.

Κρήθων, 'Ορσίλοχός τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.

τῷ μὲν ἄρ' ἠβήσαντε μελαινᾶων ἐπὶ νῆων

550

"Ιλιον εἰς εὐπωλον ἄμ' 'Αργείοσιν ἐπέσθην,

τιμὴν 'Ατρείδῃσ', 'Αγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ,

ἀρνυμένῳ τῷ δ' αὐθι τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψεν.

Οἷω τῷ γε λέοντε δύω ὄρεος κορυφῇσιν

ἐτραφέτην ὑπὸ μητρὶ, βαθείης τάρφεσιν ὕλης·

555

τῷ μὲν ἄρ' ἀρπάζοντε βόας καὶ ἱφία μῆλα

σταθμοὺς ἀνθρώπων κεραίζετον, ὄφρα καὶ αὐτῷ

ἀνδρῶν ἐν παλάμῃσι κατέκταθεν ὀξεῖ χαλκῷ.

τοίῳ τῷ χεῖρεσσιν ὑπ' Αἰνείαιο δαμέντε

καππεσέτην, ἐλάττησιν ἐοικότες ὕψηλῃσι.

560

Thus the Danaï steadily awaited the Trojans, nor were they dismayed. [tude, greatly encouraging them :

But the son of Atreus was going about through the multi-  
 "O friends, be men, and take (to yourselves) a stout heart,  
 And feel shame towards each other in the strongly contested  
 conflicts. 530

When men feel shame, more are safe than are slain ;  
 But, when they fly, neither glory, in fact, arises (from it),  
 nor any succour." [a foremost-fighting man,

He said, and quickly hurled with his spear ; and he struck  
 The companion of the high-souled Æneas, Deïcoön,  
 The son of Pergasus, whom the Trojans honoured equally  
 with the sons 535

Of Priam, since he was prompt at fighting among the fore-  
 most : [shield ;

So him the ruler Agamemnon struck with his spear on his  
 But that did not keep off the dart, but it penetrated forward  
 even through it, [belly.

And he drove it through the belt in the lower part of the  
 And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms  
 clanged upon him. 540

Then, next, Æneas slew very brave men of the Danaï,  
 The two sons Diocleus, both Crethon and Orsilochus :  
 Their father moreover dwelt in well built Pheræ, [the river  
 Rich in the means of living ; and their descent was from  
 Alpheus, which also flows extensively through the land of  
 the Pylians, 545

Who begat Orsilochus, a king to many men :  
 And so Orsilochus begat the high-souled Diocleus :  
 And from Diocleus were produced twin sons, [fighting.  
 Crethon and Orsilochus, well skilled in every kind of  
 These two indeed accordingly, having attained the vigour of  
 manhood, went along with the Argives 550

In black ships to horse-feeding Ilium,  
 Seeking to gain satisfaction for the sons of Atreus, Aga-  
 memnon and

Menelaus ; but there the hand of death enveloped those two.  
 Just as those two lions at least on the summits of a mountain  
 Have been reared under their dam, in the thick glades of a  
 deep wood : 555

Which indeed, further, carrying off oxen and fat sheep,  
 Lay waste the stalls of men, till they two themselves also  
 Are slain with the sharp brass in the hands of men. [Æneas,  
 Such these two, having been subdued beneath the hands of  
 Fell down, like lofty pine trees. 560

τὼ δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·  
 βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων, κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ,  
 σείων ἐγχέην· τοῦ δ' ὄτρυνε μένος Ἄρης,  
 τὰ φρονέων, ἵνα χερσὶν ὑπ' Αἰνείαιο δαμείη.  
 Τὸν δ' ἶδεν Ἀντίλοχος μεγαθύμου Νέστορος υἱός· 565  
 βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων· περὶ γὰρ διέ ποιμένι λαῶν,  
 μή τι πάθῃ, μέγα δέ σφας ἀποσφῆλκει πόνοιο.  
 τὼ μὲν δὴ χεῖράς τε καὶ ἔγχεα ὀξυόεντα  
 ἀντίον ἀλλήλων ἐχέτην, μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι·  
 Ἀντίλοχος δὲ μάλ' ἄγχι παρίστατο ποιμένι λαῶν 570  
 Αἰνείας δ' οὐ μέινε, θοός περ ἔων πολέμοισι,  
 ὥς εἶδε δύο φῶτε παρ' ἀλλήλοισι μένοντε.  
 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν νεκροὺς ἔρυσαν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν,  
 τὼ μὲν ἄρα δειλὴ βαλέτην ἐν χερσὶν ἐταίρων·  
 αὐτὰ δὲ στρεφθέντε, μετὰ πρώτοισι μαχέσθην. 575  
 Ἔνθα Πυλαιμένεα ἐλέτην, ἀτάλαντον Ἀρηϊ,  
 ἀρχὸν Παφλαγόνων μεγαθύμων ἀσπιστῶν.  
 τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀτρεΐδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος  
 ἕσταότ' ἔγχρ' ἔνυξ, κατὰ κληίδα τυχήσας·  
 Ἀντίλοχος δὲ Μύδωνα βάλ' ἡνίοχον, θεράποντα 580  
 ἕσθλόν, Ἀτυμνιάδην, (ὁ δ' ὑπέστρεφε μώνυχας ἵππους,)  
 χερμαδίῳ ἀγκῶνα τυχῶν μέσον· ἐκ δ' ἄρα χειρῶν  
 ἡνία λεύκ' ἐλέφαντι χαμαὶ πέσον ἐν κονίῃσιν.  
 Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἐπαΐξας ξίφει ἤλασε κόρσην·  
 αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἀσθμαίνων εὐεργέος ἔκπεσε δίφρου 585  
 κύμβαχος ἐν κονίῃσιν, ἐπὶ βρεχμόν τε καὶ ὤμους  
 δηθὰ μάλ' ἐστήκει, τύχε γὰρ ῥ' ἀμάθοιο βαθείης,  
 ὄφρ' ἵππῳ πλήξαντε χαμαὶ βάλλον ἐν κονίῃσι·  
 τοὺς δ' ἴμας Ἀντίλοχος, μετὰ δὲ στρατὸν ἤλας Ἀχαιῶν.

<sup>1</sup> Pylemenes is mentioned again in the battle at the ships. But they are supposed to be different persons of one name. There he is called a king, and here a leader only.

But Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, pitied these two  
 having fallen; [darkly-shining brass,  
 And he went through the foremost fighters, armed with  
 Shaking his spear: and Mars urged on his courage,  
 Planning this, that he might be subdued under the hands  
 of Æneas. [saw; 565

But him Antilochus, the son of the high-souled Nestor,  
 And he went through the foremost fighters; for he was  
 exceedingly afraid for the shepherd of tribes,  
 Let he should suffer any thing, and greatly cause them to  
 fail of their toil.

These two indeed now held both their hands and  
 Sharp spears, opposite to one another, eager to fight:  
 But Antilochus placed himself beside the shepherd of his  
 tribes very close to him: 570  
 And Æneas did not remain, although he was an impetuous  
 warrior,

When he saw two men remaining beside each other.  
 But when therefore they had pulled back the dead bodies  
 to the army of the Achæans,  
 They accordingly placed those two unfortunate men indeed  
 in the hands of their companions;  
 But they themselves having turned back fought among the  
 foremost. 575

Then they slew Pylæmenes,<sup>1</sup> equal to Mars,  
 The leader of the high-souled shield-bearing Paphlagonians.  
 Him indeed, I say, the spear-famed Menelaus, the son of  
 Atreus, [the collar bone:  
 Pierced with his spear while standing, having hit him on  
 And Antilochus struck the charioteer Mydon, his good 580  
 Attendant, the son of Atymneus;—but he was turning  
 round the solid-hoofed horses—  
 Having struck him with a hand-stone on the middle of his  
 elbow: and so out of his hands  
 The reins, white with ivory, fell on the ground in the dust.  
 And so Antilochus, having darted forward upon him, struck  
 him on the temple with his sword:  
 But he gasping for breath fell out from the well-wrought  
 chariot 585

Head-foremost in the dust, and upon his forehead and  
 shoulders [deep sand,—  
 He stood a very long time,—for, in fact, he chanced upon  
 Till the two horses, having struck him, cast him on the  
 ground in the dust: [Achæans.  
 But these Antilochus lashed, and drove to the army of the

Τοὺς δ' Ἑκτωρ ἐνόησε κατὰ στίχας, ὥρτο δ' ἐπ' αὐτοὺς 590  
 κεκληγώς· ἅμα δὲ Τρώων εἵποντο φάλαγγες  
 καρτεραί· ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφὶν Ἄρης καὶ πότνι Ἑνυώ·  
 ἡ μὲν, ἔχουσα Κυδοιμόν ἀναιδέα δηϊότητος·  
 Ἄρης δ' ἐν παλάμῃσι πελώριον ἔγχος ἐνώμα·  
 φοίτα δ' ἄλλοτε μὲν προσθ' Ἑκτορος, ἄλλοτ' ὀπισθε. 595

Τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ῥίγησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης.  
 ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ἀπάλαμνος, ἰὼν πολέος πεδίοιο,  
 στήνῃ ἐπ' ὠκυρόφῳ ποταμῷ ἄλαδε προρέοντι,  
 ἀφρῷ μορμύροντα ἰδὼν, ἀνά τ' ἔδραμ' ὀπίσσω·  
 ὡς τότε Τυδείδης ἀνεχάζετο, εἰπέ τε λαῷ· 600

ὦ φίλοι, οἷον δὴ θαυμάζομεν Ἑκτορα δῖον  
 αἰχμητὴν τ' ἔμεναι, καὶ θαρσαλέον πολεμιστήν.  
 τῷ δ' αἰεὶ πᾶρα εἷς γε θεῶν, ὃς λοιγὸν ἀμύνει·  
 καὶ νῦν οἱ πᾶρα κείνος Ἄρης, βροτῷ ἀνδρὶ ἐοικώς.  
 ἀλλὰ πρὸς Τρώας τετραμμένοι αἰὲν ὀπίσσω 605  
 εἴκετε, μῆδὲ θεοῖς μενεαινέμεν ἱφὶ μάχεσθαι.

ὣς ἄρ' ἔφη· Τρῶες δὲ μάλα σχεδὸν ἥλυθον αὐτῶν.  
 ἔνθ' Ἑκτωρ δύο φῶτε κατέκτανεν εἰδότε χάρμης,  
 εἷν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἐόντε, Μενέσθην, Ἀγχιάλόν τε.  
 τῷ δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, 610  
 στήνῃ δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ἰὼν, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,  
 καὶ βάλεν Ἀμφιον Σελάγον υἱόν, ὃς ῥ' ἐνὶ Παισῶ  
 ναῖε πολυκτῆμων, πολυληΐος· ἀλλὰ ἑ Μοῖρα  
 ἦγ' ἐπικουρήσοντα μετὰ Πριάμῳν τε καὶ νῆας·  
 τὸν ῥα κατὰ ζωστήρα βάλε Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, 615  
 νειαίρῃ δ' ἐν γαστρὶ πάγῃ δολερὺς χύσκιον ἔγχος.  
 δούπησεν δὲ πεσών. ὁ δ' ἐπέδριμε φαίδιμος Αἴας  
 τεύχεα συλήσων· Τρῶες δ' ἐπὶ δούρατ' ἔχευαν  
 ὀξέα, παμφανώνοντα· σάκος δ' ἀνεδέξατο πολλὰ.  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ λάξ προσβάς ἐκ νεκροῦ χάλκεον ἔγχος 620



But Hector perceived them among the ranks, and hurried  
 against them, 590  
 Having uttered a cry; and along with him the brave  
 phalanxes of the Trojans [Bellona:  
 Followed; and moreover Mars led them, and the awful  
 She indeed having with her shameless Tumult of deadly fight;  
 But Mars was brandishing in his hands his enormous spear:  
 And at one time indeed he ranged about before Hector, at  
 another behind him. 595  
 But him Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, having seen,  
 shuddered,  
 And as when a helpless man, having gone over a vast plain,  
 Stands on the edge of a rapid-flowing river, running forwards  
 to the sea,  
 Having seen it rippling with foam, and has run back again;  
 So at that time did the son of Tydeus retreat, and he spake  
 to his people: 600  
 "O friends, in what a way now do all admire the noble  
 Hector,  
 That he is both a spear-man, and a courageous warrior.  
 But (there is) ever beside him one at least of the gods, who  
 wards off destruction: [man."  
 And now yonder Mars (is) beside him, like to a mortal  
 But retreat backwards, ever being turned towards 605  
 The Trojans, and do not desire to fight vigorously with gods."  
 Thus then he spake: but the Trojans approached very  
 near to them.  
 Then Hector slew two men, skilled in fight,  
 (Both) being in one chariot, Menesthes and Anchialus.  
 But these two the mighty Telamonian Ajax pitied, having  
 fallen, 610  
 And having advanced very near, he stood, and hurled with  
 his glittering spear,  
 And struck Amphiüs, the son of Selagus, who indeed dwelt  
 In Pæsus, abounding in possessions, abounding in corn-  
 fields; but him fate  
 Conducted to both Priam and his sons, to bring succour:  
 Him, I say, the Telamonian Ajax struck on the belt, 615  
 And the long lance was fixed in the lower part of his belly.  
 And having fallen he made a heavy loud noise. But the  
 other—the illustrious Ajax, ran upon him, [spears  
 To strip off his arms; but the Trojans poured upon him  
 Sharp, all-glittering: and his shield received upon it many.  
 Then he, having stepped on him with his heel, drew the  
 brazen spear 620

ἐσπάσας· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' ἄλλα δυνήσατο τεύχεα καλὰ  
 ὤμοιιν ἀφελέσθαι· ἐπείγετο γάρ βελέεσσι.  
 δεῖσε δ' ὄγ' ἀμφίβασιν κρατερὴν Τρώων ἀγρώχων,  
 οἳ πολλοί τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἔγχε' ἔχοντες,  
 οἱ ἔ, μέγαν περ ἔοντα καὶ ἴφθιμον καὶ ἀγαυόν,  
 ὦσαν ἀπὸ σφείων. ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίσθη.

625

ᾧ Ως οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.  
 Τληπόλεμον δ' Ἡρακλείδην, ἧῦν τε, μέγαν τε,  
 ὥρσεν ἐπ' ἀντιθέῳ Σαρπηδόνι Μοῖρα κραταίῃ·  
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,  
 υἱὸς θ', υἱωνός τε Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο,  
 τὸν καὶ Τληπόλεμος πρότερος πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε·

630

Σαρπηδὸν, Λυκίων βουληφόρε, τίς τοι ἀνάγκη  
 πτώσσειν ἐνθάδ', ἐόντι μάχης ἀδάημονι φωτί;  
 ψευδόμενοι δέ σε φασὶ Διὸς γόνον αἰγιόχοιο  
 εἶναι, ἐπεὶ πολλὸν κείνων ἐπιδεύεαι ἀνδρῶν,  
 οἳ Διὸς ἐξεγένοντο ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων.  
 ἀλλ' οἷόν τινα φασὶ βίην Ἡρακλείην  
 εἶναι, ἐμὸν πατέρα, θρασυμέμονα, θυμολέοντα;  
 ὅς ποτε δεῦρ' ἐλθὼν, ἔνεχ' ἵππων Λαομέδοντος,  
 ἐξ οἷης σὺν νηυσὶ καὶ ἀνδράσι παυροτέροισιν,  
 Ἰλίου ἐξαλάπαξε πόλιν, χήρωσε δ' ἀγυιάς.  
 σοὶ δὲ κακὸς μὲν θυμὸς, ἀποφθινύθουσι δὲ λαοί·  
 οὐδέ τί σε Τρώεσσιν ὁτομαι ἄλκαρ ἔσεσθαι,  
 ἐλθόντ' ἐκ Λυκίης, οὐδ' εἰ μάλα καρτερός ἐσσί,  
 ἀλλ' ἵπ' ἐμοὶ δμηθέντα πύλας Ἀΐδαο περήσειν.

635

640

645

Τὸν δ' αὖ Σαρπηδὼν, Λυκίων ἀγός, ἀντίον ἤδα·  
 Τληπόλεμ', ἥτοι κείνος ἀπώλεσεν Ἴλιον ἱρήν,  
 ἀνέρος ἀφραδίῃσιν ἀγανοῦ Λαομέδοντος,  
 ὅς ῥά μιν εὖ ἔρξαντα κακῶ ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ,  
 οὐδ' ἀπέδωχ' ἵππους, ὧν εἵνεκα τηλόθεν ἦλθε·  
 σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν

650

From the corpse; but not so was he yet able to take away  
from his shoulders [darts.

His other beautiful arms; for he was hard pressed with  
And he dreaded the vigorous defence of the exalted Trojans,  
Who, both numerous and brave, stood against him holding  
their spears,

Who drove him, although he was mighty, and strong and 625  
Renowned, away from them: and he was harrassed, as he  
retreated. [conflict.

Thus they indeed were toiling in the sharply-contested  
But powerful fate roused Tlepolemus, the son of Hercules,  
both brave

And mighty, against the godlike Sarpedon: [near, 630  
And when they, advancing against each other, were now  
Both the son and the grandson of the cloud-collecting Jove,  
Tlepolemus also first addressed a speech to the other:

"Sarpedon, counsellor of the Lycians, what necessity is  
there for thee [battle?

To crouch through fear here, being a man inexperienced in  
And lying they say that thou art the offspring of Ægis-  
bearing 635

Jove, since thou art far inferior to those men,  
Who were descended from Jove in the time of former men.  
But what kind of one do they say that the strong Hercules  
Was,—my father, a steady-couraged, lion-hearted man?

Who once having come hither on account of the horses of  
Laomedon, 640

With six ships alone and a small number of men,  
Sacked the city of Ilium, and widowed its streets?

But thou (hast) a cowardly spirit indeed, and thy forces are  
wasting away: [Trojans,

Nor do I think that thou wilt be at all a defence to the  
After having come from Lycia, not even if thou art very  
strong, 645

But that, having been subdued by me, thou wilt pass through  
the gates of Pluto."

But to him on the other hand Sarpedon, leader of the  
Lycians, spake in reply:

"Tlepolemus, assuredly he destroyed sacred Ilium,  
From the inconsiderate conduct of the man, the renowned  
Laomedon, [done him kindness, 650

Who, I say, assailed him with a harsh speech, when he had  
And did not repay the horses, on account of which he came  
from a long distance:

But to thee I say that death and black fate will here

ἐξ ἐμέθεν τεύξεσθαι, ἐμῷ δ' ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντα  
εὖχος ἐμοὶ δώσειν, ψυχὴν δ' Ἀϊδί κλυτοπόλῳ.

Ἄς φάτο Σαρπηδὼν· ὁ δ' ἀνέσχετο μειλινον ἔγχος 655

Τληπόλεμος· καὶ τῶν μὲν ἀμαρτῇ δούρατα μακρὰ  
ἐκ χειρῶν ᾗξαν· ὁ μὲν βάλεν αὐχένα μέσσον  
Σαρπηδὼν, αἶχμὴ δὲ διαμπερές ἦλθ' ἀλεγεινὴ·  
τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρεβεννὴ νύξ ἐκάλυψε.

Τληπόλεμος δ' ἄρα μηρὸν ἀριστερόν ἔγχει μακρῷ 660

βεβλήκει· αἶχμὴ δὲ διέσσυτο μαιμώωσα,  
ὥς τέω ἐγχριμφθεῖσα, πατήρ δ' ἔτι λοιγὸν ἄμυνεν.

Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα διοὶ ἐταῖροι  
ἐξέφερον πολέμοιο· βάρυνε δέ μιν δόρυ μακρὸν  
ἐλκόμενον, τὸ μὲν οὔτις ἐπεφράσατ', οὐδ' ἐνόησε  
μηροῦ ἐξερύσαι, δόρυ μειλινον, ὅφρ' ἐπιβαίῃ,  
σπευδόντων. τοῖον γὰρ ἔχον πόνον ἀμφιέποντες.

Τληπόλεμον δ' ἐτέρωθεν εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ 665

ἐξέφερον πολέμοιο· νόησε δὲ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,  
τλήμονα θυμὸν ἔχων, μαίμησε δέ οἱ φίλον ἦτορ.  
μερμήριξε δ' ἔπειτα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,  
ἢ προτέρω Διὸς νιδὸν ἐριγδούποιο διώκοι,  
ἢ ὅγε τῶν πλεόνων Λυκίων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.

οὐδ' ἄρ' Ὀδυσσῆϊ μεγαλήτορι μόρσιμον ἦεν, 675

ἴφθιμον Διὸς νιδὸν ἀποκτάμεν ὀξεῖ χαλκῷ.  
τῷ ῥα κατὰ πληθύν Λυκίων τράπε θυμὸν Ἀθήνη.

ἔνθ' ὅγε Κοίρανον εἶλεν, Ἀλάστορά τε, Χρόμόν τε.

Ἄλκανδρόν θ', Ἀλιόν τε, Νοήμονά τε, Πρύτανίν τε.

καὶ νύ κ' ἔτι πλέονας Λυκίων κτάνε δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς, 680

εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ.

βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ,

δεῖμά φέρων Δαναοῖσι· χάρη δ' ἄρα οἱ προσιόντι

Σαρπηδὼν, Διὸς υἱός, ἔπος δ' ὀλοφυνδὸν ἔειπε·

Result from me, and that, having been subdued beneath  
my spear, [Pluto.]

Thou wilt give glory to me, and thy soul to horse-famed  
Thus spake Sarpedon: but the other—Tlepolemus, raised  
his ashen 655

Spear, and their long lances indeed simultaneously  
Flew impetuously from their hands: the one indeed—Sar-  
pedon, struck the middle of

His neck, and the anguish-causing point went quite through;  
And the other—gloomy darkness shrouded over his eyes.

But, further, Tlepolemus had struck his left thigh with his  
long 660

Spear: and the point had been hurried through, moving  
violently, [warded off destruction.]

Having been forced close to the bone, but his father still  
So the one party indeed,—his noble companions, bore  
forth the god-like [him]

Sarpedon from the battle; but the long spear distressed  
As he was dragged along, which indeed not any one took  
notice of, nor thought 665

Of drawing out from his thigh,—the ashen spear, they being  
busily engaged that [were having.]

He might mount: for such was the toil that those about him  
And on the other side the well-greaved Achæans bore forth  
Tlepolemus from the battle: and the noble Ulysses, pos-  
sessing a daring

Soul, perceived it, and his heart was agitated in him. 670

And then he weighed in his mind and in his soul,  
Whether he should further pursue the son of the loud-  
sounding Jove, [majority of the Lycians.]

Or he should take away their spirit from those—the  
But not in fact was it decreed by fate for the great-hearted  
Ulysses

To slay with his sharp brass the valiant son of Jove. 675

On that account accordingly Minerva directed his soul to  
the main body of the Lycians.

Then he slew Cœranus, and Alastor, and Chromius,  
And Alcander, and Halius, and Noemon, and Prytanis.

And now the noble Ulysses would have slain still more of  
the Lycians [perceived him. 680]

If, in fact, the mighty helmet-waving Hector had not quickly  
And he went through the foremost fighters armed with  
darkly-shining brass,

Bringing terror to the Danai: and so Sarpedon, son of Jove,  
Was delighted at his approach, and uttered (this) mournful  
speech:

Πριαμίδη, μὴ δὴ με ἔλωρ Δαναοῖσιν ἐάσης  
 κείσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπάμυνον. ἔπειτά με καὶ λίποι αἰὼν 685  
 ἐν πόλει ὑμετέρῃ· ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἐγωγε  
 νοστήσας οἰκόνδε, φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν,  
 εὐφρανέειν ἄλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νήπιον υἱόν.

ᾠς φάτο· τὸν δ' οὔτι προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ,  
 ἀλλὰ παρήϊξε, λελημένος, ὄφρα τάχιστα 690  
 ὦσαι<sup>1</sup> Ἀργείους, πολέων δ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.  
 οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δίοι ἐταῖροι  
 εἶσαν ὑπ' αἰγίοχοιο Διὸς περικαλλεῖ φηγῶ·  
 ἐκ δ' ἄρα οἱ μηροῦ δόρυ μείλινον ὥσε θύραζε  
 ἴφθιμος Πελάγων, ὃς οἱ φίλος ἦεν ἐταῖρος· 695  
 τὸν δὲ λίπε ψυχῇ, κατὰ δ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλὺς.  
 αὖτις δ' ἀμπνύνθη, περὶ δὲ πνοιῇ Βορέας  
 ζώγρει ἐπιπνέουσα κακῶς κεκαφητότα θυμόν.

Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπ' Ἀρηϊ καὶ Ἐκτορι χαλκοκορυστῇ  
 οὔτε ποτὲ προτρέποντο μελαινᾶων ἐπὶ νηῶν,  
 οὔτε ποτ' ἀντεφέροντο μάχῃ· ἀλλ' αἰὲν ὀπίσσω  
 χάζονθ', ὡς ἐπύθοντο μετὰ Τρώεσσιν Ἀρηα. 700

Ἔνθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὕστατον ἐξενάριξαν  
 Ἔκτωρ τε Πριάμοιο πάϊς καὶ χάλκεος Ἄρης ;  
 ἀντίθεον Τεύθραντ', ἐπὶ δὲ πλήξιππον Ὀρέστην, 705  
 Τρῆχόν τ' αἰχμητὴν Αἰτώλιον, Οἰνόμαόν τε,  
 Οἰνοπίδην θ' Ἑλενον, καὶ Ὀρέσβιον αἰολομήτην,  
 ὃς ῥ' ἐν Ὑλῃ ναίεσκε, μέγα πλούτοιο μεμηλῶς,  
 λίμνην κεκλιμένους Κηφισίδι· παρ δέ οἱ ἄλλοι  
 ναῖον Βοιωτοὶ, μάλα πίονα δήμον ἔχοντες. 710

Τοὺς δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη  
 Ἀργείους ὀλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὕσμινῃ,  
 αὐτίκ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·  
 ὦ πόποι, αἰγίοχοιο Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη,  
 ἦ ῥ' ἄλιον τὸν μῦθον ὑπέστημεν Μενελάω, 715  
 ἴλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι,

<sup>1</sup> Literally, out of doors.

<sup>2</sup> I. e. retreated with their faces towards the enemy.

<sup>3</sup> Literally, reclined against.



"Son of Priam, do not, I pray, suffer me to lie a prize  
To the Danaï, but succour me. Afterwards may life also  
quit me 685

In your city; since I, at least, was not destined, it seems,  
Having returned home to my dear native land,  
To gladden both my dear wife and infant son!"

Thus he spake: but him helmet-waving Hector did not  
address at all,  
But rushed by, ardently excited, that as soon as possible 690  
He might repulse the Argives, and take away the spirit  
from many.

So they indeed, his noble companions, placed the god-like  
Sarpedon beneath the very beautiful beech-tree of Ægis-  
bearing Jove; [companion,  
And thereupon the valiant Pelagon, who was his beloved  
Drew forth<sup>1</sup> for him from his thigh the ashen spear: 695  
But him his breath left, and a mist had been diffused over  
his eyes: [breathing.

But he again respired, and the breeze of the north-wind,  
Around upon him, revived him, miserably panting in spirit.

But the Argives before Mars and Hector armed with brass  
Neither<sup>2</sup> at any time were turned forward towards the black  
ships, 700

Nor at any time moved forward against them in battle; but  
continually receded [Trojans.

Backwards, as they understood that Mars was with the  
Then whom first, and whom last did both Hector,

The son of Priam, and the brazen Mars deprive of life?

The godlike Teuthras, and moreover the horse-driving  
Orestes, 705

And Trechus, an Ætolian warrior, and Cénomaus,  
And Helenus, the son of Cénops and Oresbius wearing a  
girdle of various colours,

Who indeed dwelt in Hyla, having much concern with wealth,  
Adjoining<sup>3</sup> the lake Cephissus: and beside him dwelt

The other Bœotians occupying a very opulent district. 710

And when then the white-armed goddess Juno perceived  
these

Destroying the Argives in the hard conflict, [words:  
She immediately addressed to Minerva (these) winged

"Gods! O child of Ægis-bearing Jove, unwearied one,  
Of a truth, seemingly, we made that promise in vain to  
Menelaus, 715

That he should return, having destroyed the well-fortified  
Ilium,

εἰ οὕτω μαίνεσθαι ἐάσομεν οὐλον Ἕρῃα.

ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ νῶϊ μεδώμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς.

\*Ὡς ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἀπίθῃσε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.

ἢ μὲν ἐποιοχόμενη χρυσάμπυκας ἔντυεν ἵππους 720

Ἕρῃ, πρέσβα θεᾷ, θυγάτηρ μεγάλιοι Κρόνιοι.

Ἕβῃ δ' ἄμφ' ὀχέεσσι βοῶς βάλε καμπύλα κύκλα

χάλκεα, ὀκτάκνημα, σιδηρέῳ ἄξονι ἄμφις·

τῶν ἦτοι χρυσήϊτος ἄφθιτος, αὐτὰρ ἵπερθεν 725

χάλκε' ἐπίσσωτρα, προσαρρηρότα, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι·

πλήμναι δ' ἄργύρου εἰσὶ περιδρομοὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν·

δίφρος δὲ χρυσεόισι καὶ ἀργυρέοισιν ἱμάσιν

ἐντέταται· δοιαί δὲ περιδρομοὶ ἄντυγές εἰσι·

τοῦ δ' ἐξ ἄργυρεος ῥυμὸς πέλεν· αὐτὰρ ἐπ' ἄκρῳ 730

δῆσε χρύσειον καλὸν ζυγόν, ἐν δὲ λέπαδνα

κάλ' ἔβαλε, χρύσει' ὑπὸ δὲ ζυγὸν ἤγαγεν Ἕρῃ

ἵππους ὠκύποδας, μεμαυῖ ἔριδος καὶ αὐτῆς.

Αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίη, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,

πέπλον μὲν κατέχευεν ἑάνδ' πατρὸς ἐπ' οὔδει,

ποικίλον, ὃν ῥ' αὐτὴ ποιήσατο καὶ κάμ' χερσίν· 735

ἢ δὲ, χιτῶν' ἐνδύσα, Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο

τεύχεσιν ἐς πόλεμον θωρήσσετο δακρυόεντα,

ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὥμοισι βάλετ' αἰγίδα θυσανόεσσαν,

δεινὴν, ἣν περὶ μὲν πάντῃ Φόβος ἐστεφάνωνται·

ἐν δ' Ἔρις, ἐν δ' Ἀλκή, ἐν δὲ κρυόεσσα Ἰωκή 740

ἐν δέ τε Γοργείη κεφαλὴ δεινοῖο πελώρου,

δεινὴ τε, σμερδνὴ τε, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχοιο.

κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἀμφίφαλον κυνέην θέτο τετραφάληρον,

χρυσείην, ἑκατὸν πόλεων πρυλέεσσ' ἀραρυίαν.

ἐς δ' ὄχ' φλόγεα ποσὶ βήσ'· λάξετο δ' ἔγχος 745

βριθῦ, μέγα, στιβαρόν, τῷ δάμνησι στίχας ἀνδρῶν

ἡρώων, τοῖσι τε κοτέσσεται ὀβριμοσπάτρη.

Ἕρῃ δὲ μάλιστα θοῶς ἐπεμαίετ' ἄρ' ἵππους.

αὐτόμαται δὲ πύλαι μύκον Οὐρανοῦ, ἃς ἔχον Ὀραι,

If we allow pernicious Mars to rage thus. [ardent rescue."  
But come now, let us two also concern ourselves with the  
Thus she spake: nor did the blue-eyed goddess Minerva  
resist.

The one indeed going to work harnessed the horses with  
golden head pieces, 720

Juno, the awful goddess, daughter of the mighty Saturn.  
And Hebe quickly put about the chariot the curved, brazen,  
Eight-spoked wheels, to the iron axle-tree on both sides:  
Of these indeed the fellow (is) of gold, imperishable, but  
above it

(Are) brazen tires, fastened on, wonderful to be seen; 725  
And the circular naves on both sides are of silver;

And the body has been stretched on with golden and silver  
Thongs; and there are two circular rims;

And from it there was a pole of silver; but at the extremity  
She bound the beautiful golden yoke, and on it she laid 730  
The beautiful breast-bands of gold; but Juno, eager for the  
strife and battle-shout

Led under the yoke the swift-footed horses.

But Minerva, the daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove,  
Let flow down indeed on the floor of her father her delicate,  
variegated [her hands: 735

Robe, which, moreover, she herself made and worked at with  
But she, having put on her tunic, accoutred herself with  
the arms

Of cloud-collecting Jove for the tearful war,  
And so she cast around her shoulders the Ægis, tasselled,  
Terrible, around which indeed Terror has been wreathed  
every way;

And on it (is) Contention, and on it (is) Fortitude, and on  
it (is) chilling Pursuit; 740

And on it also (is) the Gorgon head of the fearful Monster,  
Both terrifick and terrible, a portent of Ægis-bearing Jove.  
And upon her head she placed her four-coned helmet of  
spreading crest,

Golden, sufficient for the heavy-armed of a hundred cities.  
And she went up with her feet into the flaming chariot, and  
laid hold of the spear, 745

Ponderous, huge, strong, with which she subdues the ranks  
of heroick [powerful father, shall be enraged.

Men, and (of any) with whom she, the daughter of a  
And so Juno applied herself eagerly to the horses with the  
lash. [the Hours were keeping,

But the gates of Heaven grated of their own accord, which

- τῆς ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας Οὐρανὸς, Οὐλυμπός τε, 750  
 ἡμὲν ἀνακλίνει πικινὸν νέφος, ἣδ' ἐπιθεΐναι.  
 τῇ ῥά δι' αὐτῶν κεντρηνεκάς ἔχον ἵππους.  
 εὖρον δὲ Κρονίωνα, θεῶν ἄτερ ἡμενον ἄλλων,  
 ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμποιο.  
 ἔνθ' ἵππους στήσασα θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη 755  
 Ζῆν' ἵπατον Κρονίδην ἐξείρετο, καὶ προσέειπε·  
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσίξῃ Ἄρει τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα,  
 ὁσσάτιόν τε καὶ οἶον ἀπώλεσε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν  
 μὰψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἔμοι δ' ἄχος; οἱ δὲ ἔκηλοι  
 τέρπονται Κύπρις τε καὶ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων, 760  
 ἀφρονα τοῦτον ἀνέντες, ὃς οὐ τίνα θέμιστα.  
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ ῥά τί μοι κεχολώσεται, αἶκεν Ἄρηα  
 λυγρῶς πεπληγυῖα μάχης ἐξ ἀποδίδωμαι;  
 Τῇ δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·  
 ἄγρει μάν οἱ ἔπορσον Ἀθηναίην ἀγελεῖν, 765  
 ἣ ἔ μάλιστ' εἴωθε κακῆς δδύνησι πελάζειν.  
 ὧς ἔφατ'· οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη·  
 μάστιξε δ' ἵππους· τῷ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην  
 μεσσηγὺς γαίης τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος.  
 ὅσσον δ' ἥρωειδὲς ἀνὴρ ἶδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, 770  
 ἡμενος ἐν σκοπιῇ, λεύσσω ἐπὶ οἶνοπα πόντον,  
 τόσσον ἐπιθρώσκουσι θεῶν ὑψηχέες ἵπποι.  
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Τροίην ἵξον, ποταμῷ τε ῥέοντε,  
 ἦχι ῥοὰς Σιμόεις συμβάλλετον ἠδὲ Σκάμανδρος,  
 ἔνθ' ἵππους ἔστησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη, 775  
 λῦσας ἐξ ὁχέων· περὶ δ' ἡέρα πολὺν ἔχενε.  
 τοῖσιν δ' ἄμβροσίνην Σιμόεις ἀνέτειλε νέμεσθαι.  
 Αἰ δὲ βάτην τρήρωσι πελειάσιν ἴθμαθ' ὁμοῖαι,  
 ἀνδράσιν Ἀργείοισιν ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαυῖαι.  
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἵκανον, ὅθι πλείστοι καὶ ἄριστοι 780

To whom has been entrusted the vast Heaven, and Olympus,  
750

Both indeed to turn backward, and to place upon it the  
thick cloud. [goaded forward.

This way accordingly through them they drove the horses  
And they found the son of Saturn sitting apart from the  
other gods,

On the highest summit of the many-ridged Olympus.

There the white armed goddess Juno having stopped her  
horses, 755

Questioned supreme Jove, the son of Saturn, and addressed  
him: [account of these bold deeds,

"Father Jove, art thou not indignant with Mars on  
(To think) how great at once, and what sort of a multitude  
of Achæans he has destroyed,

Causelessly, and not according to propriety, but (so as to  
be) a distress to me? But the others at their ease

Delight themselves, both Venus and silver-bow-bearing  
Apollo, 760

Having let loose this frantick one, who knows not any  
principles of justice. [against me if I, having grievously

Father Jove, wilt thou then assuredly be at all incensed  
Wounded him, drive Mars away out of the battle?"

But her the cloud-collecting Jove replying addressed:  
Well, hasten, incite against him Minerva the Plunderer, 765  
Who is especially accustomed to put him in the way of evil  
pains." [disobey;

Thus he spake; nor did the white armed goddess Juno,  
But she lashed the horses; and they two flew not unwilling  
Between both the earth and the starry heaven.

And as far as a man sees with his eyes through the air, 770  
Sitting on an eminence, looking over the wine-coloured deep,  
So far do the high-sounding horses of the gods spring  
forward. [rivers,

But when now they arrived at Troy, and the two flowing  
Where the Simoïs and the Scamander join together their  
streams, [775

There the white-armed goddess Juno stopped her horses,  
Having loosened them from the chariot: and she diffused  
around a thick mist. [to feed upon.

And the Simoïs caused to grow up for them ambrosial food  
And they went like timid doves in their gait,

Eagerly bent to assist the Argive men.

But when now they were arrived accordingly, where the  
greatest numbers and the most valiant 780

ἔστασαν, ἀμφὶ βίην Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο  
 εἰλόμενοι, λείουσιν ἑοικότες ὠμοφάγοισιν,  
 ἢ συσὶ κάπροισι. τῶν τε σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδόν·  
 ἔνθα στᾶσ' ἦϋσε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,  
 Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκεοφώνῳ, 785  
 ὃς τόσον αὐδήσασχ', ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα·

Αἰδώς, Ἀργεῖοι, κάκ' ἐλέγχεα, εἶδος ἀγητοί.  
 ὄφρα μὲν ἐς πόλεμον πωλέσκετο διός Ἀχιλλεύς,  
 οὐδέποτε Τρῶες πρὸ πυλάων Δαρδανιάων  
 οἴχνεσκον· κείνου γὰρ ἐδείδισαν ὄβριμον ἔγχος· 790  
 νῦν δὲ ἐκάς πόλιος κοίτης ἐπὶ νηυσὶ μάχονται.

Ὡς εἰποῦσ', ὥτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστων.  
 Τυδεΐδῃ δ' ἐπόρουσε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·  
 εἶρε δὲ τὸν γε ἄνακτα παρ' ἵπποισι καὶ ὄχεσφιν  
 ἔλκος ἀναψύχοντα, τό μιν βάλε Πάνδαρος ἰφ· 795  
 ἰδρὼς γάρ μιν ἔτειρεν ὑπὸ πλατέος τελαμῶνος  
 ἀσπίδος εὐκύκλου· τῷ τείρετο, κάμνε δὲ χεῖρα·  
 ἂν δ' ἴσχωι τελαμῶνα, κελαινεφές αἷμ' ἀπομόργνυ·  
 ἵππειον δὲ θεὰ ζυγοῦ ἤψατο, φώνησέν τε·

Ἥ Η δλίγον οἱ παῖδα ἑοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς. 800  
 Τυδεύς τοι μικρὸς μὲν ἔην δέμας, ἀλλὰ μαχητῆς.  
 καὶ ῥ' ὅτε πέρ μιν ἐγὼ πολεμίζειν οὐκ εἵασκον,  
 οὐδ' ἐκπαιφάσσειν, ὅτε τ' ἦλυθε νόσφιν Ἀχαιῶν  
 ἄγγελος ἐς Θήβας, πολέας μετὰ Καδμείωνας·  
 δαίνυσθαί μιν ἄνωγον ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔκηλον. 805  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ θυμὸν ἔχων ὃν καρτερόν, ὥς τὸ πάρος περ,  
 κοῦρους Καδμείων προκαλίζετο· πάντα δ' ἐνίκα  
 ῥῆιδίως· τοίη οἱ ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρρ' ὁθος ἦα.

σοὶ δ' ἦτοι μὲν ἐγὼ παρά θ' ἵσταμαι, ἡδὲ φυλάσσω,  
 καὶ σε προφρονέως κέλομαι Τρῶεσσι μάχεσθαι· 810  
 ἀλλὰ σεν ἢ κάματος πολυδαῖξ γυῖα δέδυκεν,  
 ἢ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον· οὐ σύ γ' ἔπειτα  
 Τυδέος ἔκγονος ἐσσί, δαΐφρονος Οἰνείδαο.

<sup>1</sup> I. literally, cooling.



Stood, being collected together round the mighty horse-taming

Diomede, like to raw-flesh-devouring lions, [exhausted;  
Or wild boars, and (those) whose strength is not easily  
There the white-armed goddess Juno having placed herself,  
shouted aloud;

Having assimilated herself to the great-hearted brazen-voiced  
Stentor, 785

Who vociferated as loud as other fifty:

"(It is) a shame, ye Argives, foul bye-words, men admirable in form (only). [war,

As long indeed as the noble Achilles used to resort to the  
Never did the Trojans advance before the Dardanian

Gates; for they dreaded his massive spear; 790

But now far from the city they fight close to the hollow  
ships." [of each:

Thus having spoken, she aroused the strength and spirit  
And the blue-eyed goddess Minerva rushed impetuously  
upon the son of Tydeus;

And she found that king indeed beside his horses and chariot,  
Assuaging<sup>1</sup> the wound which Pandarus inflicted upon him  
with an arrow: 795

For the sweat was chafing him under the broad thong  
Of his well-rounded shield; with this he was chafed, and  
he was fatigued in his hand; [blood:

And raising the thong, he was squeezing out the dark-hued  
But the goddess touched his horse yoke, and said aloud:

"Of a truth Tydeus begat a son little like to himself. 800  
Tydeus was small indeed as to person, yet a warrior.

And so, even when I suffered him not to fight,  
Nor to rush with fierce looks to battle, when also he went  
apart from the Achæans

As a messenger to Thebes, to the midst of many Cadmeans;  
I exhorted him to feast quietly in the halls. 805

Nevertheless he, retaining his own brave soul, just as before,  
Challenged the youth of the Cadmeans; and in every thing  
overcame them

Easily; such a helper was I to him.

And thee of a truth indeed I both stand by, and guard,  
And urge thee to fight with alacrity against the Trojans; 810

But either fatigue from excessive activity hath crept over  
thy limbs,

Or else perhaps spiritless fear restrains thee; thou then  
at least art

Not a descendant of Tydeus, the warlike son of Ceneus."

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·  
γινώσκω σε, θεὰ, θύγατερ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο. 815

τῷ τοι προφρονέως ἔρέω ἔπος, οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω.  
οὔτε τί με δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον, οὔτε τις ὄκος·  
ἀλλ' ἔτι σῶν μέμνημαι ἐφετμέων, ἃς ἐπέτειλας.  
οὐ μ' εἷας μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι  
τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτὰρ, εἴ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ, Ἀφροδίτη, 820  
ἔλθῃς· ἐς πόλεμον, τήν γ' οὐτάμεν ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ.  
τοῦνεκα νῦν αὐτὸς τ' ἀναχάζομαι, ἧδ' ἐκ αἰῶντος  
'Αργείους ἐκέλευσα ἀλῆμεναι ἐνθάδε πάντας·  
γινώσκω γὰρ Ἄρῃα μάχην ἀνὰ κοιρανέοντα.

Τὸν δ' ἡμίβητ' ἔπειτα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη· 825  
Τυδεΐδῃ Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,  
μήτε σύ γ' Ἄρῃα τὸν δείδιθι, μητέ τιν' ἄλλον  
ἄθανάτων· τοίη τοι ἐγὼν ἐπιτάφροσός εἰμι.  
ἀλλ' ἄγ', ἐπ' Ἀρῇ πρώτῳ ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους·  
τύψον δέ σχεδὶν, μῆδ' ἄζωο θοῦρον Ἄρῃα 830  
τοῦτον μαινόμενον, τυκτὸν κακὸν, ἀλλοπρόσαλλον.  
ὃς πρώην μὲν ἐμοί τε καὶ Ἡρῇ στεῦτ' ἀγορεύων,  
Τρῶσιν μάχῃσσεσθαι, ἀτὰρ Ἀργείοισιν ἀρήξειν·  
νῦν δὲ μετὰ Τρῶεσσιν ὁμιλεῖ, τῶν δὲ λέλασται.

Ὡς φασμένη, Σθένελον μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων ὥσε χαμᾶζε, 835  
χειρὶ πάλιν ἐρύσας· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἐμμαπέως ἀπύρουσε,  
ἡ δ' ἐς δίφρον ἔβαινε παρὰ Διομήδεα δῖον  
ἐμμεμνῦῖα θεά· μέγα δ' ἔβραχε φήγινος ἄζων  
βριθοσύνη· δεινὴν γὰρ ἄγε θεὸν, ἄνδρα δ' ἄριστον.  
λᾶζετο δὲ μάστιγα καὶ ἥνῖα Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη. 840

αὐτίκ' ἐπ' Ἀρῇ πρώτῳ ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους.  
ἦτοι ὁ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον ἐξενάριξεν,  
Αἰτωλῶν ὄχ' ἄριστον, Ὀχνησίου ἀγλαὸν υἱόν·  
τὸν μὲν Ἀρης ἐνάριξε μαιφύβονος· αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη  
δῖν' Αἰδὸς κυνέην, μὴ μιν ἴδοι βριμὸς Ἀρης. 845

Ὡς δὲ ἴδε βροτολογὸς Ἀρης Διομήδεα δῖον,

<sup>1</sup> σχεδὶν, i. e. κατα σχεδὶν ὁρμήν; or perhaps πληγὴν, with a blow inflicted upon.

But her the brave Diomedes, replying, addressed :

"I know thee, goddess, daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove. 815  
Therefore I will tell thee the matter with alacrity, and will  
not hide it, [gishness ;

Neither does any spiritless fear restrain me, nor any slug-  
But I am still mindful of thine own commands, which thou  
enjoinedst upon me. [those other blessed

Thou didst not allow me to fight in open opposition with  
Gods ; but, if perchance Venus, the daughter of Jove, 820  
Should come into the battle, thou directedst me to wound  
her certainly with my sharp spear. [manded also

On this account I now both retire myself, and have com-  
The other Argives to be all banded close together here :  
For I recognise Mars commanding throughout the battle."

But him then the blue-eyed goddess Minerva answer-  
ed : 825

"Diomedes, son of Tydeus, acceptable to my soul,  
Do not thou at least fear either that Mars, or any other  
Of the immortals : such a helper am I to thee.

But come, direct thy solid-hoofed horses against Mars first :  
And strike him in close<sup>1</sup> (onset), and respect not impetuous  
Mars, 830

This frenzied one, made for evil, a shifter from one to another :  
Who lately indeed, talking, promised both me and Juno,  
That he would fight against the Trojans, but assist the Ar-  
gives ; [forgetful of those (others)."

But now he is in company with the Trojans, and has been  
Having thus spoken, she dislodged Sthenelus indeed from  
the chariot to the ground, 835

Having drawn him backwards with her hand ; and he  
accordingly leaped down at the word,

But she, the goddess, mounted the chariot beside the noble  
Diomedes, eager in mind ; and the beechen axle loudly  
groaned [valiant man.

With the weight ; for it bore a terrible goddess, and a most  
And Pallas Minerva seized the whip and the reins. 840  
Immediately she directed the solid-hoofed horses against  
Mars first.

Truly he indeed had deprived of life the huge Periphas,  
By far the bravest of the Ætolians, the renowned son of  
Ochesius : [but Minerva

Him indeed the blood-stained Mars had deprived of life ;  
Put on the helmet of Pluto, that the massive Mars might  
not see her. 845

But when the mortal-destroying Mars beheld the noble  
Diomedes,

ἦτοι ὁ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον αὐτόθ' ἔασε  
 κείσθαι, ὅθι πρῶτον κτείνων ἐξαίνυτο θυμόν·  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ ῥ' ἰθὺς Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο.  
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες, 850  
 πρόσθεν Ἄρης ὠρέξαθ' ὑπὲρ ζυγόν, ἥνία θ' ἵππων,  
 ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ, μεμαῶς ἀπὸ θυμόν ἐλέσθαι·  
 καὶ τό γε χειρὶ λαβοῦσα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη  
 ὤσεν ὑπ' ἐκ δίφροιο ἐτάσιον αἴχθῃναι.  
 δεύτερος αὖθ' ὠρμᾶτο βοῆν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης 855  
 ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ· ἐπέρσειε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη  
 νείατον ἐς κενῶνα, ὅθι ζωννύσκετο μίτρην.  
 τῇ ῥά μιν οὔτα τυχῶν, διὰ δὲ χροῖα καλὸν ἔδαψεν·  
 ἐκ δὲ δόρυ σπάσεν αὖτις· ὁ δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος Ἄρης,  
 ὅσσον τ' ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον, ἢ δεκάχιλοι 860  
 ἄνδρες ἐν πολέμῳ, ἔριδα ξυνάγοντες Ἄρης.  
 τοὺς δ' ἄρ' ὑπὸ τρόμος εἶλεν Ἀχαιοὺς τε, Τρῳάς τε,  
 δείσαντας· τόσον ἔβραχ' Ἄρης, ἄτος πολέμοιο.  
 Οἷη δ' ἐκ νεφέων ἐρεβεννὴ φαίνεται ἀῆρ,  
 καύματος, ἐξ ἀνέμοιο δυσσαέος ὀρνυμένοιο· 865  
 τοίος Τυδεΐδῃ Διομήδεϊ χάλκεος Ἄρης  
 φαίνεθ', ὁμοῦ νεφέεσσιν, ἰὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν.  
 καρπαλίμως δ' ἵκανε θεῶν ἔδος, αἰπὺν Ὀλύμπον·  
 παρ δὲ Διὶ Κρονίῳ καθέζετο, θυμὸν ἀχεύων,  
 δεῖξεν δ' ἄμβροτον αἶμα, καταρρέον ἐξ ὠτειλῆς, 870  
 καὶ ῥ' ὀλοφυρόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·  
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσίξῃ, ὧν τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα·  
 αἰεὶ τοι ῥίγιστα θεοὶ τετληότες εἰμὲν,  
 ἀλλήλων ἰότητι, χάριν δ' ἄνδρεσσι φέροντες.  
 σοὶ πάντες μαχόμεσθα· σὺ γὰρ τέκες ἄφρονα κούρην 875  
 οὐλομένην, ἣ τ' αἰὲν ἀήσυλα ἔργα μέμλεν.  
 ἄλλοι μὲν γὰρ πάντες, ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰς ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ,  
 σοὶ τ' ἐπιπιθόνται, καὶ δεδμηέσθαι ἕκαστος·  
 ταύτην δ' οὐτ' ἔπει προτιβάλλεαι, οὔτε τι ἔργῳ,



Truly he indeed suffered the huge Periphas to lie  
 There, where first killing him he despoiled him of his spirit;  
 But he accordingly proceeded straight towards the horse-  
 taming Diomede. [near, 850

And when they, advancing against each other, were now  
 Mars first stretched forward over the yoke, and the reins  
 of the horses,

With his brazen spear, eager to take away his spirit;  
 And that indeed the blue-eyed goddess Minerva, having  
 seized it with her hand, [motion in vain.

Turned away from out of the chariot so as to be set in  
 Secondly afterwards Diomede, brave at the battle-shout,  
 made an onset 855

With his brazen spear; and Pallas Minerva drove it firmly  
 Into the lowest part of the belly, where he was girt with  
 his belt. [tore through his fair skin;

In that part, I say, having hit him, he wounded him, and  
 And drew the spear out again; but he, the brazen Mars,  
 roared,

As loud also as nine thousand or ten thousand men 860  
 Shout in war, when joining the conflict of Mars.

And hereupon a tremor came over the others, both the  
 Achæans and Trojans,

Being afraid: so loud roared Mars, the insatiable of war.

And just as a dark haze appears out of the clouds,  
 (In time) of heat, from a blustering wind being raised: 865  
 Such to Diomede, the son of Tydeus, the brazen Mars  
 Appeared, together with the clouds, as he went to the  
 spacious heaven.

And swiftly he arrived at the seat of the gods, lofty Olympus;  
 And sat himself down beside Jove, the son of Saturn,  
 afflicted in his spirit, [orifice (of the wound), 870

And he shewed immortal blood, flowing down from the  
 And so bewailing himself he spake (these) winged words:

"Father Jove, art thou not incensed, seeing these violent  
 doings?

Truly we gods are always bearing the most appalling things,  
 From one another's planning, and while conferring favour  
 on men. [a senseless, mischievous 875

We are all at variance with thee; for thou hast begotten  
 Daughter, and (one) to whom lawless deeds are ever a care.  
 For all the others indeed, as many gods as there are in  
 Olympus, [made subject to thee:

Are both obedient to thee, and we have been each of us  
 But this one thou dost not check either by word, or at all  
 by deed,

ἄλλ' ἀνιείς, ἐπεὶ αὐτὸς ἐγείναο παῖδ' αἰδηλον· 880

ἣ νῦν Τυδῆος υἷδν ὑπερφίαλον Διομήδεα  
μαργαίνειν ἀνέηκεν ἐπ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι.

Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οὐτ' ασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ·  
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο, δαίμονι ἴσος·

ἀλλὰ μ' ὑπήνεικαν ταχέες πόδες· ἥ τέ κε δηρὸν 885  
αὐτοῦ πῆματ' ἔπασχον ἐν αἰνῇσι νεκάδεσσιν,  
ἦ κε ζῶς ἀμενηνὸς ἔα χαλκοῖο τυπῇσι.

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·  
μήτι μοι, Ἄλλοπρόσαλλε, παρεζόμενος μυνίριζε.

ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἐσσί θεῶν, οἱ Ὀλυμπον ἔχουσιν. 890

αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πολεμοὶ τε, μάχαι τε.

μητρός τοι μένος ἐστὶν ἀάσχετον, οὐκ ἐπικτὸν,

Ἥρης, τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπουδῇ δάμνημ' ἐπέεσσι·

τῷ σ' οἴω κείνης τάδε πάσχειν ἐννεσίησιν.

ἄλλ' οὐ μάν σ' ἔτι δηρὸν ἀνέξομαι ἄλγ' ἔχοντα· 895

ἐκ γὰρ ἐμεῦ γένος ἐσσί, ἐμοὶ δὲ σε γείνατο μήτηρ·

εἰ δέ τευ ἐξ ἄλλου γε θεῶν γένευε ᾧδ' αἰδηλος,

καὶ κεν δὴ πάλαι ἦσθα ἐνέρτερος Οὐρανιῶνων.

ᾧΩς φάτο, καὶ Παιήον' ἀνώγει ἰήσασθαι·

τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὀδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων 900

ἠκέσατ'· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι κατὰθνητός γε τέτυκτο.

ὥς δ' ὅτ' ὀπὸς γάλα λευκὸν ἐπειγόμενος συνέπηξεν,

ὑγρὸν ἐὼν, μάλα δ' ὤκα περιτρέφεται κυκώωντι·

ὥς ἄρα καρπαλίμως ἰήσατο θοῦρον Ἄρηα.

τὸν δ' Ἥβη λούσε, χαρίεντα δὲ εἴματα ἔσσε. 905

πάρ δὲ Διὶ Κρονίῳ καθέζετο κύδει γαίων.

Αἰ δ' αὖτις πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς μέγαλοιο νέοντο,

Ἥρη τ' Ἀργεῖη καὶ Ἀλαλκομενήϊς Ἀθήνη,

παύσασθαι βροτολογιὸν Ἄρην ἀνδροκτασιῶων.

<sup>1</sup> The sudden operation of the remedy is well expressed by this similitude. It is necessary just to take notice, that they anciently made use of the juice or sap of a fig for runnet, to cause their milk to coagulate.



But encouragest her, since thou thyself didst beget (this)  
destructive child : 880

Who hath now incited the over-bearing Diomede, the son  
Of Tydeus, to be frantick against the immortal gods.

Venus indeed he first wounded in close combat on the hand  
near the wrist :

But then he rushed on me myself, equal to a god ;

But my swift feet carried me away from before him :  
(otherwise) certainly I should a long while 885

Have suffered miseries there among dreadful heaps of dead  
bodies, [brass."

Or alive should have been strengthless from the blows of the

But him then the cloud-collecting Jove, looking with a  
menacing air, addressed : [one to another.

" Do not whine at all to me, sitting beside me, shifter from  
And thou art the most odious to me of the gods, who occupy

Olympus. 890

For ever both contention (is) dear to thee, and wars, and  
battles. [thy mother,

To thee belongs the uncontrollable, unyielding spirit of  
Juno, whom indeed I with difficulty subdue with words :

Therefore I think that thou art suffering these things through  
her instigations. [pains still for a long time ; 895

But, notwithstanding, I will not suffer thee to be enduring  
For thou art an offspring from me, and thy mother bore

thee to me : [of any other at least of the gods,

But if thou hadst been born thus pernicious (as thou art),

Even long ago now thou wouldst have been lower than the  
sons of Uranus."

Thus he spake, and ordered Pæon to heal him : [900

And Pæon, sprinkling upon him pain-extinguishing drugs,  
Cured him : for he had not indeed been formed at all mortal

at any rate, [milk,

And as when fig-tree-juice,<sup>1</sup> being agitated, curdles the white

Which was liquid, and it is thickened round very rapidly  
by him who mixes it ;

So, I say, did he quickly heal impetuous Mars.

Then Hebe washed him, and put elegant robes on him. 905

And he sat himself down beside Jove, the son of Saturn,  
pleasing himself in his majesty. [Jove,

But the others returned again to the mansion of mighty

Both Argive Juno, and Minerva the Strong defender,

Having caused man-destroying Mars to cease from man-  
slaughterings.

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## BOOK VI.

### THE ARGUMENT.

---

*The Episodes of Glaucus and Diomedes, and of Hector and Andromache.*

---

The gods having left the field, the Grecians prevail; Helenus, the chief Augur of Troy, commands Hector to return to the city in order to appoint a solemn procession of the Queen and the Trojan matrons to the temple of Minerva, to entreat her to remove Diomedes from the fight. The battle relaxing during the absence of Hector, Glaucus and Diomedes have an interview in the space between the two armies; and coming thus to the knowledge of the friendship and hospitality that existed between their ancestors, they make an exchange of their arms. Hector, having performed the orders of Helenus, prevails upon Paris to return to the battle, and taking a tender leave of his wife Andromache, hastens again to the field.

The scene is first in the field of battle, between the rivers Simois and Scamander, and then changes to Troy.

ΤΗΣ  
'ΟΜΗΡΟΥ 'ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Ζ.

ΤΡΩΩΝ δ' οἴωθι καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπις αἰνή.  
πολλὰ δ' ἄρ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθ' ἵθυσσε μάχη πεδίοιο,  
ἀλλήλων ἰθυνομένων χαλκήρεα δοῦρα  
μεσσηγὺς Σιμόεντος ἰδὲ Ξάνθοιο ῥοάων.

Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος, ἕρκος Ἀχαιῶν,  
Τρώων ῥῆξε φάλαγγα, φόως δ' ἐτάροισιν ἔθηκεν,  
ἄνδρα βαλὼν, ὃς ἄριστος ἐνὶ Θρήκεσσι τέτυκτο,  
υἷὸν Ἑϋσσώρου, Ἀκάμαντ', ἧν τε μέγαν τε.  
τόν ῥ' ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἵπποδασείης·  
ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε, πέρησε δ' ἄρ' ὀστέον εἴσω  
αἰχμὴ χαλκείῃ· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψεν.

Ἄξυλον δ' ἄρ' ἔπεφνε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,  
Τευθρανίδην, ὃς ἔναιεν εὐκτιμένη ἐν Ἀρίσβῃ,  
ἄφνειὸς βιότῳ, φίλος δ' ἦν ἀνθρώποισι·  
πάντας γὰρ φιλέεσκεν, ὁδῶ ἐπὶ οἰκίᾳ ναίων.  
ἀλλὰ οἱ οὔτις τῶν γε τότε ἤρκεσε λυγρὸν Ὀλεθρον,  
πρόσθεν ὑπαντιάσας· ἀλλ' ἄμφω θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,  
αὐτὸν καὶ θεράποντα Καλήσιον, ὃς ῥα τότε ἵππων  
ἔσκεν ὑφηνίχος· τῷ δ' ἄμφω γαῖαν ἐδύτην.

Δρῆσον δ' Εὐρύαλος καὶ Ὀφέλιον ἐξενόριξε·  
βῆ δὲ μετ' Αἴσηπον καὶ Πήδασον, οὓς ποτε Νύμφη  
Νηὶς Ἀβαρβαρή τέκ' ἀμύμονι Βουκολίῳνι.  
Βουκολίῳν δ' ἦν υἱὸς ἀγαυοῦ Λαομέδοντος,  
πρεσβύτατος γενεῇ, σκότιον δὲ ἐ γείνατο μήτηρ.

<sup>1</sup> i. e. deliverance and hope.

## HOMER'S ILIAD.

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### BOOK VI.

THEN the terrible din of battle of the Trojans and Achæans  
was abandoned (by the gods). [across the plain,

And so oftentimes the fight went straight hither and thither  
As they directed their brass-compacted spears at each other  
Between the streams of the Simois and the Xanthus. [5

And first the Telamonian Ajax, a bulwark of the Achæans,  
Broke a phalanx of the Trojans, and caused light<sup>1</sup> to his  
companions, [Thracians,

Having struck a man, who had been the bravest among the  
Acamas, the son of Eussorus, both brave and strong.

Him, I say, he first struck on the cone of the helmet crested  
with bushy horse-hair; [point 10

And he fixed (the spear) in his forehead, and so the brazen  
Penetrated the bone within; and darkness enveloped him  
on his eyes. [Axylus,

And further Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, slew  
The son of Teuthranus, who dwelt in well-built Arisbe,  
Rich in the means of living, and he was a friend to men;  
For, inhabiting a dwelling by the way-side, he treated all in  
a friendly way, 15

Nevertheless no one even of these, at that time, warded off  
mournful destruction for him, [both of their spirit,  
Placing himself in the way in front; but (Diomede) deprived  
Himself and his servant Calesius, who in fact was then  
The charioteer of his horses, and they both went under the  
earth.

And Euryalus deprived of life Dresus and Opheltius; 20  
And went after Æsepus and Pedasus, whom once the nymph  
Abarbarea, a Naiad, bore to the irreproachable Bucolion.  
But Bucolion was the son of the illustrious Laomedon,  
His eldest by birth, but his mother brought him forth  
illegitimate.

- ποιμαίνων δ' ἐπ' ὅεσσι μίγῃ φιλότῃ καὶ εὐνῇ. 25  
 ἢ δ' ἵποκυσσαμένη διδυμάσῃ γείνατο παῖδε.  
 καὶ μὲν τῶν ὑπέλυσε μένος καὶ φαίδιμα γυῖα  
 Μηκιστηΐαδης, καὶ ἀπ' ὧμων τεύχε' ἐσύλα.  
 Ἀστυάλον δ' ἄρ' ἔπεφνε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης.  
 Πιδύτῃν δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς Περκώσιον ἐξενάριξεν 30  
 ἔγχρ' ἡ χαλκείῳ, Τεύκρος δ' Ἀρετάονα δῖον.  
 Ἀντιλοχὸς δ' Ἀβληρον ἐνήρατο δουρὶ φαεινῷ  
 Νεστορίδης· ἔλατον δὲ ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·  
 ναῖε δὲ, Σατυνιόεντος ἐϋρρέϊταο παρ' ὄχθας,  
 Πήδασον αἰπείνῃν. Φύλακον δ' ἔλε Λήϊτος ἥρωες 35  
 φεύγοντ'. Εὐρύπυλος δὲ Μελάνθιον ἐξενάριξεν.  
 Ἀδρηστον δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος  
 ζῶν ἐλ'. ἵππῳ γάρ οἱ ἀτυζομένῳ πεδίῳ  
 ὄζῳ ἐνὶ βλαφθέντε μυρικίνῳ, ἀγκύλον ἄρμα  
 ἄξαντ' ἐν πρώτῳ ῥυμῷ, αὐτῷ μὲν ἐβήτην 40  
 πρὸς πόλιν, ἥπερ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀτυζόμενοι φοβέοντο·  
 αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφροιο παρὰ τροχὸν ἐξεκυλίσθη,  
 πρηνὴς ἐν κονίῃσιν ἐπὶ στόμα. παρ δέ οἱ ἔστη  
 Ἀτρεΐδης Μενέλαος, ἔχων δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.  
 Ἀδρηστος δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα λαβὼν ἐλλίσσεται γούνων· 45  
 Ζώγρει, Ἀτρεὺς υἱέ, σὺ δ' αἶξια δέξαι ἄποινα·  
 πολλὰ δ' ἐν ἀφνειοῦ πατρὸς κειμήλια κείται,  
 χαλκὸς τε, χρυσὸς τε, πολύκμητός τε σίδηρος·  
 τῶν κέν τοι χαρίσαιο πατήρ ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,  
 εἴ κεν ἐμὲ ζῶν πεπύθοιτ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν. 50  
 ὣς φάτο· τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔπειθε·  
 καὶ δὴ μιν τάχ' ἔμελλε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν  
 δώσειν ᾧ θεράποντι καταξέμεν· ἄλλ' Ἀγαμέμνων  
 ἀντίος ἦλθε θέων, καὶ ὁμοκλήσας ἔπος ἤυδα·  
 ὦ πέπον, ὦ Μενέλαε, τίη δὲ σὺ κήδεαι οὕτως 55

<sup>1</sup> πατρος, depending on οικω omitted.



And he, tending the flocks, was mingled with her in love  
 and in bed beside the sheep. 25  
 And she having become pregnant brought forth twin sons.  
 And indeed their strength and glossy limbs the son of  
 Mecisteus  
 Relaxed, and stripped off the armour from their shoulders.  
 And further Polypœtes, firm in war, slew Astyalus.  
 And Ulysses deprived of life Pidytes the Percosian 30  
 With his brazen spear, and Teucer the noble Aretaon.  
 And Antilochus, the son of Nestor, deprived of life Ablerus  
 with his glittering  
 Spear; and Agamemnon, king of men, Elatus;  
 And he inhabited the lofty Pedasus beside the banks  
 Of the fair-flowing Satniois. And the hero Leïtus caught  
 Phylacus 35  
 As he was escaping. And Eurypylus deprived of life Melan-  
 tius. [shout, took  
 And then, furthermore, Menelaus, brave at the battle-  
 Adrastus alive; for his two horses panick-struck across  
 the plain, [broken the curved  
 Having been impeded against a tamarind branch, having  
 Chariot at the extremity of the pole, themselves indeed  
 proceeded 40  
 To the city, by the same way that the others were flying  
 panick-struck; [wheel  
 But he himself was rolled out from the chariot beside the  
 Headlong in the dust on his face. And there stood beside him  
 Menelaus, the son of Atreus, holding his long spear.  
 And then, accordingly, Adrastus, having taken him by his  
 knees, supplicated him: 45  
 "Keep me alive, son of Atreus, and do thou receive wor-  
 thy ransom-money: [many costly things,  
 For there are laid up in (the house) of my wealthy father!  
 Both brass, and gold, and steel prepared with much toil;  
 From these my father would freely give thee unlimited ran-  
 som-monies, [50  
 If he heard of my being alive at the ships of the Achæans."  
 Thus he spake: and so he was persuading the soul of the  
 other in his breast:  
 And now he was just about to deliver him to his attendant  
 To lead down to the swift ships of the Achæans; but Aga-  
 memnon [aloud, spake (this) word:  
 Came running in the opposite direction, and, reproving him  
 "O faint-hearted, O Menelaus, and why dost thou so  
 care 55

ἀνδρῶν; ἥ σοι ἄριστα πεποίηται κατὰ οἶκον  
 πρὸς Τρώων. τῶν μήτις ὑπεκφύγοι αἰπὺν ὀλεθρον,  
 χεῖράς θ' ἡμετέρας· μὴδ' ὄντινα γαστέρι μήτηρ  
 κοῦρον ἐόντα φέροι μὴδ' ὃς φύγοι· ἀλλ' ἅμα πάντες  
 'Ιλίου ἐξαπολοίατ', ἀκήδεστοι καὶ ἄφαντοι. 60

ἌΩς εἰπὼν παρέπεισεν ἀδελφείου φρένας ἥρως,  
 αἴσιμα παρειπών. ὁ δ' ἀπὸ ἔθεν ὤσατο χειρὶ  
 ἥρῳ Ἄδρηστον. τὸν δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων  
 οὔτα κατὰ λαπάρην· ὁ δ' ἀνετράπετ'· Ἀτρείδης δὲ  
 λαῖξ ἐν στήθεσι βᾶς ἐξέσπασε μέιλινον ἔγχος. 65

Νέστωρ δ' Ἀργείοισιν ἐκέκλετο, μακρὸν αὔσας·  
 ὦ φίλοι, ἥρωες Δαναοὶ, θεράποντες Ἄρηος,  
 μήτις νῦν ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος, μετόπισθε  
 μιμνέτω, ὥς κε πλείστα φέρων ἐπὶ νῆας ἵκηται·  
 ἀλλ' ἄνδρας κτείνωμεν. ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἔκηλοι 70  
 νεκροὺς ἀμπεδίον συλήσετε τεθνηῶτας.

ἌΩς εἰπὼν, ὄτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου.  
 ἔνθα κεν αὐτε Τρῶες Ἀρηϊφίλων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν  
 ἴλιον εἰσανέβησαν, ἀναλκείησι δαμέντες,  
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' Αἰνεία τε καὶ Ἑκτορι εἶπε παραστὰς 75  
 Πριαμίδης Ἑλένος, οἰωνοπόλων ὄχ' ἄριστος·

Αἰνεία τε, καὶ Ἑκτορ, ἐπεὶ πόνος ὕμμι μάλιστα  
 Τρώων καὶ Λυκίων ἐγκέκλιται, οὔνεκ' ἄριστοι  
 πᾶσαν ἐπ' ἰθὺν ἐστὲ, μάχεσθαι τε φρονέειν τε·  
 στήτ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ λαὸν ἐρυκάκετε πρὸ πυλάων, 80  
 πάντη ἐποιχόμενοι, πρὶν αὐτ' ἐν χερσὶ γυναικῶν  
 φεύγοντας πεσέειν, δηϊοῖσι δὲ χάρμα γενέσθαι.  
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κε φάλαγγας ἐποτρύνητον ἀπάσας,  
 ἡμεῖς μὲν Δαναοῖσι μαχησόμεθ' αὖθι μένοντες,  
 καὶ μάλα τειρόμενοί περ· ἀναγκαίη γὰρ ἐπείγει· 85  
 Ἑκτορ, ἀτὰρ σὺ πόλινδε μετέρχεο, εἰπέ δ' ἔπειτα  
 μητέρι σῇ καὶ ἐμῇ· ἥ δὲ ξυνάγουσα γεραιᾶς  
 νηὸν Ἀθηναίης γλαυκῶπιδος ἐν πόλει ἄκρη,

<sup>1</sup> i. e. without a trace of them left.

<sup>2</sup> i. e. the spoils.

For the men? Certainly very excellent (services) have  
 been done thee at home [destruction,  
 By the Trojans. Of them may not any one escape dire  
 And at our hands; not even (he), whomsoever his mother  
 may bear

In her womb, being a male child, may not even he escape;  
 but may all together [and without a trace."† 60

Utterly perish from out of Ilium, without funeral honours

Thus having spoken, the hero counter-persuaded the  
 mind of his brother, [with his hand

Addressing just (words) to him. And he thrust from him

The hero Adrastus. And him the ruler Agamemnon

Wounded in the loins; but he was thrown backwards: and

the son of Atreus, [spear. 65

Having trod on his breast with his heel, drew out the ashen

And Nestor called to the Argives, shouting to a great  
 distance:

"O friends, Danaan heroes, attendants of Mars,

Let no one now, setting his mind upon spoils, stay

Behind, that he may go to the ships bearing very many:

But let us slay the men. And afterwards these<sup>2</sup> also in  
 peace 70

Ye shall strip off from the dead corpses over the plain.

Thus having spoken, he excited the ardor and spirit of  
 each. [Achæans

Then would the Trojans under the influence of the war-loving

Have gone up again into Ilium subdued from their spirit-  
 lessness, [of Augurs, 75

Had not in fact Helenus, the son of Priam, by far the best

Standing by, said to both Æneas and Hector: [has the toil

"O both Æneas, and Hector, since upon you most of all  
 Been made to rest, of the Trojans and Lycians, because ye  
 are the best

For every enterprize, both in fighting and planning;

Stand here, and restrain the people before the gates, 80

Going through them in every direction, before that they  
 again flying fall [their enemies.

Into the hands of their wives, and become a triumph to

But whenever you stir up all the phalanxes,

We indeed remaining here will fight with the Danai,

Even although greatly harrassed: for necessity urges it. 85

But do thou Hector, go to the city, and then speak

To thy mother and mine; and let her, collecting together  
 the ladies of rank [of the city,

To the temple of the blue-eyed Minerva in the highest part

- οἷ'ασσα κληῖδι θύρας ἱεροῖο δόμοιο,  
πέπλον, ὅς οἱ δοκεῖ χαριέστατος ἦδ' ἐμέγιστος 90  
εἶναι ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ οἱ πολλὸν φίλτατος αὐτῇ,  
θεῖναι Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡυκόμοιο·  
καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῶ  
ῆνις ἡκέστας ἱερουσέμεν, αἶ κ' ἐλεήσῃ  
ἄστῃ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα· 95  
αἶ κεν Τυδέος υἱὸν ἀπόσχη' Ἰλίου ἱρήσ,  
ἄγριον αἰχμητὴν, κρατερὸν μῆστωρα φόβοιο·  
ὃν δὴ ἐγὼ κάρτιστον Ἀχαιῶν φημὶ γενέσθαι.  
οὐδ' Ἀχιλλῆά ποθ' ὤδέ γ' ἐδείδιμεν, ὄρχαμον ἀνδρῶν,  
ὄνπερ φασὶ θεῶς ἐξέμμεναι· ἄλλ' ὅδε λίην 100  
μαίνεται, οὐδέ τίς οἱ δύναται μένος ἰσοφαρίζειν.  
'Ὡς ἔφαθ'· Ἔκτωρ δ' οὔτι κασιγνήτῳ ἀπίθῃσεν  
αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμᾶζε.  
πᾶλλων δ' ὀξέα δοῦρα, κατὰ στρατὸν ῥέχτο πάντα,  
ὀτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνὴν. 105  
οἱ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν, καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν.  
Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπεχώρησαν, λῆξαν δὲ φόνοιο·  
φάν δέ τιν' ἀθανάτων ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος  
Τρωσὶν ἀλεξήσοιντα κατελθέμεν, ὥς ἐλελίχθεν.  
Ἔκτωρ δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐκέκλετο, μακρὸν αὖσας· 110  
Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι, τηλέκλητοί τ' ἐπίκουροι,  
ἄνδρες ἔστέ, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς,  
ὅφρ' ἂν ἐγὼ βεῖω προτὶ Ἴλιον, ἥδ' ἐγέρουσιν  
εἴπω βουλευτῆσι, καὶ ἡμετέρῃς ἀλόχοισι,  
δαίμοσιν ἀρήσασθαι, ὑποσχέσθαι δ' ἐκατόμβας. 115  
'Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ.  
ἀμφὶ δέ μιν σφυρὰ τύπτε καὶ αὐχένα δέρμα κελαινόν,  
ἀντυξ, ἥ πυμᾶτῃ θέεν ἀσπίδος ὀμφαλοέσσης.  
Γλαῦκος δ' Ἰππολόχοιο πᾶϊς καὶ Τυδέος υἱὸς  
εἰς μέσον ἀμφοτέρων συνίτην μεμῶτε μάχεσθαι. 120

Having opened with a key the gates of the sacred house,  
(Take care) to place the robe which appears to her to be the  
most elegant, 90

And the largest in the mansion, and by far the most valued  
By herself, on the knees of the fair-haired Minerva,  
And to promise her that she will sacrifice in her temple  
twelve yearling

Heifers, untouched by the goad, if she pity [Trojans; 95  
Both the city and the wives and infant children of the  
If she keep away the son of Tydeus from sacred Ilium,  
The savage warrior, the mighty master of terror; [Achæans:  
Whom indeed I assert to have become the most mighty of the  
Not at any time did we thus at least dread even Achilles,  
leader of men, [But this man excessively 100

Whom however they declare to be sprung from a goddess.  
Rages, nor is any one able to claim equality with him in  
strength." [brother;

Thus he said; and Hector did not at all disobey his  
But immediately leaped from his chariot with his arms to  
the ground. [in all directions,

And, brandishing his sharp spears, went through the army  
Exciting them to fight, and he stirred up a terrible din of  
battle. 105

But they were wheeled round, and stood over against the  
Achæans.

But the Argives gave way, and ceased from slaughter;  
And they said that some one of the immortals had descended  
from the starry

Heaven, to assist the Trojans, as they were wheeled round.  
But Hector called out to the Trojans, shouting to a great  
distance; 110

"Trojans of surpassing spirit, and allies summoned from  
a distance,

Be men, friends, and bethink yourselves of ardent courage,  
Whilst I go to Ilium, and tell

The aged counsellors, and our wives

To pray to the gods, and promise them hecatombs." 115

So having thus spoken, the helmet-waving Hector de-  
parted; [and neck,

And the black hide struck him on each side on his ancles  
The circular rim, which ran (round) at the extreme edge of  
his bossy shield.

But Glaucus, son of Hippolochus, and the son of Tydeus  
Came together into the midst of both (armies), being eager  
to fight. 120

οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,  
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

Τίς δὲ σὺ ἐσσί, φέριστε, καταθνητῶν ἀνθρώπων;  
οὐ μὲν γάρ ποτ' ὄπωπα μάχῃ ἐνι κυδιανείρῃ  
τὸ πρὶν· ἀτὰρ μὲν νῦν γε πολὺ προβέβηκας ἀπάντων 125  
σῶ θάρσει, ὅτ' ἐμὸν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος ἔμεινας.

δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῶ μὲναι ἀντιώωσιν.  
εἰ δέ τις ἀθανάτων γε κατ' οὐρανοῦ εἰλήλουθας,  
οὐκ ἂν ἔγωγε θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισι μαχοίμην.  
οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Δρύαντος υἱὸς κρατερὸς Λυκόοργος 130  
δὴν ἦν, ὅς ῥα θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν ἔριζεν.

ὅς ποτε μαινομένοιο Διωνύσοιο τίθηνας  
σεῦε κατ' ἡγάθεον Νυσήϊον· αἱ δ' ἅμα πᾶσαι  
θύσθλα χαμαὶ κατέχευαν, ἵπ' ἀνδροφόνιο Λυκούργου  
θεινόμεναι βουπλῆγι· Διώνυσος δὲ φοβηθεὶς 135

δύσεθ' ἄλως κατὰ κύμα· θέτις δ' ὑπεδέξατο κόλπω  
δειδιότα· κρατερὸς γὰρ ἔχε τρόμος ἀνδρὸς ὁμοκλῆ.  
τῷ μὲν ἔπειτ' ὀδύσαντο θεοὶ ῥεία ζῶντες,  
καί μιν τυφλὸν ἔθηκε Κρόνου παῖς· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτι δὴν  
ἦν, ἐπεὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἀπήχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν. 140

οὐδ' ἂν ἐγὼ μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἐθέλοιμι μάχεσθαι.  
εἰ δέ τις ἐσσί βροτῶν, οἱ ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἔδουσιν,  
ἄσπον ἴθ', ὥς κεν θᾶσσον ὀλέθρου πείραθ' ἵκηαι.

Τὸν δ' αὖθ' Ἴππολόχοιο προσηύδα φαίδιμος υἱός·  
Τυδεΐδῃ μεγάθυμῃ, τίη γενεὴν ἐρεεῖνεις; 145

οἷη περ φύλλων γενεή, τοιήδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν.  
φύλλα τὰ μὲν τ' ἄνεμος χαμάδις χέει, ἄλλα δέ θ' ὕλη  
τηλεθώσα φύει· ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη·  
ὥς ἀνδρῶν γενεή, ἥ μὲν φύει, ἥ δ' ἀπολήγει.

εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις καὶ ταῦτα δαήμεναι· ὄφρ' εὖ εἰδῇς 150  
ἡμετέρην γενεὴν, πολλοὶ δέ μιν ἄνδρες ἴσασιν·  
ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη, μυχρῶ Ἄργεος ἵπποβότοιο,  
ἐνθάδε Σίσυφος ἔσκεν, δὲ κέρδιτος γένετ' ἀνδρῶν,

<sup>1</sup> Or, *aze* for *slaughtering ozen* : literally, an *oz-striker*.



And when these were now near, advancing against each other,

Diomedes, brave at the battle-shout, first addressed him :

“ And who of mortal men art thou, most valiant (man) ?  
For never indeed have I seen (thee) in the hero-ennobling  
battle [all 125

Before ; but indeed thou hast now certainly far surpassed  
In thy confidence, since thou hast awaited my long spear.

But children of the unfortunate also are they that encounter  
my might. [from heaven,

But if thou hast come down one of the immortals at least  
I for my part will not fight with the heavenly gods. [130

For not even did the brave Lycurgus either, the son of Dryas,  
Long exist, who, in fact, contended with the heavenly gods.

Who once chased along sacred Nyseium the nurses

Of the frenzied Bacchus ; and they all together

Let their Thyrsi fall down on the ground, being struck by  
the manslaying [rified, 135

Lycurgus with an ox-goad :<sup>1</sup> but Bacchus, having been ter-  
Plunged down to the wave of the sea ; and Thetis received  
him in her bosom

Fearing ; for a violent tremour possessed him on account of  
the threatening shout of the man. [incensed,

With him indeed the gods, who live in ease, were then  
And the son of Saturn struck him blind ; and so he did not  
exist on [gods. 140

For a long time, when he was hated by all the immortal  
And neither should I be willing to fight with the blessed  
gods. [of the earth,

But if thou art any one of the mortals, who eat the fruit  
Come nearer, that thou mayest the sooner arrive at the

completion of destruction.” [Hippolochus addressed :

But him, on the other hand, the distinguished son of  
“ High-souled son of Tydeus, why dost thou ask after my  
race ? [men.

Even such as is the race of leaves, such also is (that) of  
Some leaves indeed the wind strews on the ground, but  
others also the growing [of spring ;

Wood produces ; and they arise in succession in the season  
So the race of men, one indeed produces, and another ceases.

But if thou wishest to learn these things also, in order that  
thou mayest well understand 150

Our race,—and many men know it :— [feeding Argos ;

There is a city (named) Ephyre, in the interior of horse-

There Sisyphus was, who was the most crafty of men,

Σίσυφος Αἰολίδης. ὁ δ' ἄρα Γλαῦκον τέκεθ' υἷόν.  
 αὐτὰρ Γλαῦκος ἔτικτεν ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην. 155  
 τῷ δὲ θεοὶ κάλλος τε καὶ ἡνιορήν ἐρατεινὴν  
 ὤπασαν. αὐτὰρ οἱ Προΐτος κακὰ μήσατο θυμῷ·  
 ὅς ῥ' ἐκ δήμου ἔλασσεν, ἐπεὶ πολὺν φέρτερος ἦεν  
 Ἀργείων. Ζεὺς γάρ οἱ ὑπὸ σκῆπτρῳ ἐδάμασσε.  
 τῷ δὲ γυνὴ Προΐτου ἐπεμήνατο, δι' Ἄντεια, 160  
 κρυπταδίῃ φιλότῃτι μιγήμεναι· ἀλλὰ τὸν οὔτι  
 πείθ' ἀγαθὰ φρονέοντα, δαΐφρονα Βελλεροφόντην.  
 ἣ δὲ ψευσαμένη Προΐτον βασιλῆα προσήυδα·  
 τεθναίης, ὦ Προΐτ', ἣ κάκτανε Βελλεροφόντην,  
 ὅς μ' ἔθελε φιλότῃτι μιγήμεναι οὐκ ἐβελούσῃ. 165  
 ὥς φάτο· τὸν δὲ ἄνακτα χόλος λάβεν, οἷον ἄκουσε.  
 κτείνει μὲν ῥ' ἀλέεινε, σεβάσασατο γὰρ τόγε θυμῷ,  
 πέμπε δέ μιν Λυκίηνδε, πόρεν δ' ὅγε σήματα λυγρὰ,  
 γράψας ἐν πίνακι πτυκτῷ θυμοφθόρα πολλὰ,  
 δείξαι δ' ἡνώγει ᾧ πενθερῷ, ὅφρ' ἀποδλοῖτο. 170  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ Λυκίηνδε θεῶν ὑπ' ἀμύμονι πομπῇ.  
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Λυκίην ἵξε, Ψάνθον τε ῥέοντα,  
 προφρονέως μιν τίεν ἄναξ Λυκίης· οὐκ οἶδ' ἄν τις  
 ἐννήμαρ ξείνισσε, καὶ ἐννέα βοῦς ἱερεύσει·  
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ δεκάτῃ ἐφάνη ροδοδάκτυλος Ῥόδω, 175  
 καὶ τότε μιν ἐρέεινε, καὶ ἦτεε σῆμα ἰδέσθαι,  
 ὅττι ῥά οἱ γαμβροῖο παρὰ Προΐτοιο φέροιτο.  
 αὐτὰρ ἐπειδὴ σῆμα κακὸν παρεδέξατο γαμβροῦ,  
 πρῶτον μὲν ῥα Χίμαιραν ἀμαιμακέτην ἐκέλευσε  
 πεφνέμεν. ἣ δ' ἄρ' ἔην θεῖον γένος, οὐδ' ἀνθρώπων, 180  
 πρόσθε λέων, ὀπίθεν δὲ δράκων, μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα,  
 δεινὸν ἀποπνέουσα πυρὸς μένος αἰθομένοιο.  
 καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέπεφνε, θεῶν τεράεσσι πιθήσας.  
 δεύτερον αὖ, Σολύμοισι μαχίσσατο κυδαλίμοισι·

<sup>1</sup> Literally, not to be rushed on, from α and μαῖμαω. Others derive it from εμαχος. The word is also interpreted immense, from μακος reduplicated.

Sisyphus, son of Æolus. And he, moreover, begat a son Glaucus.

But Glaucus begat the irreproachable Bellerophon. 155  
And on him the gods bestowed both beauty and a pleasing Manliness. But Prætus planned mischiefs against him in his soul, [far the most powerful

Who indeed banished him from the state, since he was by Of the Argives; for Jove subdued them for him under his sceptre. [frantick desire 160

But with him the wife of Prætus, divine Antea, had a To be united in a clandestine carnal union; but him not at all Did she persuade,—the warlike Bellerophon, having generous sentiments.

But she, telling a lie, addressed king Prætus:

"Mayest thou die, O Prætus, or else slay Bellerophon, Who desired to be united with me in carnal union against my will." 165

Thus she spake; but him, the king, anger seized at what sort of a thing he heard. [in awe of in his soul,

So he avoided killing him indeed, for this certainly he stood But he sent him to Lycia, and he delivered to him baneful tokens,

Having written on a folded tablet many deadly things, And commanded him to shew them to his father-in-law, in order that he might perish. 170

But he departed to Lycia under the favourable guidance of the gods. [thus,

But when now he had come to Lycia, and the flowing Xan- The king of broad Lycia honoured him heartily; [nine oxen. For nine days he hospitably entertained him, and sacrificed But when now the tenth rosy-fingered morn appeared, 175 Then he both interrogated him, and requested to see the token, [Prætus.

Whatsoever, in fact, he brought him from his son-in-law But when he received the mischievous token of his son-in-law, [irresistible<sup>1</sup>

First indeed, accordingly, he commanded him to kill the Chimæra; and she, in fact, was a divine progeny, and not that of men, 180

In front a lion, and behind a dragon, and in the middle a she-goat,

Breathing forth the terrible force of flaming fire.

And her indeed he slew, having relied on the portents of the gods. [Solymi;

Again, in the second place, he fought with the renowned

- καρτίστην δὴ τήν γε μάχην φάτο δύνεμαι ἀνδρῶν. 185  
 τὸ τρίτον αὖ, κατέπεφνεν Ἀμαζόνας ἀντιανείρας.  
 τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἀνερχομένοφ πυκινὸν δόλον ἄλλον ὕφαινε.  
 κρίνας ἐκ Λυκίης εὐρείης φῶτας ἄριστους,  
 εἶσε λόχον· τοὶ δ' οὔτι πάλιν οἰκόνδε νέοντο· 190  
 πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνεν ἀμύμων Βελλεροφόντης.  
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ γίγνωσκε θεοῦ γόνον ἦν ἐόντα,  
 αὐτοῦ μιν κατέρυκε, δίδου δ' ὅγε θυγατέρα ἦν·  
 δῶκε δέ οἱ τιμῆς βασιλῆϊδος ἥμισυ πάσης.  
 καὶ μὲν οἱ Λύκιοι τέμενος τάμον ἔзоχον ἄλλων,  
 καλὸν φυταλιῆς καὶ ἀρούρης, δάφρα νέμοιτο. 195  
 ἦ δ' ἔτεκε τρία τέκνα δαΐφρονι Βελλεροφόντῃ,  
 Ἰσανδρόν τε, καὶ Ἴππόλοχον, καὶ Λαοδάμειαν.  
 Λαοδαμείῃ μὲν παρελέξατο μητίετα Ζεὺς·  
 ἦ δ' ἔτεκε ἂντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα χαλκοκορυστήν.  
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ κἀκείνος ἀπήχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν, 200  
 ἦτοι ὁ καππεδίον τὸ Ἀλκίῳ οἶος ἀλάτο,  
 ὃν θυμὸν κατέδωκε, πάτον ἀνθρώπων ὠλεείνων·  
 Ἰσανδρον δέ οἱ οἱ υἱὸν Ἄρης, ἄτος πολέμοιο,  
 μαρνάμενον Σολύμοισι κατέκτανε κυδαλίμοισι·  
 τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη χρυσήνιος Ἄρτεμις ἔκτα. 205  
 Ἴππόλοχος δέ μ' ἔτικτε, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φημί γενέσθαι.  
 πέμπτε δέ μ' ἐς Τροίην, καὶ μοι μάλα πολλ' ἐπέτελλεν,  
 αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,  
 μηδὲ γένος πατέρων αἰσχυνέμεν, οἳ μέγ' ἄριστοι  
 ἔν τ' Ἐφύρῃ ἐγένοντο καὶ ἐν Λυκίῃ εὐρείῃ· 210  
 ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εὖχομαι εἶναι.  
 Ὡς φάτο· γήθησεν δὲ βοῆν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·  
 ἔγχοι μὲν κατέπηξεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,  
 αὐτὰρ ὁ μελιχίοισι προσηύδα ποιμένα λαῶν·  
 Ἦ ρά νύ μοι ξείνος πατρώϊος ἐσσι παλαιός. 215  
 Οἶνεὺς γάρ ποτε διὸς ἀμύμονι Βελλεροφόντην  
 ξείνισ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν, εἴκοσιν ἡματ' ἐρύξας·

<sup>1</sup> Belleophon.

This indeed he said was quite the hardest battle of men that he had entered. 185

Again, in the third place, he slew the man-equalling Amazons. [him, as he was returning.

And hereupon (Proetus) wove another subtle plot against

Having selected the bravest men from extensive Lycia,

He posted an ambuscade; but they did not at all return home again,

For the irreproachable Bellerophon slew all. 190

But when at length he perceived him to be the noble offspring of a god,

He detained him there, and he gave him his own daughter;

And he gave to him the half of all his regal honour.

And indeed the Lycians separated for him an enclosure, surpassing others, [sess it. 195

Beautiful—of plantation and corn-land—that he might possess

But she bore three children to the warlike Bellerophon,

Both Isandrus, and Hippolochus, and Laodamia.

With Laodamia indeed counselling Jove slept;

And she bore the godlike brazen-helmeted Sarpedon. [200

But when at length he<sup>1</sup> also became odious to all the gods,

Truly he wandered alone over the Aleian plain,

Consuming his own soul, avoiding the haunt of men;

But Mars, insatiable of war, slew his son

Isandrus, when fighting with the renowned Solymi;

And her<sup>2</sup> the golden-reined Diana slew, having become enraged. 205

But Hippolochus begat me, and from him I assert that I was produced. [me

And he sent me to Troy and laid very many injunctions on

Ever to be distinguished for bravery, and to be superior to others, [far

And not to disgrace the race of my fathers, who were by

The bravest both in Ephyre and in the extensive Lycia. 210

Of a truth both from this race and blood do I boast that I am." [was delighted;

Thus he spake; and Diomedes, brave at the battle-shout,

His spear indeed he fixed down in the many-feeding earth,

But he addressed the shepherd of the tribes in courteous words: [hospitality of my father to me; 215

"Assuredly now then thou art an old connection by

For once the noble Æneas hospitably entertained in his halls [ty days:

The irreproachable Bellerophon, having detained him twenty

<sup>2</sup> viz. his daughter.

- οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀλλήλοισι πόρον ξινήϊα καλὰ.  
 Οἶνεὺς μὲν ζωστήρα δίδου φοῖνικι φαεινόν,  
 Βελλεροφόντης δὲ χρύσειον δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον· 220  
 καὶ μιν ἐγὼ κατέλειπον ἰὼν ἐν δώμασ' ἐμοῖσι.  
 Τυδεά δ' οὐ μέμνημαι· ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτι τυτθὸν ἐόντα  
 κάλλιψ', ὅτ' ἐν Θήβησιν ἀπώλετο λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν.  
 τῷ νῦν σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ ξείνος φίλος Ἀργεῖ μέσσω  
 εἰμὶ, σὺ δ' ἐν Λυκίῃ, ὅτε κεν τῶν δῆμον ἴκωμαι. 225  
 ἔγχεσι δ' ἀλλήλων ἀλεώμεθα καὶ δι' ὀμίλου.  
 πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἐμοὶ Τρῶες, κλητοὶ τ' ἐπικούροι,  
 κτείνειν, ὃν κε θεός γε πόρῃ καὶ ποσσὶ κιχέω·  
 πολλοὶ δ' αὖ σοι Ἀχαιοί, ἐναιρέμεν, ὃν κε δύνῃαι.  
 τεύχεα δ' ἀλλήλοισι ἐπαμείψομεν· ὄφρα καὶ οἶδε 230  
 γνῶσιν, ὅτι ξεῖνοι πατρῷοι εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι.  
 Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσαντε, καθ' ἵππων αἴξαντε,  
 χεῖράς τ' ἀλλήλων λαβέτην, καὶ πιστώσαντο.  
 ἔνθ' αὖτε Γλαῦκος Κρονίδης φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεὺς,  
 ὃς πρὸς Τυδείδην Διομήδεα τεύχε' ἄμειβε, 235  
 χρύσεια χαλκείων, ἐκατόμβοι· ἐννεαβοίων.  
 Ἐκτωρ δ' ὡς Σκαιάς τε πύλας καὶ φηγὸν ἴκανε,  
 ἄμφ' ἄρα μιν Τρῶων ἄλοχοι θεόν ἠδὲ θύγατρες,  
 εἰρόμεναι παῖδάς τε, κασιγνήτους τε, ἕτας τε,  
 καὶ πόσιας· ὁ δ' ἔπειτα θεοῖς εὐχεσθαι ἀνώγει 240  
 πάσας ἐξεῖναι. πολλῆσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφῆπτο.  
 Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ Πριάμοιο δόμον περικαλλέ' ἴκανε,  
 ξεστήσ' αἰθούσῃσι τετυγμένον· αὐτὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ  
 πενήτηκοντ' ἔνεσαν θάλαμοι ξεστοῖο λίθιοι,  
 πλησίοι ἀλλήλων δεδμημένοι· ἐνθάδε παῖδες 245  
 κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο παρὰ μνηστήης ἀλόχοισι·  
 κουράων δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐναντίοι ἐνδοθεν αἰλῆς  
 δώδεκ' ἔσαν τέγχοι θάλαμοι ξεστοῖο λίθιοι,  
 πλησίοι ἀλλήλων δεδμημένοι· ἐνθάδε γαμβροὶ  
 κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο παρ' αἰδοίης ἀλόχοισιν· 250

<sup>1</sup> The direct sentence is continued v. 251.



And they also delivered to each other beautiful hospitality-tokens;

Ceneus indeed gave a belt glistening with purple,  
And Bellerophon a golden double-bodied goblet; 220

And I coming away left it in my house.

But I do not remember Tydeus; since he left me behind,  
Being still a little (child), when the army of the Achæans  
perished at Thebes. [pity for thee in the midst

Wherefore I indeed am now a friendly connection by hos-  
Of Argos, and thou for me in Lycia, whenever I come to  
their state. 225

And let us avoid each other with spears even through the  
crowd. [me

For indeed there are many Trojans and summoned allies for  
To kill, whomsoever indeed a god delivers to me, and I over-  
take with my feet:

And, on the other hand, there are many Achæans for thee  
to deprive of life, whomsoever thou art able. [also 230

But let us give arms in exchange to one other; that these  
May know that we claim to be connections by hospitality  
from our fathers." [their horses,

So they two, having thus spoken, having bounded from  
Both took each other's hands, and plighted their faith.

Then moreover Jove, the son of Saturn, took away from  
Glaucus his judgment, [deus, 235

Who gave his arms in exchange to Diomedes, the son of Ty-  
Golden for brazen, (arms) worth a hundred beeves for (those)  
worth nine beeves. [beech-tree,

But when Hector came both to the Scæan gates and the  
Thereupon the wives and daughters of the Trojans ran  
round him

Enquiring both for children, and brothers, and friends,  
And husbands; but he then bade them all in succession 240  
Pray to the gods. And troubles were suspended over many.

But when at length he came to the very beautiful building  
of Priam,

Constructed with polished porticoes:—but<sup>1</sup> in it  
There were fifty chambers of polished stone,  
Built near to one another; there the sons 245

Of Priam were wont to repose beside their wedded partners:  
And over against them on the other side within the court  
were twelve

Roofed chambers of his daughters, of polished stone,  
Built near to one another; there the sons-in-law [ners:—250  
Of Priam were wont to repose beside their modest part-

ἐνθα οἱ ἠπιόδωρος ἐναντίη ἦλυθε μήτηρ,  
 Λαοδίκην ἐσάγουσα, θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην·  
 ἐν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·

Τέκνον, τίπτε λιπὼν πόλεμον θρασὺν εἰλήλουθας;

ἦ μάλα δὴ τείρουσι δυσώνυμοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν, 255

μαρνάμενοι περὶ ἄστυ, σέ δ' ἐνθάδε θυμὸς ἀνήκεν  
 ἐλθόντ', ἐξ ἄκρης πόλιος Διὶ χεῖρας ἀνασχεῖν.

ἀλλὰ μὲν', ὄφρα κέ τοι μεληιδέα οἶνον ἐνείκω,

ὥς σπείσης Διὶ πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισι

πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ κ' αὐτὸς ὀνήσεται, αἶ κε πῆσθα. 260

ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμηῶτι μένος μέγα οἶνος ἀέξει.

ὥς τύνη κέκμηκας, ἁμύνων σοῖσιν ἔτησι.

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ·

μή μοι οἶνον ἄειρε μελίφρονα, πότνια μήτηρ,

μή μ' ἀπογυιώσης, μένεος δ' ἀλκῆς τε λάθωμαι. 265

χερσὶ δ' ἀνίπτοις Διὶ λείβειν αἴθοπα οἶνον

ἄζομαι· οὐδέ πη ἐστὶ κελαυνεφῆϊ Κρονίωνι

αἵματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένον εὐχετάσθαι.

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης

ἔρχου σὺν θυέεσσιν, ἀολλίσσασα γεραίας· 270

πέπλον δ', ὅστις τοι χαριέστατος ἦδὲ μέγιστος

ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ τοι πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ,

τὸν θεὸς Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἠϋκόμοιο,

καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ

ἦνις ἡκέστας ἱερευσέμεν, αἶ κ' ἐλεήσῃ 275

ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα·

αἶ κεν Τυδέος υἱὸν ἀπόσχη Ἰλίου ἱρῆς,

ἄγριον αἰχμητὴν, κρατερὸν μῆστωρα φόβοιο.

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης

ἔρχευ· ἐγὼ δὲ Πάριν μετελεύσομαι, ὄφρα καλέσσω, 280

αἶ κ' ἐθέλῃσ' εἰπόντος ἀκούεμεν. ὥς κεν οἱ αὖθι

γαῖα χάνοι· μέγα γάρ μιν Ὀλύμπιος ἔτρεφε πῆμα

Τρωσὶ τε, καὶ Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτορι, τοῖό τε παισίν.

<sup>1</sup> Some render ἐσάγουσα intransitively. Proceeding to Laodicee.

There his gentle-dealing mother came in the opposite  
 direction to him, [daughters in form ;  
 As she was bringing along<sup>1</sup> Laodice, the fairest of her  
 And thereupon she both clung to him with her hand, and  
 spake a word, and addressed him by name :

“Son, why hast thou come, having left the daring battle?  
 Surely now the abominable sons of the Achæans greatly  
 harass thee, 255

Fighting around the city, and thee thy spirit has impelled,  
 having come [city to Jove.

Hither, to hold up thy hands from the highest part of the  
 But stay, till I bring thee honey-sweet wine, [other immortals  
 That thou mayest pour out a libation to father Jove and the  
 First, and then be refreshed thyself, if thou drink. 260

For wine raises the spirit greatly in a man that has become  
 exhausted :

As thou hast become exhausted, defending thy own friends.”

But to her then the mighty helmet-waving Hector replied :  
 “Do not raise honey-flavoured wine to me, venerable mother,  
 Lest thou enervate me, and I forget my strength and  
 courage. 265

But I fear to pour out with unwashed hands the dark-  
 coloured wine [cloud-darkening

To Jove; neither is it, in any way, lawful to pray to the  
 Son of Saturn, when stained with blood and gore.

But do thou indeed go to the temple of Minerva [rank; 270

The plunderer, with oblations, having assembled the ladies of  
 And the robe, which there is to thee the most elegant and  
 Largest in the mansion, and by far the most acceptable to  
 thyself,—

That (robe) place upon the knees of the fair-haired Minerva,  
 And (take care) to promise to her that thou wilt sacrifice  
 in her temple twelve yearling

Heifers, untouched by the goad, if she pity 275

Both the city and the partners and infant children of the  
 Trojans :

If she keep away from sacred Ilium the son of Tydeus,  
 The savage warrior, the mighty contriver of flight.

But do thou indeed go to the temple of Minerva [him, 280

The plunderer; and I will go after Paris, that I may call  
 If perchance he choose to hear me speaking. Would that  
 the earth [a great cause of calamity

Would yawn for him here; for the Olympian reared in him  
 Both to the Trojans, and the great-hearted Priam, and his  
 sons.

εἰ κείνων γε ἴδοιμι κατελθόντ' Ἀϊδος εἴσω,  
φαίην κε φρέν' ἀτέρπου οἷζύος ἐκλελαθέσθαι. 285

ὣς ἔφαθ'· ἡ δὲ μολοῦσα ποτὶ μέγαρ', ἀμφιπόλοισι  
κέκετο· ταὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀόλλισσαν κατὰ ἄστν γεραιάς.  
αὐτὴ δ' ἐς θάλαμον κατεβήσето κῳέντα,  
ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι παμποίκιοι, ἔργα γυναικῶν  
Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὸς Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδὴς 290

ἦγαγε Σιδονίηθεν, ἐπιπλῶς εὐρέα πόντον,  
τὴν ὁδὸν, ἣν Ἑλένην περ ἀνήγαγεν εὐπατέρειαν.  
τῶν ἔν' ἀειραμένη Ἑκάβη φέρε δῶρον Ἀθήνη,  
ὃς κάλλιτος ἔην ποικιλμασιν, ἥδὲ μέγιστος·  
ἀσπτήρ δ' ὃς ἀπέλαμπεν· ἔκειτο δὲ νεάτος ἄλλων. 295

βῆ δ' ἰέναι, πολλαὶ δὲ μετεσσεύοντο γεραιαί.  
Αἱ δ' ὅτε νηὸν ἴκανον Ἀθήνης ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,  
τῇσι θύρας ᾧξε Θεανῶ καλλιπάρῃος,  
Κισσητῆς, ἄλοχος Ἀντήνορος ἱπποδάμοιο·  
τὴν γὰρ Τρῳες ἔθικαν Ἀθηναίης ἰέρειαν. 300

αἱ δ' ὀλολυγῇ πᾶσαι Ἀθήνῃ χεῖρας ἀνέσχον.  
ἡ δ' ἄρα πέπλον ἐλοῦσα Θεανῶ καλλιπάρῃος,  
θήκεν Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἠυκόμοιο·  
εὐχομένη δ' ἠρᾶτο Διὸς κούρῃ μεγάλῳ·  
Πότνι' Ἀθηναίῃ, ἐρυσίπολι, δία θεάων, 305

ἄξον δὴ ἔγχος Διομήδεος, ἥδὲ καὶ αὐτὸν  
πρηνέα δὸς πεσέειν Σκαιῶν προπάρῳιθε πυλάων·  
ᾧφρα τοι αὐτίκα νῦν δυοκαῖδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ  
ἦνις ἡκέστας ἱερεύσομεν, αἶκ' ἐλεήσης

ἄστν τε καὶ Τρῳων ἀλόχους καὶ νῆπια τέκνα. 310

ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχομένη· ἀνένευε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.

ὡς αἱ μὲν ῥ' εὐχοντο Διὸς κούρῃ μεγάλῳ.

Ἐκτῳρ δὲ πρὸς δώματ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ βεβήκει

καλὰ, τὰ ῥ' αὐτὸς ἔτευξε σὺν ἀνδράσιν, οἱ τότε ἄριστοι

ἦσαν ἐνὶ Τροίῃ ἐριβώλακι τέκτονες ἄνδρες· 315

οἱ οἱ ἐποίησαν θάλαμον, καὶ δῶμα, καὶ αὐλὴν,

If I could see him at least having descended within Hades,  
I should say that I had laid aside feelings of joyless sorrow  
in my mind." 285

Thus he spake; but she, going to her mansions, gave orders  
[the ladies of rank throughout the city.  
To her attendants; and they accordingly convened together  
But she herself descended to her perfumed chamber,  
Where she had her robes variegated, with all manner of  
colours, the works of Sidonian

Women, whom the god-like Alexander himself 290  
Brought from Sidon, having sailed over the wide sea,  
Upon that voyage on which he sailed away with Helen of  
illustrious father. [Minerva,

One of these Hecuba having taken up bore as a gift to  
That which was the most beautiful in its variegated figures  
and the largest; [others. 295

And it glistened like a star, and it lay the undermost of the  
And she proceeded to go, and many matrons were hurrying  
along with her. [highest part of the city,

And when these reached the temple of Minerva in the  
The fair-cheeked Theano opened the gates to them,  
The daughter of Cisseus, the partner of the horse-taming  
Antenor;

For her the Trojans appointed priestess of Minerva. 300  
But they all with loud wailing held up their hands to Minerva.  
And she further,—the fair-cheeked Theano,—having taken  
the robe,

Placed it upon the knees of the fair-haired Minerva;  
And praying, she supplicated the daughter of mighty Jove:  
"Awful Minerva, protectress of the city, divinest of  
goddesses, 305

Break now the spear of Diomedes, and grant also that he  
Himself fall prostrate in front of the Scæan gates;  
That we may now at once sacrifice to thee in thy temple  
Twelve yearling heifers untouched by the goad, if thou pity  
Both the city and partners and infant children of the  
Trojans." 310

Thus she spake praying; but Pallas Minerva refused.  
Thus these indeed, I say, prayed to the daughter of mighty  
Jove.

But Hector had gone to the beautiful dwellings  
Of Alexander, which he himself, moreover, constructed with  
men, who at that time were  
The best work-men in very fertile Troy; 315  
Who made for him a bed-room and a dwelling-room and a  
hall,

ἐγγύθι τε Πριάμοιο καὶ Ἑκτορος, ἐν πόλει ἄκρη.  
 ἐνθ' Ἑκτωρ εἰσῆλθε Διὶ φίλος· ἐν δ' ἄρα χειρὶ  
 ἔγχος ἔχ' ἐνδεκάπηχυν· πάροιθε δὲ λάμπετο δουρὸς  
 αἰχμὴ χαλκείη, περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θέε πόρκης. 320  
 τὸν δ' εὖρ' ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε' ἔποντα,  
 ἀσπίδα, καὶ θώρηκα, καὶ ἀγκύλα τόξ' ἀφόωντα.  
 Ἀργεῖη δ' Ἑλένη μετ' ἄρα δμῳῇσι γυναιξὶν  
 ἦστο, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοισι περικλυτὰ ἔργα κέλευε  
 τὸν δ' Ἑκτωρ νείκεσεν ἰδὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσιν· 325

Δαιμόνι', οὐ μὲν καλὰ χόλον τόνδ' ἐνθεο θυμῷ.  
 λαοὶ μὲν φθινύθουσι περὶ πτόλιν, αἰπύ τε τείχος,  
 μαρνάμενοι· σέο δ' εἵνεκ' αὐτὴ τε πτόλεμός τε  
 ἄστυ τόδ' ἀμφιδέδηκε. σὺ δ' ἂν μαχέσαιο καὶ ἄλλῳ,  
 εἴ τινα που μεθιέντα ἴδοις στυγεροῦ πολέμοιο. 330  
 ἀλλ' ἄνα, μὴ τάχα ἄστυ πυρὸς δηϊοῖο θέρηται.

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής·  
 Ἑκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἶσαν ἐνείκεις, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ αἶσαν,  
 τοῦνεκά τοι ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ σύνθεο, καί μεν ἄκουσον· 335  
 οὗ τοι ἐγὼ Τρώων τόσσον χόλῳ οὐδὲ νεμέσσει  
 ἤμην ἐν θαλάμῳ, ἔθελον δ' ἄχει προτραπέσθαι.  
 νῦν δέ με παριεποῦς ἄλοχος μαλακοῖς ἐπέεσσιν,  
 ὥρμησ' ἐς πόλεμον· δοκέει δέ μοι ᾧδε καὶ αὐτῷ  
 λώϊον ἔσσεσθαι· νίκη δ' ἐπαμείβεται ἄνδρας. 340  
 ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐπίμεινον, ἀρήϊα τεύχεα δύω.  
 ἦ ἴδ', ἐγὼ δὲ μέτειμι· κινήσεσθαι δέ σ' οἴω.

ὦς φάτο· τὸν δ' οὔτι προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ.  
 τὸν δ' Ἑλένη μύθοισι προσηύδα μελιχίοισι·  
 Δᾶερ ἐμεῖο, κυνὸς κακομηχάνου, ὀκρυόεσσης,  
 ὥς μ' ὄφελ' ἤματι τῷ, ὅτε με πρῶτον τέκε μήτηρ, 345  
 οἴχεσθαι προφέρουσα κακὴ ἀνέμοιο θύελλα  
 εἰς ὄρος, ἢ εἰς κῦμα πολυφλοίσβου θαλάσσης·

<sup>1</sup> εποντα for αμφιεποντα

<sup>2</sup> υπο omitted.

<sup>3</sup> Literally, causing shuddering, from κρυος, a chill.

<sup>4</sup> Literally, bitch.



Near both Priam's and Hector's, in the highest part of the city. [hand

There Hector, dear to Jove, entered; and, further, in his He held a spear of eleven cubits length; and in front of the shaft gleamed

The brazen point, and a golden ring encircled it. 320  
And he found him in the bedroom busying<sup>1</sup> himself with his very beautiful armour,

His shield, and corslet, and polishing his bended bow.  
And the Argive Helen, moreover, was sitting among her female [famous work.

Slaves, and was enjoining on her attendants tasks of very And him Hector, having beheld him, rebuked with reproachful words: 325

"Noble Sir, it is not well indeed that thou hast raised this anger in thy soul. [wall,

The troops indeed are perishing round the city, and the lofty Fighting; and it is on account of thee that the battle-shout and war [also quarrel with another,

Have been kindled around this city. And thou wouldst If thou sawest any-one any-where relaxing from the hateful war. 330

But up, lest the city be quickly burned with<sup>2</sup> destructive fire."

But him, in return, the god-like Alexander addressed:

"Hector, since thou hast rebuked me according to equity, and not beyond equity, [attention and listen to me:  
On this account I will speak to thee; and do thou give Assuredly not so much from anger or indignation against the Trojans 335

Was I sitting in the bed-chamber, but I was willing to give way to grief.

But now my wife, persuading me with gentle words,  
Urged me to the war; and it appears to me myself also that thus [ferent) men.

It will be better; and victory comes alternately to (diff-  
But come now, wait for me, (that) I may put on my martial armour; 340

Or depart, and I will come after you; but I am of opinion that I shall come up with you." [address any thing to him.

Thus he spake; and the helmet-waving Hector did not But him Helen addressed in (these) mild words: [wretch<sup>4</sup>

"Brother-in-law of me, a mischief-devising, loathsome,<sup>3</sup>  
Would that on that day, when my mother first bore me, 345  
A pernicious storm of wind had gone bearing me forwards To a mountain, or to the wave of the loud-resounding sea:

ἔνθα με κῦμ' ἀπόμερσε, πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι.  
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάδε γ' ὤδε θεοὶ κακὰ τεκμήραντο,  
 ἀνδρὸς ἔπειτ' ὄφελλον ἀμείνονος εἶναι ἄκοιτις, 350  
 ὃς ῥ' ἤδη νέμεσιν τε καὶ αἴσχεα πολλὰ ἀνθρώπων.  
 τούτῳ δ' οὐτ' ἄρ νῦν φρένες ἔμπεδοι, οὐτ' ἄρ' ὀπίσσω  
 ἔσσονται· τῷ καὶ μιν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι οἴω.  
 ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν εἰσελθε, καὶ ἕξο τῷδ' ἐπὶ δίφρῳ,  
 δᾶερ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνοος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν, 355  
 εἶνεκ' ἐμείο κυνὸς, καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρον ἔνεκ' ἄτης·  
 οἷσιν ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θῆκε κακὸν μόνον, ὥς καὶ ὀπίσσω  
 ἀνθρώποισι πελώμεθ' ἀοιδιμοὶ ἐσσομένοισι.

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ·  
 μὴ με κάθιζ', Ἑλένη, φιλέουσά περ, οὐδέ με πείσεις. 360  
 ἦδη γάρ μοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται, ὄφρ' ἐπαμύνω  
 Τρώεσσι, οἳ μέγ' ἐμείο ποθὴν ἀπεύντος ἔχουσιν.  
 ἀλλὰ σύ γ' ὄρνυθι τοῦτον, ἐπειγέσθω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς,  
 ὥς κεν ἔμ' ἔντοσθε πόλιος καταμάρψῃ ἔοντα.  
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν οἰκόνδ' ἐσελεύσομαι, ὄφρα ἴδωμαι 365  
 οἰκῆας, ἄλοχόν τε φίλην, καὶ νήπιον νιόν.  
 οὐ γάρ τ' οἶδ', εἰ ἔτι σφιν ὑπότροπος ἴξομαι αὖτις,  
 ἣ ἦδη μ' ὑπὸ χερσὶ θεοῖ δαμόωσιν Ἀχαιῶν.

Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ.  
 αἰψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανε δόμους εὐ ναιετάοντας, 370  
 οὐδ' εὖρ' Ἀνδρομάχην λευκώλενον ἐν μεγάροισιν,  
 ἀλλ' ἦγε ξὺν παιδὶ καὶ ἀμφιπόλῳ εὐπέπλῳ  
 πύργῳ ἐφειστήκει γοόωσά τε, μυρομένη τε.  
 Ἔκτωρ δ', ὥς οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν,  
 ἔστη ἐπ' οὐδὸν ἰὼν, μετὰ δὲ δμῳῇσιν ἔειπεν· 375

Εἰ δ' ἄγε μοι, δμῳαί, νημερτέα μυθήσασθε·  
 πῇ ἔβη Ἀνδρομάχῃ λευκώλενος ἐκ μεγάροιο;  
 ἥε πῃ ἐς γυλῶν, ἥ εἰνατέρων εὐπέπλων,

<sup>1</sup> Literally, *objects of song*.

<sup>2</sup> Literally, *the men about to be*.

<sup>3</sup> Literally, *being*.

<sup>4</sup> There is an ellipse of *δομους* in this, and of *παῶν* in the next line.

There the waves would have overwhelmed me, before these  
deeds had been done. [manner,

But since the gods arranged these evils at least in this  
Then would that I had been the bed-fellow of a better  
man, 350

(One,) moreover, who understood both the indignation and  
numerous reproaches of men. [nor hereafter

But, to this man neither now in fact (is there) a firm heart,  
Will there be; therefore also I am of opinion that he will  
reap the fruit (of this).

But come now, enter, and seat thyself on this chair,  
Brother-in-law; since trouble hath exceedingly visited thee  
in thy mind, 355

On account of me, a wretch, and on account of Alexander's  
folly; [also

Upon whom Jove has inflicted an evil destiny, that hereafter  
We be branded in song<sup>1</sup> among posterity."<sup>2</sup>

And to her then the mighty helmet-waving Hector replied:  
"Do not cause me to sit down, Helen, although fond of  
me; you will not either persuade me. 360

For already has my soul been made eager that I bring suc-  
cour

To the Trojans, who feel a regret for me, while absent, to a  
great degree. [also rouse himself,

But do thou at least urge this man, and let him himself  
That he may overtake me while I am<sup>3</sup> within the city.

For I also will go to my house, in order that I may see 365  
My domestics, and beloved partner, and infant son.

For I know not also, whether I shall yet come again re-  
turning back to them, [of the Achæans."

Or whether the gods may now subdue me under the hands  
So having thus spoken, the helmet-waving Hector de-  
parted. [mansion, 370

And immediately afterwards he came to his well-situated  
But he did not find the white-armed Andromache in the halls,  
But she with her child and her well-clad attendant [wailing.  
Had been standing beside the tower both moaning and be-  
But Hector, when he found not his blameless wife within,  
Stood still, having come to the threshold, and spake amid  
the female slaves: 375

"Come, if (you please) slaves, speak correctly:  
Which way has the white-armed Andromache gone from the  
mansion?

Is she gone out any way to (the houses<sup>4</sup>) of her sisters-in-  
law, or (those) of the wives of her brothers-in-law,

ἥ ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἐξοίχεται, ἔνθα περ ἄλλαι  
 Τρῳαὶ εὐπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἱλάσκονται ; 380  
 Τὸν δ' αὖτ' ὀτρυνὴ ταμίη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·  
 "Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ μάλ' ἄνωγας ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι·  
 οὔτε πη ἐς γαλῶων, οὐτ' εἰνατέρων εὐπέπλων,  
 οὐτ' ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἐξοίχεται, ἔνθα περ ἄλλαι  
 Τρῳαὶ εὐπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἱλάσκονται. 385  
 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πύργον ἔβη μέγαν Ἰλίου, οὐνεκ' ἄκουσε  
 τείρεσθαι Τρῶας, μέγα δὲ κράτος εἶναι Ἀχαιῶν.  
 ἥ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τείχος ἐπειγομένη ἀφικάνει,  
 μαινομένη εἰκυῖα· φέροι δ' ἅμα παῖδα τιθήνη.  
 "Ἢ ῥα γυνὴ ταμίη· ὁ δ' ἀπέσσυτο δώματος Ἐκτωρ 390  
 τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν αὖτις, εὐκτιμένους κατ' ἄγνιδς.  
 εὔτε πύλας ἴκανε, διερχόμενος μέγα ἄστυ,  
 Σκαιᾶς, τῇ γὰρ ἔμελλε διεξιμέναι πεδίοις,  
 ἔνθ' ἄλοχος πολύδωρος ἐναντίη ἦλθε θέουσα,  
 Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἡετίωνος, 395  
 Ἡετίων, ὃς ἔβαιεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὕληέσση,  
 Θήβῃ Ὑποπλάκῃ, Κιλίκεσσ' ἀνδρεσσιν ἀνάσσων·  
 τοῦ περ δὴ θυγάτηρ ἔχεθ' Ἐκτορι χαλκοκορυστῇ·  
 ἥ οἱ ἔπειτ' ἦντησ', ἅμα δ' ἀμφίπολος κίεν αὐτῇ,  
 παῖδ' ἐπὶ κόλπον ἔχουσ' ἀταλάφρονα, νήπιον αὖτως, 400  
 Ἐκτορίδην ἀγαπητὸν, ἀλίκιον ἀστέρι καλῶ·  
 τὸν ῥ' Ἐκτωρ καλέεσκε Σκαμάνδριον, αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι  
 Ἀστυάνακτ'· οἷος γὰρ ἐρύετο Ἴλιον Ἐκτωρ.  
 ἦτοι ὁ μὲν μείδησεν ἰδὼν ἐς παῖδα σιωπῇ·  
 Ἀνδρομάχῃ δὲ οἱ ἄγχι παρίστατο δακρυχέουσα, 405  
 ἔν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·  
 Δαϊμόνιε, φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος, οὐδ' ἐλεαίρεις  
 παῖδά τε νηπίαχον, καὶ ἔμ' ἄμμορον, ἥ τάχα χήρη  
 σεῦ ἔσομαι· τάχα γάρ σε κατακτανέουσιν Ἀχαιοί,  
 πάντες ἐφορμηθέντες. ἐμοὶ δέ κε κέρδιον εἴη, 410  
 σεῦ ὑφαμαρτούση, χθόνα δύμεναι· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἄλλη

Or to (the temple) of Minerva, where indeed the other  
Fine-ringleted Trojan women are propitiating the terrible  
goddess?" 380

But to him, in return, the sedulous housekeeper address-  
ed a word: [the truth:

"Hector, since thou hast strongly commanded me to speak  
Not any way either to (the houses) of her sisters-in-law, or  
(those) of the wives of her brothers-in-law,  
Or to (the temple) of Minerva is she gone out, where indeed  
the other [goddess. 385

Fine-ringleted Trojan women are propitiating the terrible  
But she hath gone to the lofty tower of Ilium, because she  
heard [strength of the Achæans was great.

That the Trojans were being exhausted, and that the  
She is indeed now going to the tower, hastening along  
Like one distracted; and the nurse carries the child along  
with her." [tor—rushed away from the house 390

The female housekeeper spake indeed thus; but he—Hec-  
Back by the same way, along the well-built streets. [an  
When, passing through the great city, he reached the Scæ-  
Gates—for by that way he was about to pass through out  
to the plain,— [opposite direction,

There his abundantly-dowered wife came running in the  
Andromache, the daughter of the great-hearted Eëtion, 395  
Eëtion, who dwelt beneath woody Placus,

In Hypoplacian Thebe, ruling over Cilician men; [Hector;  
His daughter then was now possessed by the brazen-armed  
Who at this time met him, and along with her came her  
attendant, [infant, 400

Carrying on her bosom the child of tender-mind, quite an  
The beloved son of Hector, resembling a beautiful star;  
Whom moreover Hector called Scamandrius, but the others  
Astyanax; for Hector alone defended Ilium.

He indeed assuredly smiled, looking on his child in silence:  
But Andromache stood beside him, close by, shedding  
tears, 405

And she moreover clung to him with her hand, and spake  
a word, and called him by name: [dost not pity

"Noble Sir, thy own spirit will destroy thee, and thou  
Both thy infant child, and destitute me, who shall soon be  
Thy widow: for soon will the Achæans slay thee,  
Having all rushed against thee. But for me it would be  
more advantageous 410

Having failed of thee, to go under the earth, for there will  
no longer be

- ἔσται θαλπωρῇ, ἐπεὶ ἂν σύ γε πότμον ἐπίσπης,  
 ἀλλ' ἄχε'. οὐδέ μοι ἐστὶ πατήρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ·  
 ἦτοι γὰρ πατέρ' ἄμὸν ἀπέκτανε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,  
 ἐκ δὲ πόλιν πέρσε Κιλικῶν εὖ ναιετάωσαν, 415  
 Θήβην ὑψίπυλον· κατὰ δ' ἔκτανεν Ἡετίωνα,  
 οὐδέ μιν ἐξενάριξε· σεβάσαστο γὰρ τόγε θυμῷ·  
 ἀλλ' ἄρα μιν κατέκρη σὺν ἔντεσι δαιδαλέοισιν,  
 ἦδ' ἐπὶ σῆμ' ἔχεεν· περὶ δὲ πτελέας ἐφύτευσαν  
 Νύμφαι Ὀρεστιάδες, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο. 420  
 οἱ δέ μοι ἐπτά κασίγνητοι ἔσαν ἐν μεγάροισιν,  
 οἱ μὲν πάντες ἰὼ κίον ἥματι Ἄϊδος εἴσω·  
 πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,  
 βουσὶν ἔπ' ἐλιπύδεσσι καὶ ἀργεννῆς ὀϊέσσι.  
 μητέρα δ', ἣ βασιλεύεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῃ ὕληέσση, 425  
 τήν ἐπει ἄρ' δεῦρ' ἦγαγ' ἄμ' ἄλλοισι κτεάτεσσιν,  
 ἀψ' ὅγε τὴν ἀπέλυσε, λαβὼν ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα·  
 πατὴρ δ' ἐν μεγάροισι βάλ' Ἄρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα.  
 Ἔκτορ, ἀτὰρ σύ μοι ἐσσι πατήρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ,  
 ἦδὲ κασίγνητος, σὺ δέ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης. 430  
 ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐλέαιρε, καὶ αὐτοῦ μίμν' ἐπὶ πύργῳ,  
 μὴ παῖδ' ὀρφανικὸν θεῆς, χήρην τε γυναικα·  
 λαὸν δὲ στήσον παρ' ἐρινεὸν, ἔνθι μάλιστα  
 ἄμβρατός ἐστι πόλις, καὶ ἐπίδρομον ἔπλετο τεῖχος.  
 τρίς γὰρ τῇ γ' ἐλθόντες ἐπειρήσανθ' οἱ ἄριστοι 435  
 ἀμφ' Αἴαντε δύω, καὶ ἀγακλυτὸν Ἴδομενῆα,  
 ἦδ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρεΐδας, καὶ Τυδέος ἄλκιμον υἱόν·  
 ἦπου τίς σφιν ἔνισπε θεοπροπίων εὖ εἰδώς,  
 ἦ νυ καὶ αὐτῶν θυμὸς ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει.  
 Τὴν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ· 440  
 ἦ καὶ ἐμοὶ τάδε πάντα μέλει, γύναι· ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς  
 αἰδέομαι Τρῶας καὶ Τρωάδας ἑλκεσιπέπλους,  
 αἷ κε, κακὸς ὧς, νόσφιν ἀλυσκάζω πολέμοιο.  
 οὐδ' ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἄνωγεν· ἐπεὶ μάθον ἔμμεναι ἐσθλὸς  
 αἰεὶ, καὶ πρῶτοισι μετὰ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι, 445



(Any) other solace, whenever thou at least hast drawn on  
thyself fate, [ble mother;

But (only) sorrows. Nor is there to me a father and venera-  
For truly the noble Achilles slew my father,  
And utterly sacked the well-situated city of the Cilicians, 415  
The lofty-portalled Thebe; and he slew Eëtion,  
But did not strip him; for of this at least he felt an awe in  
his soul;

But in fact he burnt him with his curiously-wrought arms,  
And heaped over him a sepulchral mound; and around it  
the Nymphs, the Orestiades,

Daughters of Ægis-bearing Jove, planted elms. 420

And the seven brothers that there were to me in the halls,

These indeed all went within Hades in one day;

For the noble swift-footed Achilles slew them all,

Beside the foot-twisting<sup>1</sup> oxen and white sheep. [425

But my mother—who was Queen beneath woody Placus—

When he had accordingly brought her hither along with the  
other possessions, [sums :

He set her at liberty again, receiving countless ransom.

But missile-darting Diana struck her in the halls of her father.

Hector—thou, however, art to me father and venerable mo-  
ther,

And brother, and thou art a blooming bed-fellow to me. 430

But come now, take pity on me, and remain here beside the  
tower [wife a widow ;

That thou mayest not render thy child an orphan, and thy

But station the host near the wild fig-tree where most of all

The city is scaleable, and the wall exposed to assaults.

For three times certainly, advancing in that (direction,)

these have made an attempt on it, the most valiant 435

Party of the two Ajaxes and the highly-renowned Idomeneus,

And the party of the sons of Atreus, and the strong son of  
Tydeus : [spoken to them,

Either, some how, some one well-skilled in divinations has

Or else even their own spirit excites them to it, and prompts  
them." [dressed : 440

And her, in return, the great helmet-waving Hector ad-

"Assuredly to me also, wife, all these things are matters

of care. But very deeply [ing robes,

Do I fear the Trojan men, and the Trojan women of sweep-

If, like a coward, I skulk apart from the war. [ever to be

And my soul does not urge me to it; since I have learned

Brave, and to fight among the foremost Trojans, 445

<sup>1</sup> i. e. turning their feet over as they walk, and so moving slowly.

ἀρνύμενος πατρός τε μέγα κλέος, ἧδ' ἐμὸν αἰτοῦ.  
 εὖ μὲν γὰρ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,  
 ἔσσεται ἡμαρ, ὅτ' ἂν ποτ' ὀλώλῃ Ἴλιος ἱρή,  
 καὶ Πριάμος, καὶ λαὸς ἐϋμμελίῳ Πριάμοιο.  
 ἀλλ' οὐ μοι Τρώων τόσσον μέλει ἄλγος ὅπισσῶ, 450  
 οὐτ' αὐτῆς Ἑκάβης, οὔτε Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,  
 οὔτε κασιγνήτων, οἳ κεν πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ  
 ἐν κονίῃσι πέσοιεν ὑπ' ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν,  
 ὅσσον σεῖ', ὅτε κέν τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων  
 δακρυνέσσαν ἀγῆται, ἐλεύθερον ἡμαρ ἀπούρας 455  
 καὶ κεν, ἐν Ἀργεὶ εἴουσιν, πρὸς ἄλλης ἱστὸν ὑφαίνοιν,  
 καὶ κεν ὕδωρ φορέοις Μεσσηΐδος· ἧ Ὑπερείης,  
 πόλλ' ἀεκαζομένη· κρατερὴ δ' ἐπικείσεται ἀνάγκη·  
 καὶ ποτὲ τις εἴπησιν, ἰδὼν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσας·  
 Ἔκτορος ἦδε γυνή, δὲ ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι 460  
 Τρώων ἵπποδάμων, ὅτε Ἴλιον ἀμφεμέλχοντο.  
 ὥς ποτὲ τις ἐρέει· σοὶ δ' αὖ νέον ἔσσεται ἄλγος  
 χήττει τοιοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς, ἀμύνειν δοῦλιον ἡμαρ.  
 ἀλλὰ μέ τεθνηῶτα χυτὴ κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτοι,  
 πρὶν γέ τι σῆς τε βοῆς, σοῦ θ' ἐλκηθμοῖο πυθέσθαι. 465  
 \* Ὡς εἰπὼν, οὐ παιδὸς ὀρέξατο φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ.  
 ἀψ δ' ὁ πάϊς πρὸς κόλπον εὐζώνοιο τιθήνης  
 ἐκλίνθη ἰάχων, πατρός φίλου ὅψιν ἀτυχθεῖς,  
 ταρβήσας χαλκὸν τ', ἧδὲ λόφον ἵππιοχαίτην,  
 δεινὸν ἀπ' ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος νεύοντα νοήσας 470  
 ἐκ δὲ γέλασσε πατὴρ τε φίλος, καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.  
 αὐτίκ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς κόρυθ' εἴλετο φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ,  
 καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ παμφανόωσαν.  
 αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ὃν φίλον υἱὸν ἐπεὶ κύσε, πῆλ' ἐτε χερσὶν,  
 εἶπεν ἐπενεξάμενος Διὶ τ', ἄλλοισι τε θεοῖσι· 475  
 Ζεῦ, ἄλλοι τε θεοὶ, δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι  
 παῖδ' ἐμὸν, ὥς καὶ ἐγὼ περ, ἀριπρεπέα Τρώεσσιν,

<sup>1</sup> There is here a suppression of something to which the γὰρ answers. But these things are matters of care to me, for—

<sup>2</sup> Literally, the free day: in v. 463, the slavish day.

Vindicating both my father's great reputation, and my own.  
 For<sup>1</sup> well indeed do I know this in my heart, and in my soul,  
 The day will be, when sacred Ilium at some time perishes,  
 And Priam, and the people of Priam skilled in the use of  
 the ashen spear. [the Trojans hereafter, 450

But not so great a matter of anxiety to me is the misery of  
 Or for (that) of Hecuba herself, or of king Priam,  
 Or (that) of my brothers, who, both numerous and brave,  
 May perhaps fall in the dust beneath hostile men,  
 As thy (misery,) whenever some one of the brazen-mailed  
 Achæans [liberty;<sup>2</sup>—455

Leads thee away tearful, having deprived thee of the day of  
 And,<sup>3</sup> perhaps, being in Argos, thou mayest be weaving the  
 web by the direction of another female,

And perhaps thou mayest be carrying water from (the  
 fountain of) Messeis or Hyperæa, [laid upon thee;—  
 Forced much against thy will; but a mighty necessity will be  
 And (when) some one at a future time, seeing thee pouring  
 down the tear, says; [horse-taming 460

'This (was) the wife of Hector, who was the best of the  
 Trojans at fighting, when they were fighting round Ilium.'  
 Thus at a future time some one will say; and to thee there  
 will be again fresh misery [slavery.

From the want of such a husband, to ward off the day of  
 But may the heaped-up earth cover over me dead,  
 Before at least I at all witness both thy shriek and thy  
 dragging away." 465

Thus having spoken the illustrious Hector stretched  
 towards his son.

But he, the child, turned back to the bosom of his fair-waisted  
 Nurse, screaming, alarmed at the aspect of his dear father,  
 Fearing both the brazen-armour and the horse-hair crest,  
 Having noticed it nodding terribly from the very summit  
 of the helmet; 470

And both his dear father, and venerable mother laughed out.  
 Immediately the illustrious Hector took the helmet from  
 his head, [over.

And it, indeed, he laid down on the ground glittering all  
 But he when he had caressed his own dear child, and  
 dandled him in his hands,

Spake, praying both to Jove and the other gods: 475

"Jove, and ye other gods, grant now that this my son also  
 May become,—as I indeed also (have)—eminently dis-  
 tinguished among the Trojans,

<sup>3</sup> This and the two following verses are parenthetical: v. 459 continues the sense from v. 455.

ὦδε βίην τ' ἀγαθὸν, καὶ Ἰλίου ἱφὶ ἀνάσσειν·  
καί ποτέ τις εἴπησι· πατρὸς δ' ὕγε πολλὸν ἀμείνων·  
ἐκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα· φέροι δ' ἔναρα βροτόεντα, 480  
κτείνας δῆϊον ἄνδρα, χαρεῖν δὲ φρένα μήτηρ.

\*Ὡς εἰπὼν, ἀλόχοιο φίλης ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκε  
παῖδ' ἐόν· ἡ δ' ἄρα μιν κηώδῃ δέξατο κόλπῳ,  
δακρυόεν γελάσασα. πόσις δ' ἐλέησε νοήσας,  
χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξε, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε· 485

Δαυμονίη, μή μοί τι λίην ἀκαχίξω θυμῷ.  
οὐ γάρ τίς μ' ὑπὲρ αἴσαν ἀνὴρ Ἄϊδι προϊάψει.  
μοῖραν δ' οὐτινά φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεναι ἀνδρῶν,  
οὐ κακὸν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἐσθλὸν, ἐπὴν ταπρῶτα γένηται.  
ἀλλ' εἰς οἶκον ἰούσα τὰ στυγερὰ ἔργα κόμιζε, 490  
ἰστόν τ', ἡλακᾶτην τε, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοισι κέλευε  
ἔργον ἐποίχεσθαι· πόλεμος δ' ἀνδρεσσι μελήσει  
πᾶσιν, ἐμοὶ δὲ μάλιστα, τοὶ Ἰλῖω ἐγγεγάασιν.

\*Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας, κόρυθ' εἴλετο φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ  
ἵππουριν. ἄλοχος δὲ φίλῃ οἰκόνδε βεβήκει 495  
ἐντροπαλιζομένη, θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα.  
αἶψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανε δόμους εὐ ναιετάοντας  
Ἔκτορος ἀνδροφόνουιο· κιχήσατο δ' ἐνδοθι πολλὰς  
ἀμφιπόλους τῆσιν δὲ γόον πάσῃσιν ἐνῶρσεν.  
αἱ μὲν ἔτι ζῶν γόον Ἔκτορα φ' ἐνὶ οἴκῳ· 500  
οὐ γάρ μιν ἔτ' ἔφαντο ὑπότροπον ἐκ πολέμοιο  
Ἷξεσθαι, προφυγόντα μένος καὶ χεῖρας Ἀχαιῶν.

Οὐδὲ Πάρις δῆθ' ἔνεν ἐν ὑψηλοῖσι δόμοισιν·  
ἀλλ' ὅγ', ἐπεὶ κατέδ' κλυτὰ τεύχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ,  
σέυατ' ἔπειτ' ἀνὰ ἄστῳ ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πεποιθώς· 505  
ὥς δ' ὅτε τις στατὸς ἵππος, ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτῃν,  
δεσμὸν ἀπορρήξας θείῃ πεδίοιο κροαίνων,  
εἰωθὼς λούεσθαι εὐρῆρεϊος ποταμοῖο,  
κυδιῶν· ὑψοῦ δὲ κάρη ἔχει, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται

Thus both excellent in might, and that he may rule vigorously  
over Ilium;

And let some one hereafter say of him, when returning  
from war— [off bloody spoils, 480

'He is even much better than his father:' and may he bear  
Having slain a foeman, and may his mother be delighted in  
her heart!"

Having thus spoken, he placed his child in the hands  
Of his dear wife; and she accordingly received him on her  
fragrant bosom, [pitied her,

Smiling tearfully. And her husband, having noticed it,  
And he soothed her with his hand, and spake a word, and  
called her by name: 485

"My love, be not, I pray, at all violently distressed in  
soul. [trary to fate.

For not any man shall prematurely send me to Hades con-  
And I assert that no one of men hath escaped his destiny,  
Not a bad man—nor yet indeed a good man—after it hath  
been made at first. [ments, 490

But, having gone to our house, attend to thy own employ-  
Both the web, and the distaff, and command thy attendants  
To set about the work: but war shall be a care to all  
The men—and to me especially—that have been born in  
Ilium." [helmet

So having thus spoken, the illustrious Hector took his  
Plumed with horse-hair; and his beloved wife had gone  
homewards, 495

Often turning round, pouring down the warm tear. [abodes  
And speedily afterwards she came to the well-situated  
Of man-slaying Hector, and she found within her numerous  
Attendants, and she excited wailing among them all.

These indeed were bewailing Hector in his own house,  
while yet alive; 500

For they said that he would not any more come returning  
back [Achæans.

From the war, having escaped the might and hands of the  
Nor did Paris loiter in his lofty dwellings; [with brass,  
But he, when he had put on his famous arms variegated  
Then hastened through the city, relying on his swift feet. 505  
And as when some stalled horse, that has fed on barley in  
his stable, [plain,

Having broken off his halter, runs prancing (across) the  
Exulting, having been accustomed to bathe himself (in the  
water) of a fair flowing [start up

River: and he holds his head aloft, and the hairs of his mane

ὦμοις αἰσσοῦνται· ὁ δ' ἀγλαΐῃφι πεποιθὼς, 510  
 ῥίμῃφ' ἔ γούνα φέρει μετὰ τ' ἤθεα καὶ νομὸν ἵππων·  
 ὡς υἱὸς Πριάμοιο Πάρις κατὰ Περγάμου ἄκρης  
 τεύχεσι παμφαίνων, ὥστ' ἠλέκτωρ, ἐβεβήκει  
 καγχαλῶν, ταχέες δὲ πόδες φέρον. αἶψα δ' ἔπειτα 515  
 Ἑκτορα δῖον ἔτετμεν ἀδελφεόν, εὐτ' ἄρ' ἔμελλε  
 στρέψουσθ' ἐκ χώρης, ὅθι ἦ ὀάριζε γυναικί.

Τὸν πρότερος προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής·  
 ἦθεϊ, ἦ μάλα δὴ σε καὶ ἐσσύμενον κατερύκω,  
 δηθύνων, οὐδ' ἦλθον ἐναΐσιμον, ὥς ἐκέλευες.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη, κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ· 520  
 δαιμόνι', οὐκ ἂν τίς τοι ἀνὴρ, δς ἐναΐσιμος εἴη,  
 ἔργον ἀτιμήσειε μάχης, ἐπεὶ ἄλκιμός ἐσσι.  
 ἀλλὰ ἐκὼν μεθιεῖς τε, καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεις· τὸ δ' ἐμὸν κῆρ  
 ἄχνηται ἐν θυμῷ, ὅθ' ὑπὲρ σέθεν αἴσχε' ἀκούω 525  
 πρὸς Τρώων, οἳ ἔχουσι πολλὸν πόνον εἵνεκα σεῖο.  
 ἀλλ' ἴομεν· τὰ δ' ὀπίσθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', αἶκε πόθι Ζεὺς  
 δῶψ, ἐπουρανίοισι θεοῖς αἰεγενέτησι  
 κρητῆρα στήσασθαι ἐλευθρον ἐν μεγάρουσιν,  
 ἐκ Τροίης ἐλάσοντας εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς.

<sup>1</sup> viz. drank to celebrate deliverance.



Around upon his shoulders; and, he confident in his beauty,— 510

His limbs bear him along lightly both to the haunts and pasture of the mares;

So from the topmost Pergamus, Paris, the son of Priam,

All glittering in his arms, like the sun, had proceeded

Exulting, and his swift feet bore him along. And immediately afterwards [about 515

He found his noble brother Hector, when in fact he was To turn from the place, where he was conversing with his wife.

Him the god-like Alexander first addressed:

"Respected (brother), assuredly now I am altogether detaining thee, though thou art also in haste, [me."

Loitering, nor have I come in due time, as thou didst bid

But him helmet-waving Hector, replying, addressed: 520

"Dear Sir, not any man, that was reasonable,

Would cast discredit against thee on thy exertion in battle, since thou art valiant.

But thou both relaxest it of thy own accord, and art unwilling (to exert thyself): and my heart [count

Is pained in my soul, when I hear reproaches on thy account On the part of the Trojans; who are engaged in great toil because of thee. 525

But let us go; and these things we will arrange amicably hereafter, if perchance at any time Jove

Grant us to set up a free bowl!

In our mansions to the celestial ever-existing gods,

Having driven away the well-greaved Achæans from Troy."

1. The first part of the text is a list of names and dates.





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